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James Peller Malcolm

Sondinium & Redivivum
OR,

an Ancient History and Modern description

OF

L O N D O N.

Compiled from

*Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations,
the Harleian M.S.S. and other authentic sources.*

By

James Peller Malcolm.

Volume 11

(L O N D O N.)

*Printed by John Nichols & Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street,
and Sold by F. & C. Rivington, St. Pauls Church Yard; T. Payne, Meus Gate,
G. Wilkie, Paternoster Row, & J. White, Fleet Street.*

1803

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München

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE most pleasing portion of this arduous undertaking is the acknowledgements I am now about to make to the various Gentlemen who have relied on my honour, when trusting me with the perusal of their most important papers and records; and I gratefully convey to posterity certain information that generosity and liberality prevailed, in an eminent degree, at the period in which my work was compiling. A few solitary instances have occurred where denial was accompanied by rudeness and insult. Perhaps those are noticed, in the proper places, with rather too much asperity; but I trust it will be excused when the reader reflects, how severely imputations of sinister motives must gall a mind tinctured with the smallest portion of honesty. It would be doubly base to search records, to betray secrets; and ferret out flaws in titles, for the purpose of *private* gain from public charity.

In the parish of Allhallows, Bread-street, I am indebted to Dr. Morice, the upper churchwarden, and the Rev. Mr. Watts of Sion College.

Allhallows, Staining. Dr. Gaskin and the Rev. Mr. Glasse's introduction induced the Rev. Mr. Sharpe, the worthy rector

VOL. II.

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(and through his means the obliging Vestry-clerk), to admit me to the parish-chest, whence curious and interesting particulars have been selected, from 1492.

The friends who united in procuring me permission to inspect the archives of the Company of Ironmongers were Messrs. Nichols and Reeve. Mr. Summer, their late respectable clerk, did every thing in his power to forward my search. The result, I may safely say, is a most entertaining collection of hitherto unknown facts.

Allhallows, London Wall. For the history of this parish, from 14 Edward IV. compiled from the records, I am doubly indebted to the Rev. Mr. Beloe, whose perseverance in my favour was successful, after two years opposition from a person since deceased. His successor, Mr. Woodrouffe, rendered me every service in his power.

St. Augustine's and St. Faith. Dr. Fly's kindness has been of infinite use in this instance, as I have been enabled by it to present the reader with several original and unpublished indentures relating to the crypt of St. Paul's and annals of St. Augustine's, from 1595.

The integrity of the venerable Parish Clerk of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, has induced the officers of it to trust their affairs, in many instances, to his discretion. To him, therefore, I am obliged for particulars from 1569, including many unknown facts relating to the celebrated Mr. Calamy.

St.

St. Mary le Bow. From the Rev. Mr. Van Mildert I received every possible attention. This I have endeavoured to repay by a faithful arrangement of the new matter thus obtained from the records of his three united parishes, consisting of annals, and several indulgences granted by Archbishop Islip, William, archbishop 1374, and Richard, bishop of Bezançon 1355.

St. Andrew's, Holborn. The Rev. Mr. Barton rendered me essential service in permitting me to search his registers, perhaps the most important of old time in England. The Churchwarden Bentley's book, in the reign of Elizabeth, produced many curious extracts from the reign of Edward IV.

St. Alban's, Wood-street. The Rev. Mr. Beckwith obliged me with the perusal of his registers.

St. Anne, Blackfriars. The Rev. Mr. Goode indulged me with the use of the registers, and endeavoured *ineffectually* to procure me other records.

St. Bartholomew's, Exchange. In this article Alexander Chalmers, esq. was particularly useful in obtaining the records. I am obliged to him besides for many notices, and the loan of scarce *books*.

St. Benet, Fink. Mr. Bostock was not less friendly than his reverend brethren.

The reader will find, besides the above *new* materials, a vast variety of others, from unpublished manuscripts in the British Museum; the officers of which, particularly Mr.

Planta, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Beloe, were extremely friendly in indulging me with free range through the various rooms, when compiling the account of that Grand National Institution.

Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols, ever ready with their assistance, have presented me with the following articles: notes p. 26, 45, 74, 90, 98, 111; the biographical notices of Dr. Hopkins, Dr. Ford, Dean Stratford, and John Lawrence, p. 125, 126; notes p. 149, 177, 206, 237, 287; the manuscript relating to St Andrew's, Holborn, by Samuel Carte, esq. p. 302—304; notes p. 308, 311, 314; the notes on the rectors of St. Mary, Abchurch, p. 322; notes on the rectors p. 328; notes p. 369, 389, 418, 425, 458. Mr. Nichols, besides, favoured me with the manuscript epitaphs copied previous to the demolition of St. Christopher le Stocks, p. 458—462, &c. &c. To those the same kind friend has added permission to use the original materials relating to St Catharine's; and has also lent me the plate of Lamb's bust, &c.; and the three plates of the exterior, interior, and ichnography, of St. Catharine's near the Tower.

I flatter myself that the amateurs in the descents of families, and the professors of the common law, will find some valuable information in my extracts from the registers of births, marriages, and burials, which in *this* volume and the third serve as indexes to the places where certificates may be obtained of *one thousand and eighty-five* names of eminent persons, exclu-
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five of inscriptions on monuments, &c. This very considerable number has been judged sufficient, as further extracts would occupy more than their due proportion of the work.

I trust, I need do no other than refer to the Advertisement to the First Volume, as an apology for deviating from the *strict* arrangement of the alphabet in the present volumes; and I cannot but feel gratified in having accomplished the defeat of the various impediments to historical research in so *many* instances, rather than regretting I have experienced some disappointments. The reader will keep in mind that mine is an *original* History of London, and that manuscript records are not to be obtained *but by favour*. Public libraries afford *printed books*: with those I have nothing to do. The British Museum *only* contains valuable manuscripts, and of those every possible use has been made. There may indeed be scattered materials in other places; but the labour of a life might be wasted to little purpose in such a search.

JAMES PELLER MALCOLM.

Somers Town, March 1805.

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JAMES PEARCE MALCOLM

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LONDINIUM REDIVIVUM.

ALLHALLOWS, BREAD STREET,

IS a rectory in the gift of the archbishops of Canterbury, to whom it came by conveyance from the prior and chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, in the year 1365.

The fire of 1666 hath reduced me to the unpleasant alternative of either writing very little concerning this church and parish, or to have recourse to authors who have preceded me. Dr. Morice and the churchwardens indulged me, without hesitation, with the inspection of the registers and books extant; but unfortunately they produce nothing retrospective. I am therefore compelled to glean Stowe, Newcourt, the New View of London, and the Parish Clerks' Survey of London, for facts previous to 1660.

In the king's books Allhallows is rated at 37l. 13s. 9d.

Bishop Tonstall has not valued this living.

A MS. in St. Paul's muniment room says the value before the fire was 107l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*. It is now 140l. in lieu of tithes.

1349, May 6, Edward III. granted a licence to John de Hurley, Walter de Tiffeld, and Mathew le Barbour, permitting them to convey a piece of ground, contiguous to the chancel, to Nicholas de Rothwell, rector (27 feet in length, and 12 in breadth), and his successors, for ever*.

* Newcourt:

1340, Feb. 20, William de Ifford obtained the king's licence for conveying to the rector and his successors another piece of land, 20 feet by 11, for the site of a chapel. Possibly this might have been that known by the name of *The Salters*; and more probably, as the king's highway is mentioned in the first grant, which is on the *North* side of the present church. Thomas Beaumont, salter, who served the office of sheriff with Richard Norden, in the mayoralty of John Aderley, 1442, and died August 14, 1457, is said to have founded the chapel on the South side of the chancel; but it seems barely credible that the ground granted for a chapel should have remained without one for a century. I should rather imagine Beaumont must have repaired, and in some measure refounded, *Ifford's* chapel. I do not find that either of the above persons founded chantries; and yet I think they must have been prayed for in Allhallows. The parishioners, or the Salters' company, to whom Beaumont was a great benefactor, erected what is called a "fair" window facing his marble tomb, in which they placed a portrait of him in coloured glass, 1629.

The appellation of *Salters' chapel* was possibly subsequent to the Reformation.

The present vestry-room stands, I am persuaded, on the site of Salter's chapel*.

In the reign of Henry VIII. two profligate priests quarrelled in the church, fought, and even shed their blood in the contest. In consequence divine service was suspended for a month; and the priests did penance in procession through the neighbouring streets.

1559, Sept. 5, the stone spire of the church, and the iron of the vane, attracted a flash of lightning during a storm, which from the effects produced must have been but an inconsiderable stream, for not more than ten feet of the stonework was thrown down. A man had a narrow escape near the base of the steeple; but a dog at play with him was killed. The spire was taken down soon after, to save the expence of repairing it.

* "On the same side is Salters' hall, with 6 alms-houses in number, builded for poor decayed brethren of that company. This hall was burned in the year 1539, and again re-edified." Strype, book III. p. 201.

It was not rebuilt after 1666 in the parish.

INTERMENTS of eminent Persons.

Robert Basset, falter, sheriff in 1463, and lord mayor in 1475, was buried in 1476, and had a monument to his memory.

Sir Richard Chaury, falter, sheriff 1481, and lord mayor 1494, died, and was buried in this church, 1509.

Sir Thomas Pargitar, falter, sheriff 1521, and lord mayor in 1530. The MS. book of chantries says: "The lady Pargetor findeth in the same church one chaplain, and payeth him for his salary 6l. 13s. 4d." This priest no doubt prayed for the soul of Sir Thomas; but I have not seen the name of Hubthorne in my researches; and yet the same book informs us "Sir Henry Hubthorne, knt. fyndeth in the said church one priest, who hath yearly of the said Sir Henry, for his salary, 6l. 13s. 4d." Willis mentions Gilbert Cade, John Stoke, and Robert Shawe, chantry priests of Allhallows, who were dismissed from their offices in 1553; with pensions of 5l. each.

Henry Sucley, sheriff 1541, died 1564.

Richard Reade, alderman 1545.

Robert House, sheriff 1586.

And queen Elizabeth had a painted tomb in Allhallows.

From the REGISTERS.

9 persons were buried in 1539.

51 _____ 1563.

38 _____ 1603.

20 _____ 1619.

45 _____ 1625.

27 _____ 1665.

"1626. On the 24th of April was buried Mr. Richard Stocke, parson of this parish; and his body lies in the chancell under the chancell table."

This gentleman's parishioners, full of gratitude for his care of their spiritual concerns, erected a monument to his memory, on which they inscribed an epitaph describing him as learned, pious, and zealous; and Newcourt gives us reason to suppose their praises were fully merited. Some lines, very like "prose run mad,"

pun most vehemently. One verse will serve as a proof, after observing they had compared him to Aaron's rod,

"For why? This worke of piety, performed by some of thy flocke,
To thy dead corpse and sacred urne, is but the fruit of this old stocke."

"1640, the 18th of December, was buried in the chancel, alderman Rudge."

"1643, the 6th of October, was buried at Lawrence Poultney's, captain John Jackson. He died at Mr. Gethin's, of his honourable wounds received at the fight by Newbury. Colonel Harvie with his regiment of horse attending, his troops as near as they could to the place of his burial, and others his friends on foot, followed the bier. He died in the faith for the Gospel. Received 16s. 8d."

On the 20th of September the earl of Essex (who commanded a large army assembled in London by order of parliament) attacked the forces of king Charles I. at seven o'clock in the morning; from which hour, till eight in the evening, the battle was continued; when the king, finding it vain to contend, retired to Oxford. In this contest Jackson fell.

"1645, the 3d of July, was buried my lady Hearicke. She lyeth in the chancel at the upper end, under the great stone next to the vestry."

This lady was wife to Sir William Herrick, of Beaumanor, Leicestershire, member for Leicester in three different parliaments. In Mr. Nichols's History of East Goscote Hundred, are many particulars of this gentleman; one of which informs us, that in 1624 he had "a new patent from the crown" for the lordship of Beaumanor, with "free warren, and all its appurtenances." He "appears to have made this mansion his only home; living there, in elegant retirement, universally valued and esteemed *."

Lady Herrick was daughter of Richard May, of Mayfield in Surrey, esquire, and married to Sir William on the 6th of May 1596. She was a woman of exemplary piety, and remarkable for her conjugal affection. An engraving of her portrait, accompanied by that of her husband, illustrates their history †.

After inserting a letter from lady Joane, highly creditable to her, dated Aug. 22, 1616, Mr. Nichols observes, "All that we know of lady Herrick after this period is by a letter of her eldest son, April 26, 1619; and another from her niece, Julian Noel, in 1621; and that she was 54 when her portrait was painted, in 1632."

* History of Leicestershire, vol. III. Part I. p. 154.

† Ibid. p. 152.

I am happy in being able to supply the date of her decease, and her age, which must have been about 69.

BAPTISMS.

Eight in 1539.

Eighteen in 1619.

“1604, April 18. Carew, the son of Sir Arthur Gorge, knt. now having a house in this parish.”

“The 20th day of December, 1608, was baptised *John*, the sonne of *John Mylton*, scrivener.”

Long, very long, will Britons hail this day, immortalised by the birth of MILTON. Not less honoured would the house have been in which the breath of life was first given him; but its site is unknown: yet the street wherein it stood hath been recorded, and I will repeat the name of *Bread-street*.

The most exquisite engraving of him I have seen is that in Birch's Lives, engraved by Houbraken, from a picture in possession of the Speaker of the house of commons, Onslow. Of the likeness I do not pretend to judge.

Every man of candour would wish to forget the unhappy period during which Milton flourished; the times were as contagious as the air of 1665; and that was a strong mind indeed which escaped the infection. Let his deprivation of sight be a shield against every disadvantageous recollection; and, Reader, let him plead for himself.

“Thee, Sion, and the flow'ry brooks beneath,
That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I visit: nor sometimes forget
Those other two, equall'd with me in fate,
(So were I equall'd with them in renown,)
Blind Thamyras and blind Mæonides;
And Tiresias, and Phineus, prophets old:
Then feed on thoughts, that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers; as the wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in shadieft covert hid
Tunes her nocturnal note. Thus with the year
Seasons return; but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn,

Or

Or fight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose,
 Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine;
 But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
 Surrounds me; from the cheerful ways of men
 Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair
 Presented with an universal blank
 Of Nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd,
 And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out.
 So much the rather thou, celestial light,
 Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
 Irradiate: there plant eyes, all mist from thence
 Purge and disperse, that I may see and tell
 Of things invisible to mortal sight."

1612, July 15. Sarah, the daughter of John Mylton, scrivener.

1613, Jan. 30. Tabitha, daughter of Mr. John Mylton.

The infant Sarah was buried, according to the register, twenty-two days after her baptism, in the church.

Tabitha died at the age of two years and six months.

1615, Dec. 3. Christopher*, the son of John Mylton of this parish, scrivener.

1621, on the 2d of May was baptised William Mackonnell, the son of the Prince's Fool-man, living in Master Repinge's house in Red Lion-court. This "Fool-man" might perhaps have belonged to Prince Henry, who died in 1612; but the motley gentleman entertained Charles, prince of Wales, at the time of his son's birth. Shakespeare had opportunity of conversing with those props of hilarity; and it is reasonable to suppose his outline of their characters were drawn from nature.

"*Jacques.* A fool, a fool; I met a fool i' th' forest†,
 A motley fool; a miserable world!
 As I do live by food I met a fool,
 Who laid him down and bask'd him in the sun,
 And rail'd on lady Fortune in good terms,

* Afterward Sir Christopher Milton.

† As You Like It, act II.

In good set terms, and yet a motley fool—
 Good morrow, fool, quoth I: No, fir, quoth he,
 Call me not fool, till Heav'n hath sent me fortune:
 And then he drew a dial from his poke,
 And, looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
 Says, very wisely, it is ten o'clock:
 Thus may we see, quoth he, how the world wags;
 'Tis but an hour ago since it was nine,
 And after one hour more 'twill be eleven;
 And so from hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
 And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
 And thereby hangs a tale. When I did hear
 The motley fool thus moral on the time,
 My lungs began to crow like Chanticleer,
 That fools should be so deep contemplative;
 And I did laugh, sans intermission,
 An hour by his dial."

In another part of the same play Touchstone enters, saying,

"Salutation and greeting to you all.

"*Jacques*. Good, my lord, bid him welcome. This is the motley-minded gentleman that I have so often met in the forest. He hath been a courtier, he swears.

"*Touchstone*. If any man doubt that, let him put me to my purgation. I have trod a measure, I have flatter'd a lady, I have been politic with my friend, smooth with mine enemy, I have undone three tailors, I have had four quarrels, and *like* to have fought one."

"1629, on the 25th of October was baptized Catherine, the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Daufnet, Mr. John Elliot's servant." And a *favourite* servant, if we may judge from the respectability of the witnesses to the ceremony, who were the duchess of Buckingham, the countess of Anglesea, and the earl of Suffolk.

"1667, Jan. 19, was born and christened Michael, son of Michael and Phebe Pyndar; but, by reason of the dreadful fire, was born in Coleman-street, in Sir William Bateman's house, where many of this parish for some time inhabited." This article deserves recording, because it is reasonable to suppose Sir William afforded this asylum to the wretched, rent-free.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

"1570, Oct. 22, was married Sir Alexander Avenon, lord mayor, and Mistrifs Blunden, widow, by a licence, within his own house." Sir Alexander was sheriff with Humphrey Baskerville, in the mayoralty of William Harper, 1561; and served the office of lord mayor 1569."

"1592, Oct. 19, was married Master Nicholas Moseley, alderman, and Mistrifs Elizabeth Hendley, of this parish, widow."

"1613, April 15, was married one Sir Oliver Cheny, knt. of Stuckley, in the county of Huntingdon; and Mrs. Ann Oliver, of Okover, in the county of Stafford, widow."

"1615-6, March 21, was married, *per* licence, Mr. Henry Bunbury, son of Sir Henry Bunbury, of Stanwey, in the county of Chester, knt.; and Ursula Bailey, the daughter of Mr. John Bayley, of Hoddesdon, in the county of Hertford, gent."

"1630, Feb. 21, was married in our church, by licence, Edward Heathe, Sir Robert Heathe's son, of the Temple, in London, and Lucy Crooke, the daughter of Paul Ambrose Crooke, of the Inner Temple, London."

"1634, June 26, was married in our church Sir Arthur Hazelrige, Leicestershire, bart. and Dorothy Grevill of Warwick."

This lady was Sir Arthur's second wife, and sister to Robert Greville lord Brooke. The new Baronetage of England says, "This antient family is descended from Simon de Hasehrige, to whom king Edward I. gave the manors of Yetham Corbet and Yetham Maine, in Rutlandshire. Sir Thomas, father to the above Sir Arthur, was the first baronet; to which dignity he was advanced July 21, 1622. Lady Dorothy had issue three sons and five daughters by Sir Arthur. An excellent account of this family may be found in my friend Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire *, accompanied by a view of their beautiful house and chapel of Noseley.

1704, May . . ., Sir Charles Turner, of Warham, in the county of Norfolk, knt. and Dame Mary Catelyn, of Kirkybane, in the same county, widow.

The New View of London, published in 1708, says there were then 83 houses in the parish. According to the late return to parliament, there are now but 66, of which 4 were uninhabited. A difference of 17 houses. Such is the astonishing increase of commerce in 95 years, that the sites of those buildings have been

* Under Gartre Hundred, vol. II. p. 749.

required for warehouses, except in some few instances, where opulence felt her habitation too confined, and two houses were destroyed to make room for one.

The 62 houses were occupied in 1800 by 102 families, composed of 236 males and 194 females—total number of parishioners 430.

The Will-book, or Register of Benefactions, is of vellum; and commences with the motto, *Dum vivo profum.*

“The aged tree, whose sap is almost spent,
Doth yield her boughes to warme us in the colde,
And while it growes, her offals still be lent,
But being fallen, turneth into molde,
And doth no goode, so ere to grave wee fall
Wee may do goode, but after none at all.”

“*Meliora operanda.*”

One of those good deeds was a lecture; to preach which a worthy priest constantly attends, but attends in vain. Neither the aged, the moralist, the enthusiast, nor the unthinking, can be assembled by the bell.

There were many considerable gifts to this parish previous to 1700; but since that period there have been but two.

1721. Thomas Whistler, salter, gave 100l. The interest to be distributed in bread on St. Thomas's day.

1800. George Bainbridge, esq. of Bread-street, gave 200l. towards the repair of the church.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

This church was a rectory, the patronage of which belonged to the prior and convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, from whom it was conveyed to their successors, the dean and chapter. The tithes, casualties, and glebe, before it was burnt, amounted to 76l. 10s. *per annum*; valued in the king's books at 15l. 9s. 7d. Tonstall's valuation.

Thirty-eight rectors presided over the spiritual concerns of St. John's from the earliest records till it was united with Allhallows.

William de Avenger, farrier, is mentioned as having been interred in this church, 34 Edward II.

John Dogget, sheriff in 1509 with George Monox, had a monument.

And Sir Christopher Afkew, sheriff 1525; lord mayor 1533.

William de Aungre, marshal of London, founded a chantry for his own soul, Margaret his wife's, and for those of John Kingston and his wife, the endowments of which amounted to 8l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*.

The antient registers were destroyed or lost when the church was burnt.

In the year 1654, 4 baptisms, and 8 burials.

“ Edward Garrett, esq. the son of Sir George Garrett, who deceased in Coleman-street, was buried in the parish church of St. John the Evangelist, the 9th of June 1664.

Thomas Garrett, the son of Sir George Garrett, was buried in the chancel, July 26, 1664.

————— the daughter of Nicholas Delves, alderman, Feb. 17, 1664-5.”

The site of this unfortunate church has been used since 1666 as a burial-ground. It was situated on the South side of Bread-street, where that street forms an angle with Friday-street; two names, according to Stow, derived from a bread market, to which in 1303 the bakers were compelled to carry their loaves for sale, and a fish market, held on Fridays only, in those streets.

The wall and railing of the new church burial-ground was erected by subscription in 1671.

The church must have been extremely small; and indeed a large one was unnecessary, as there were in 1708 but 24 houses in the parish. There are now 25 inhabited, 5 uninhabited, 20 families, 69 males, 56 females, 125 parishioners.

As it had been decided by the act of 22 and 23 Charles II. that St. John's should not be rebuilt, and that the parish should be incorporated with that of Allhallows, it must be observed that all the subsequent facts relate to the *united* parishes.

In 1671 a tabernacle was erected, cieled, and pewed, for divine service.

1673. Mr. John Lane, grocer, presented to the parish 50l. The vestry ordered that plate should be purchased with the money, and that his arms should be engraved on it. The inventory describes “ the weight of each particular piece as followeth :

A flagon 49 oz. 8 dw. 12 gr.

Another flagon 48 oz. 11 dw. 12 gr.

A chalice 20 oz. 7 dw. 12 gr. The paten 7 oz. 9 dw.

Another

Another chalice 20 oz. 6 dw. 12 gr. The paten 7 oz. 15 dw.

The falver 26 oz. A spoon strainer, bought by the parish 1703, 2 oz. 4 dw."

"Mr. Isaac Waldo gave the small silver chalice and paten for the use of sick persons in private houses, who should be desirous to receive the holy sacrament, 18 oz. 13 dw."

This silver was melted in 1773, and wrought into the present utensils for the communion service.

1677. The vestry came to a resolution to borrow 600l. upon the credit of the coal act, for rebuilding Allhallows, and to pay three parts of four of the interest, till the sum was repaid by the operation of the act.

1680. The money raised by this expedient for restoring the churches of London was so eagerly demanded that the vestry were unable to obtain any further supply. They were therefore under the necessity of borrowing among themselves: Allhallows parishioners lent 1055l. and St. John's 200l.

The above sums, together with others raised afterwards, made a total expence of 3348l. 7s. 2d. for rebuilding and decorations.

The organ was built about 1717, and cost near 450l. A subscription of 422l. is recorded on a tablet within the church, under a very tolerable painting of king David with his harp. The celebrated Mr. John Stanley was elected organist in October 1723, and resigned March 25, 1727.

Sir Christopher Wren seems to have taken very little pains in designing the churches committed to his care; and Allhallows is an instance.

I should suppose 3000l. in 1670 or 1680 to be nearly equal to 10,000l. now in building. Surely, if that is fact, a structure of 72 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 30 in height, might have been adorned with some architectural features more attractive than those of Allhallows, which is almost too plain for the Tuscan order. I am at a loss how to describe it (and many others) but by saying the walls are of Portland stone, with a basement, arched windows, cornice, and balustrade.

The steeple was drawn with more spirit, and he has ascended one step to the Dorick order. The windows are handsome, with enriched key-stones and festoons. The height near 90 feet.

The inside has very much the appearance of an assembly room, for want of the divisions usual in churches, termed aisles. This resemblance is farther strengthened by an ill-contrived gallery, under an arch on the South side, over the entrance to the vestry. It is impossible not to observe how nearly it resembles an orchestra.

To those defects may be added a flat cieling, with very heavy decorations, but slightly arched from brackets over the windows, and a strange diminutive *pointed* niche for the reception of the altar.

A basement supports two Corinthian fluted pillars, and a circular pediment. In the tympanum are two vilely painted boys, who are represented with a label, inscribed "Glory to God on high." On a cornice above are the King's arms, carved and emblazoned; and upon the cieling a few vulgar Cherubim.

The capitals of the pillars are gilt, and the shafts represent porphyry. The festoons of fruit and vines exhibit specimens of the most delicate carving. They cannot be too highly praised for the exquisite art shewn in the design and manner of entwining them.

They are unquestionably the work of Gibbon; but they are injured by a strange practice, lately adopted, of colouring carved work white, in order to produce a strong relief. Three more washings will demolish the carver's reputation for minute projections and sharp outlines. They adorn the tablets of the Commandments, Belief, and Lord's Prayer.

The altar is covered by a cloth of crimson velvet, fringed, and richly embroidered with silver in I. H. S. and emblems of the Passion, with the date 1727.

The pulpit stands against the North wall, and so nearly resembles others already described that I am at a loss for new terms to express the same outline. The carvings are beautiful; but the sounding-board is too heavy by a hundred weight. The reader's desk is immediately before the pulpit.

The organ is in a gallery at the West end of the church, supported by *one* Corinthian pillar. The case is extremely plain.

The font, of white marble, stands under the gallery, and has a wooden cover.

There are four arched windows, and two circular, on one side of the church; and six arched on the other.

It might have perhaps escaped my notice that the tower contained but *two* bells, had not the sexton forcibly reminded me, that the day on which I made my notes was the 5th of November, by trying, with persevering loyalty, to produce a peak with them.

MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD.

The vestry contains a very good monumental tablet, with painted winged boys, bearing emblems of Faith and Hope; inscribed,

“In memory of the rev. Mr. Lawrence Sanders, M. A. rector of Allhallows, Bread-street, who, for sermons here preached in defence of the doctrines of the Reformation of the church of England, from the corruption of the church of Rome, suffered martyrdom the third year of Queen Mary; being burnt at Coventry Feb. 8, 1555.

“*Ex dono G. Druce.*”

Laurence Saunders, the son of respectable parents, received his education at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. After three years study at the latter place, he came to London, and was apprenticed to a merchant; but he felt so strong an attachment to learning, that his master was induced to present him with his indentures; after which event, he returned to his studies at Cambridge, and soon perfected his knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages, and divinity. He received the degree of M. A. and was ordained; was divinity lecturer in the college of Fotheringay, and shortly after married. When the college was dissolved, he became B. D.; a reader in Lichfield cathedral; was presented to the rectory of Church-Langton, in Leicestershire*; and in March 1553 had the living of Allhallows from archbishop Cranmer. It is much to be lamented that many amiable men suffered their zeal to overcome their prudence in the bigoted reign of Queen Mary. Obstinate determined to carry her point, and possessed of ample power to persecute, she could not be prevailed upon by the mild effects of argument: they should not have directly opposed her, but have temporised, and reserved their all-convincing truths for less turbulent times. But unfortunately they preached against her doctrines, and she burnt them for so doing. Sanders preached conviction to his hearers: he was taken from them, and fifteen months imprisonment ensued; examination, excommunication, and degradation, by the bishop of London, followed. The catastrophe recorded by Mr. Druce closed the scene.

There is but one monument in the church, which is on the East wall, and was erected to the memory of Humphrey Levins, citizen and grocer, who died 1682, aged 53. His son Humphrey 1677, aged 14.

* Nichols, vol. II. p. 666.

On the chancel pavement are the following names: Rebecca Yonge, 1715, aged 50; Nutcombe Yonge, and John Nutcombe Yonge, her sons.

Isaac Waldo 1731, aged 17; Daniel Waldo, aged 24.

Richard Chafe 1708, aged 65; his wife Sarah 1719, aged 65.

Frederick Teush 1783, aged 76; Arthur Baron, esq. 1702, aged 80; his nephew, Alexander Baron, 1703, aged 40.

Christopher Rayner; Frances Rayner; Henry Rayner, 1692, aged 41.

Jeremy Gough, citizen and grocer, 1692, aged 70; Mary, his widow, 1705, aged 63.

Jeremy Gough, esq. 1716, aged 52; Jane, his widow, 1720, aged 48; Jane, their eldest daughter, 1721, aged 27.

In the nave, Richard Bagnall, esq. 1702, aged 75; Richard Bagnall, his son, 1704, aged 31; Mary Bagnall, wife of the first named, 1710, aged 63.

The church was repaired in the years 1717, 1729, 1747, 1761, 1776, and 1800.

RECTORS OF ALLHALLOWS.

Thirty-three are named by Newcourt from 1284.

Thomas Blomer, D.D. 1681.

William Warneford, M. A.

..... Hall, D.D. 1760.

John Lynch, LL.D. 1761, resigned 1771.

William Morice, D.D. 1771.

The overseers of the poor and vestry rented a work-house in 1741 for 25l. 8s. *per annum*. In the following year the churchwardens agreed with Mr. Saunders, of Waltham Cross, to keep the poor, and ordered the workhouse to be otherwise disposed of.

The expence in 1765 was about 140l. *per annum*.

In 1771 eleven were maintained by the parish.

Many rich and respectable wholesale dealers inhabit these two parishes; but the contracted streets render their houses (however elegant within) dark and unpleasant. To which may be added narrow pavements for access to them.

ALLHALLOWS,

ALLHALLOWS, STAINING.

The parish, I am informed, is situated in three different wards; those of Langbourn, Tower, and Aldgate. The church stands in the first named.

Newcourt and others have implicitly followed Stowe in his derivation of the word *Staining*. I willingly subscribe to such authorities, and think it extremely probable All Saints might originally have been a stone church, when it was unusual to build them of that durable material. *Stane*, the Saxon word for stone, readily degenerated into *Staining*.

The patronage belonged in very early times to the family of the de Walthams; afterwards to William Hyneland, priest; but in 1367, Sudbury, bishop of London, appropriated it to the abbey of our Lady of Grace, the abbot and convent of which were to have the profits, on paying 6s. 8d. *per annum* to him and his successors, bishops of London, and half that sum to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

At the dissolution of monasteries it must have reverted to the crown. The MS. constantly quoted by Newcourt, from Sion college, informs us that, in 1636, Hugh Bancroft was impropiator.

Fee farm to the king, and then leased to the parish for 70l. *per annum*, but worth 86l. 6s. and the parish to discharge the cure.

A window in the South wall of the church contains the following inscription on the glass: "A. D. 1664, 16 R. Car. II. This window was thus glazed, and a liberal allowance granted towards the repairing of the church, and the parsonage house, by the right worshipfull Company of Grocers, patrons of this church and rectory, being an impropriation purchased by the Company, and disposed to the sole benefit of the church, according to the trust and appointment of the memorable Lady Dame Margaret Slany, whose pious intention and paternal arms is here monumentally recorded."

Churchwardens books are still preserved in Allhallows vestry, whose earliest date is 1492. From those the politeness of Mr. Sharpe hath enabled me to collect sufficient materials for describing the interior of the church in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII.

I suppose it was the high altar which was dedicated to "Alhalowen" or All Saints. This altar received a new-carved tabernacle in the year 1511, the work of John Sakkar, for which he had 20s. Thomas Knott charged 26s. 8d. for the gilding.

gilding. A new cloth for the altar of All Saints was purchased at the same time for 2s. 8d. including the painting of certain emblems on it.

An altar dedicated to the holy name of Jesus, and another to St. Clement, each had new tabernacles, the work of "Goodman Gymbold, carver, dwellyng in Alderman-berre." The price 40s.

A fourth altar was sacred to St. Luke. A new tabernacle was provided for it at the same period, and his statue (although himself a painter) went abroad to be "daubed *."

Saint Katharine had a statue erected to her honour, before which a lamp or taper constantly burnt.

The rood-loft contained a large crucifix, surrounded during the celebration of the offices with 22 burning tapers, weighing 67 lb. The cross candle weighed 1½ lb. and Judas's taper 1 lb.

In the year 1541 a brass-founder was employed to make two great candlesticks, whose weight amounted to 212 lb. at 2½d. *per* pound. The old ones were sold at 1d. Those were what we now call branches. I have reason to suppose that the candlesticks for the different altars were of laton, and not of silver.

The beam-light in 1492 weighed 42¾ lb. and John Bulbok conscientiously allowed 1d. *per* pound for their old wax, at the same time that he charged 8d. for the new.

Let us now imagine the brilliancy of the interior of Allhallows on the dark evening of Christmas.

The ALTAR CLOTHS and VESTMENTS

were uncommonly rich, for the service of this church. In 1492, 21s. 6d. was expended on four albes for embroidery. Two of them were of crimson velvet, the others of imperial cloth of gold "with stoles and fanons."

In 1535 an inventory was made, from which we find that many of the vestments were of great value. One was of red damask, with leaves of gold; another of gold "bawdkyn;" a third of red velvet, embroidered with golden roses; a deacon and sub-deacon of the same materials, with golden leaves; a fifth of red satin; a sixth of green; a seventh of white; and several others equally magnificent. Of the drapery for the high altar two were most worthy of notice: one was red Bruges satin, with a representation of the Ascension; and the other of white satin. Jesus' altar had others of the same description.

* The antient word for painting.

When the Reformation had made some progress, and in the year 1550, two of the above copes, three vestments, with the cross banners, and two streamers, were sold by the churchwardens, for 6l. 13s. 4d.

In the following year the rood-loft hangings brought 12s.

Two copes and seven vestments 4l.

The rood-loft was taken down at the same time.

1554. The Roman-catholic form of worship having again become the national religion, the great stone which had been the cover of the high altar was taken up from the body of the church, where it had formed part of the pavement, and replaced for its original use.

Some pious person, well affected to the antient forms, had purchased the cloth of the rood-loft, from whom the churchwardens re-purchased it, at an advance of 2s. The rood, or crucifix, of wood, cost them 6l. 3s.

In the reign of James I. William Jennings presented to the parish a purple velvet pulpit cloth, fringed with gold and silk, embroidered with gold and silver, forming the name of Jesus.

The hearse-cloth for adults was of black velvet, embroidered with "the George in gold," and that for children of *red* velvet.

SACRED ORNAMENTS, AND UTENSILS FOR THE ALTAR.

The high altar supported a silver gilt cross, with small statues on the base, of the blessed Mary and St. John, which weighed 81 ounces.

Another cross of wood, plated with silver, and gilt. The base of copper. This sustained silver figures of the Saviour, the Virgin, and St. John. The five wounds on the body of Christ were expressed by as many precious stones (probably rubies); and in the base was inserted a piece of crystal, which covered the word *IESUS*.

The brotherhood of Our Lady possessed a pax of mother-of-pearl set in silver; the church another of silver gilt, and embossed with the crucifix; and a third of copper gilt.

Two silver censers, gilt, weighed 63½ oz.

A chalice, the gift of John a Parys, 13½ oz.

And three others, weighing from 12 to 18 ounces.

1548. Thomas Medcalf gave the churchwardens 50s. 8d. for a chalice and paten, to weigh 10 ounces, at 4s. 10d. *per* ounce.

1551. Three of those chalices were sold at 6s. an ounce.

1609. The church possessed a chalice of 18 ounces, and a paten of 7, silver gilt, and another double gilt.

Richard Chiverton presented a silver flagon to the altar, weighing 43 oz. 7 dws.

1638. James Beale gave another, which weighed 44 oz.

In the year 1494 it is recorded in the churchwardens accounts, that Roger Apfland "cast the chalice on the ground." Why he committed so sacrilegious an action is not mentioned, the "playnt" against him cost 2d. the arrest 8d. and the "wthdrawyng 6d."

The choir were not without instrumental musick long before 1520, for by that period the old organ was nearly worn out; but the repair of it, and the purchase of a new one, amounted to no more than 4l. 6s. 8d. I am not quite satisfied that the *vox humana* received much improvement from the fingering or grinding of this diminutive instrument.

THE EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH.

It is utterly impossible to discover how long there hath been a church on the present site of Allhallows; but I can ascertain without difficulty that what remains of the antient structure is of the style of architecture adopted in the reign of Henry III. Nothing occurs in the books belonging to the parish from which any information can be collected how or by whom it was erected.

In the year 1549 a new clock cost 8l. 12s.

The church had a thorough repair between 1663 and 1665; to pay the expences of which, a six years tax was levied on the inhabitants of the parish, according to the poor rates.

The Company of Grocers gave 50l. for the repairs and king's arms.

The Company of Ironmongers 19l. 10s.

In the registers are the following words: "1671, Nov. 25. The church fell down, so that, 30th, Richard Clare and Ann Cofins were married at Barking." Strype informs us that the sexton narrowly escaped death when the church fell. He was digging a grave close to the wall, and it is not altogether improbable might have occasioned the ruin.

1673.

1673. "Ordered by the vestry that the minister and churchwardens make an humble request to the worshipful Company of Ironmongers, at their next court, for their good leave, to meet upon the Lord's day, for the worship of God, in their hall, during their pleasure." This petition, no doubt, met a favourable reception, though the vestry books do not mention the Company's answer.

1673, March 11. The minister and churchwardens went from house to house, soliciting subscriptions to rebuild the church, the estimate for which amounted to 1300l. Mr. Holland, the rector, promised the vestry 300l. from non-parishioners, if they could obtain 1000l. from the inhabitants of the parish. Several of the latter contributed 50l. each.

Edward and James Goodman, carpenter and bricklayer, erected the present church of Allhallows Staining.

"1675, May 27. William Ashton, minister of Chipping-Barnet, and Mary Charlton, of St. Stephen's Coleman-street, first married in the new church."

The tower, and that part of the West end of the old church immediately attached to it, did not fall; from which circumstance, and the firm appearance of it at present, I am persuaded the foundation was undermined and weakened by the pernicious practice of making graves within and close to places of worship.

The belfry retains its pristine outline, with two strong pointed arches, on handsome single pillars. Those are on the South and East sides. In the West wall are a pointed window, with one mullion and a quatrefoil; and a small window with a cinquefoil in the arch. The height of the tower is about 70 feet, part of which is modern. It contains six bells, and a saint's bell. They are antient (if all were cast at the same time); for one is dated 1458. The rest are so situated that the inscriptions cannot be read. There is a tradition in the parish that those bells were rung with so much zeal when the princess Elizabeth left the Tower, previous to her ascending the throne, and at the time when she rested a few minutes in the neighbourhood, that she afterwards presented the ringers a sett of silken ropes. There is something characteristic in this story, whether well-founded or otherwise.

The church is a parallelogram, 78 feet by 32, and 24 high.

The only ornaments in the building are an Ionic cornice, and a large flower in the flat cieling, from which the branch depends.

D 2

It

It is lighted by two large arched windows on the North, and the same number on the South side, and by a fifth in a recess back of a small gallery.

The altar piece is of the Corinthian order, composed of two pillars, and two pilasters, supporting a cornice and pediment, with the Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, in the intercolumniations. The frames gilt. Beneath each are carved festoons; and over them a dove, crown, and laurel. In the tympanum of the pediment a mitre, with two palm branches issuing from it.

A tablet above, supported by cartouches, contains a clumsy set of Cherubim; and the rays of the Glory diverging from them bear a very strong resemblance to splinters of the "rifted" pine. The urns on the pilasters are elegant.

The table is of rich mahogany, the rails handsome, and the pavement within them of black and white marble.

The pulpit and reading-desk are in the middle of the South wall; the former elegantly adorned with inlaid geometrical figures, and carving of fruit and flowers. The surface of the sounding-board next the pulpit represents a star. It is suspended from the ceiling by a chain.

The font is extremely plain, and stands at the West end of the church.

Allhallows is situated at the Eastern extremity of an unequal-sided square, formed by the burial ground and an angular court leading from Fenchurch-street to Mark-lane. The houses in this passage are of the old-fashioned accommodating kind, receding below, and gradually resuming their places above, till their roofs come into friendly contact. They are of lath and plaster.

The East end of the church is in Mark-lane. The West end is shaded by some pretty trees.

MONUMENTS.

Sir Robert Test, knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and his wife Joan, 1478, had a tomb in this church; and Sir John Wriothesly, Garter principal king of arms, another.

To those may be added Sir John Steward and his lady, and Sir Richard Tates, 1554.

On the North wall of the chancel, a large handsome tablet to Mrs. Mary Bewley, 1658-9, aged 36; and her son, Thomas Bewley, of Gray's-inn, aged 18, 1658.

On

On the opposite wall a tablet to Jordon Tankred, clerk, M. A. and chaplain to the duke of Leeds, 1702, aged 37.

William Holland, rector, in whose time the church and parsonage house were rebuilt, 1677, aged 57. His wife Elizabeth died 1699, aged 77. Sufannah, their daughter, 1704, aged 44.

A small tablet to Alice Farewell, 1655, aged 26.

Close to the above another, to Emma Charlton, 1622, aged 31.

Further East, one "To the pious memory of the late rev. and learned Daniel Fogg, D.D. He was minister of this parish 40 years. He died the 5th day of May, 1728, in the 71st year of his age. He had the best of characters, and deserved it. His body lies in this chancel; but his name will be had in everlasting remembrance."

His three sons and daughter, Mary his first wife, and a grandson, are buried near him. His second wife, Elizabeth, died 1732, aged 73.

On the same wall, in the nave, another to Thomas Potter, citizen of London, a native of Banbury, in the county of Oxford, where he was born 1664, and died 1732.

William Frithe 1648. His wife 1649.

Over the font, an elegant tablet of statuary marble, enriched with a vase, inverted burning torch, and a relief, representing an infant in an attitude of astonishment, lifting the lifeless hand of another, who lays extended on the earth, inscribed, "A monument of fraternal affection. Robert Ingram, merchant, in London, to his kind brother, faithful partner, and friend; Hugh Ingram, esq. son of J. Ingram, esq. of Billiter-square, grandson of Ar. Ingram, esq. provost of Glasgow. He died April 9, 1798, aged 36."

Over the North door, a tablet of Coade's artificial stone, supporting a sarcophagus, a reclining figure of Commerce, and weeping infants.

"Sacred to the memory of Monkhous Davison, esq. who departed this life May 19, 1793, aged 80 years.

And Abram Newman, esq. who departed this life March 8, 1799, aged 63 years.

Jacob Davison died Feb. 15, 1765, aged 56.

Mary Newman May 13, 1783, aged 63; Ann Parnter Jan. 29, 1785, aged 38.

And two infants named Thoyts."

Between the North windows a very handsome white marble tablet and urn, against a variegated marble pyramid. "Gualtero Ray, arm. Viro ingenio suavi moribus integerrimis, singulari humanitate omnibus, denique virtutibus quæ aut hominem commendent aut Christianum exornent instructo. Ricardus Ray fratris filius posuit. Obiit 16 Julii 1737, ætatis 55."

INTERMENTS, from the Register.

The earliest in preservation is dated 1653, in which year 13 were buried.

During the plague in 1665, 165 persons were registered.

1656, July 29. Edward Ashe, esq. in the chancel, free of the Drapers.

1661. The lady Wolstenholme was carried out of town to be buried the 5th of December.

1663, May 22. Anne Winne, widow of Tobias Winne, of London, haberdasher, daughter of John Wheeler, esq. and sister to Sir William Wheeler, knight and baronet.

1667-8, Feb. 24. Sir Thomas Adams, died of the stone.

1670, Jan. 5. Dr. Edmond Trench.

— June 9. Margaret Chute, wife of George Chute, esq.

— July 15. Sir John Wolstenholme, and my Lady Corbett *, both in one grave, at Stanmore in Middlesex, by me William Holland.

The family of Wolstenholme are of great antiquity, and Saxon origin; their residence at Wolstenholme, near Rochdale, in Lancashire. Sir John, the first baronet of the family, and eldest son of the younger branch, signalized himself in the cause of Charles I. and suffered losses to the amount of 10,000*l.* during the civil war; his estates having been unjustly sold, for payment of fines laid upon him and his late father's partners in the customs; but he received the honour of knighthood from his sovereign, 1633, and after the Restoration was created a baronet by Charles II. 1664-5 †. He farmed the customs with others; purchased Nostel in Yorkshire, and lands at Stanmore; and was restored to the situation which his father held under Charles I. ‡

The lady Wolstenholme, mentioned above, was Anne, daughter or sister to Sir Thomas Dallison, knt. of Laughton, in the county of Lincoln, "by whom Sir John had nine sons and two daughters." Their consequence in this parish, and that of Stanmore, would induce me to give a pedigree of them, if I were not apprehensive that minute genealogical discussions would be deemed foreign to my original plan.

"1712, Jan. 17. Dr. Thomas Rolph, chancel."

CHANTRIES.

William Palmer made his will in 1348, in which he gave 5 marks *per annum*, rents from houses and shops on the West side of "Minchin lane," and corner of

* Lady Lætitia Corbett, daughter of Robert Knowles, knt. and Lady Wolstenholme, sister of Sir John Wolstenholme, was married to Sir John Corbett; and being on a visit to her uncle, during his illness, fell sick herself, and died. Smith's Obituary, No. 888; Sloane's MSS. Brit. Mus.; Lysons, III. 400.

† See Kimber's Baronetage, II. 305.

‡ There was a great friendship between him and Lord Clarendon.

Fenchurch-street, to a priest, who was to celebrate masses for the repose of the souls of himself and relatives. One proviso of this will illustrates the characters of some priests 455 years past: "I wolle that the saide preste to the saide chauntrye preferryd be umble, devoute, and counted contynent, noo no vaccabonde, no taverne-haunter*.

The Harl. MS. No. 601, mentions this bequest: "William Palmer gave to the rector and churchwardens, to find a chantry priest, certain lands and tenements; which the king's majesty (by an order) hath taken into his hands, and payeth out of the Augmentations to the same priest, yearly, 3l. 6s. 8d. Thus Stephen Fountaine, incumbent in 1553, was fleeced of half his due.

John Costyn, citizen and girdler, bequeathed certain lands and houses for the following purposes, in the year 1442:

"To celebrate the anniversary of his decease, in the church of Allhallows, on the first Sunday and Monday of Lent, at which time six priests were to sing *Placebo* and *Dirige* on Sunday, and a mass of requiem on Monday, and each of five priests to say a low mass of one of the five joys of Our Lady. Those priests were allowed but 5d. each. Five poor women were paid the same sum each; and 13 men 3d. each. To any children present, and assisting, 5d. to purchase for them brede and fygges." And 12d. for the support of St. Katharine's lamp or taper, &c.

Those ceremonies have long since passed away: not so the principal intention of the will, which immortalises the names of Costyn.

After the decease of his wife "Johan," and daughter Alice, he directs that the lands and houses given shall descend to the Corporation of London, for the support of the water conduit of the city for ever, his anniversary, and a legacy of one hundred quarters of coals, to be distributed between Allhallow-eve and Easter-eve, "to poure men, hougholders in the saide pishe of Allhallowen, yf there be so many poure men in the said pishe;" if not, to others of any parish within Tower ward.

Each week's distribution he limits to five quarters, single persons to have a bushell *per* week, "full beheped;" married two or three bushells.

These lands are situated in Mark-lane. The money is still received from the city chamber, and the coals distributed according to the testator's benevolent intentions.

BAPTISMS.

This portion of the Register commences in 1642.

In the following year 21 infants were admitted within the pale of the church.

* Parish will book.

1642-3.

1642-3. Anne Jacob, daughter of Sir John Jacob, knt.

1651, Aug. 28. Elizabeth Ashe, daughter of Edward, and burges of parliament, and of Elizabeth his wife.

1652, Dec. 7. Anne Ashe, daughter of Mr. Edward Ashe, parliament man.

1654, April 4. Edward Ashe, son of Mr. Edward Ashe, esquire.

1654-5, Feb. 22. Jonathan Button, son of Radolphus Button, orator of the university of Oxford and prebendary of Christ church, and of Hesther his wife, was born the 5th of Feb. and was baptized the 22d of the same, by me, Elidad Blackwell, minister of Andrew Undershaft.

1670-1, Feb. 15. William Wolstenholme, son of Sir Thomas W. baronet, and of Elizabeth his wife, born Feb. 8.

This Sir Thomas married Elizabeth Andrews, daughter of Phineas A. esq. They had issue 6 sons and 6 daughters. He died in 1691.

1673, March 25. Mary Harvey, daughter of Sir Eliab Hervey.

1688, March 16. William, son of Sir John Fleet and Eliz. his wife.

MARRIAGES.

The Register, 1657, contains the signature of John Ireton, who was then alderman and justice of the peace. Francis Hawbord and Elizabeth Peter were married by him at Guildhall, on the 7th of July, according to the detestable act of parliament which transferred the publishing of banns from the church to a public *market*, and converted a sacred compact into a civil bargain. One would almost suppose the transfer of wives, which some worthy characters exhibit in Smithfield, had its origin in publishing in stalls for cattle.

The following memorandum ought not to be omitted. "Mem. that since Salter kept this register, some faults he made, which I have *mended* as well as I *could*. I shall now (God willing) *see to it myself*. W. HOLLAND, minister."

1679, Sept. 7. James Lylburne, of Gray's Inn, esq. and Elizabeth Hough, of Clerkenwell, p lic' metrop.

1690-1, March 10. Sir Cloudefley Shovell, of London, knt. and lady Elizabeth Narborough, of Knowlton in Kent, p licen'.

The unfortunate end of this brave seaman is thus noticed in "The Life and Reign of Queen Anne," 1738, 8vo. p. 364, "Sir Cloudefley, with most part of the grand fleet, sailing from the Levant, after the attempt on Toulon had miscarried, arrived near the rocks of Scilly, at the Land's End, about noon the 22d of October; when, the weather proving hazy and thick, he thought it prudent to bring-to, and lay-by, till it should clear up: and how he came to alter his opinion afterwards

afterwards is uncertain; but about six in the evening (when there was still more reason to be cautious), as the night was drawing on, he made the signal for sailing, and steered East and by North. About eight at night the admiral's ship the Association struck upon the rocks called the Bishop and his clerks, and was lost, with all her company, not much less than 1000 men, among whom were several Spaniards of distinction. The Eagle and Romney also were lost, and the Firebrand dashed to pieces; but the captain, and 24 of his men, were saved in his boat. The Phoenix also ran upon the rock, but all her men were saved."

Sir Cloudesley's body drifted ashore, and was buried by some persons in the sands; but afterwards was removed to Westminster Abbey *.

1691-2, Feb. 3. John Chaplin, esq. of Tathwell, in Lincolnshire, and lady Frances Rouse, of Rouse-Lynch, in Worcestershire.

1692-3, Feb. 7. Sir John Shaw, knight and baronet, of Eltham, in Kent, and Sarah Paggen, of St. Mary-at-hill, London.

Sir John was the second baronet of this respectable family, and Miss Paggen his second wife. This lady brought him three sons and six daughters. His first wife was Margery Peake, daughter and heiress of Sir John Peake, knt. lord mayor in 1687. By her he had his successor in the baronetage, Sir John, another son, and two daughters.

1692-3, Feb. 14. John Lord Arundell, baron of Trerise, and Lady Barbara Maleverer, of St. Martin's in the Fields. She was daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, of Scriven, in the county of York, and relict of Sir Richard Maleverer, of Allerton Maleverton, in the same county.

1699, Aug. 4. Sir Berkeley Lucy, baronet, of Netley, in Southamptonshire, and Catharine Cotton, of Lewisham, Kent.

1701, Dec. 24. Sir John Cordell, bart. of Melford in Suffolk, and Eleanor Haskins Styles, of this parish.

1701-2, Feb. 3. Henry Farmer, esq. of St. Margaret, Westminster, and Lady Elizabeth Read, of St. James's, Westminster.

1720, Sept. 13. Sir Thomas Lee, bart. of Heartwell, in the county of Bucks, and Elizabeth Sandes, of the parish of St. Nicholas Acons. Sir Thomas Lee was brother to Sir William Lee, knt. lord chief justice, who died 1754; and had issue by Miss Sandys two sons and a daughter. The second, William, succeeded to the title.

* See vol. I. p. 164.

RECTORS.

Newcourt is defective in his list, and mentions only eight from 1329 to 1666.

Bishop Tonstall, 1522, says master Richard Lofte curate, benefice 10l. goods 8l. fined 2l. 10s. The morrow mafs priest's wages were 4l. in 1534.

Daniel Fogg, D. D. presented 1688, preceded by William Holland.

Duncombe Bristowe, M. A. elected June 24, 1728.

William Ellis, M. A. before 1755, died 1801.

Launcelot Sharpe, M. A. licenced Jan. 31, 1802.

PARSONAGE HOUSE.

The only notice I have seen relating to the rector's residence is in an agreement, dated March 18, 1534, between Henry, abbot of the monastery of Our Lady of Grace, "beside the Towre of London in Estsmythfeld, and the convent of the same, on the one part, and Oliver Claymond, citizen and clothworker of London, and John de Lane, churchwarden by Blaynch Appleton, and others discreet of the parish, on the other." By this we are informed, that many disputes had prevailed concerning a cottage and garden, then on the site of the present house, which were terminated by this deed, for 99 years, on paying the convent 2s. *per annum*. The churchwardens book for the above year has the following items:

"Paid unto the scryven' for makyng of the leasse for o' churche howffe bytwene my lord abbot of Tower-hill and us, for the terme of xxxix yeres 1s. 8d.

"Paid unto the monkes of the said howffe, in the p'sens of my lord abbote and the pryor, to have theyre cōvent or chapter sealle, to be delyvered among the cōvent, 5s."

Part of this seal still remains, enough to shew the Blessed Virgin and Jesus, with a king, on the right; and an abbot on the left, kneeling. Long before the expiration of the lease the monastery was dissolved; and of consequence the premises devolved to the crown; in which they remained till queen Elizabeth, in 1602, restored them to the parish, who paid a fine of 40s. and a rent of 2s.

The rector's house is situated in a very small court, South of the church, and near Mark-lane.

The

The above Oliver Claymond gave, in 1540, 20s. *per annum* for ever towards providing Paschal and Sepulchre tapers. The money is still received from the Company of Clothworkers; but for a far more useful purpose, relieving the poor.

The parish must have owned a mill in the reign of Henry VII. from the ensuing collection of obsolete terms.

“Paid to Ri. Cifworth, milpekker, for coggyng, and rengyng of the wallower, and rengyng of the pyrle whele at the Hinde, 4s.”

The total sum of receipts by the churchwardens in 1534 was 14l. 4s. 6d.

The inhabitants of this parish had their Infant Bishop in honour of St. Nicholas; a custom which will be more fully noticed in the History of St. Paul's.

1535. The churchwardens “paid unto the goodman Chese, broyderer, for makyng a new mytter for the byshoppe ageynst Saint Nycholas nyght 2s. 8d.”

It was the antient practice, on Palm Sunday, for the people to walk in procession (preceded by the priests and choir), with consecrated palm-branches in their hands, in commemoration of the public entrance of our Saviour into Jerusalem, when the Jews strewed his way with the leaves of that tree. What an angel had to do with this ceremony I am at a loss to conceive; but it is certain the priests of Allhallows Staining thought the presence of one necessary; and accordingly the churchwarden paid “For the hyring of a payer of wynges, and a cresse, for an angelle on Paulme Sondag, viiij d.”

In the 1669 the vestry levied a tax for four years, according to the poor-rates, on the parishioners, to defray the expences incurred during the plague, and to make good the losses by the fire of 1666.

The same year Thomas Bewley left the parish 300l. in trust, on condition that one half the interest should be paid to the incumbent for a sermon on Christmas day, and the remainder distributed to the poor at its conclusion. This sum was lent to the City soon after, at 6 *per cent*.

1677. William Winter left 1000l. to the parish, some time previous to this date; the interest of which was to maintain and educate six boys.

On the 19th of June the vestry granted the curate, Robert Comyn, permission to use the vestry-room for a school, and ordered the churchwardens to provide six children.

1678, Aug. 2. Henry Compton, bishop of London, issued his mandate for a select vestry, to consist of 24 persons and the curate.

It has been suggested to me, that farther particulars of charitable distributions might encourage applications, and introduce residents; I cheerfully acquiesce, with many thanks for the liberality I have witnessed in Allhallows Staining.

THE COMPANY OF IRONMONGERS

rank as the tenth Company, of the twelve, of one of which the Lord Mayor of London must be free.

The Company were incorporated by Edward IV. in the third year of his reign, 1464, by letters patent *.

The archives of Ironmongers hall have been open to me; and every degree of information required for a perfect history of the Company afforded, through the introduction by Mr. Nichols to Mr. Reeve of Ludgate hill, who again introduced me to their worthy clerk, Mr. Summer, to whom I shall always consider myself indebted for a degree of politeness and attention worthy of an enlightened man, who conceives it possible researches may be made for other purposes than to find flaws in titles, defective leases, or I know not what idle fancies—which have been supposed to be my object in requesting to examine Court books not many miles from Mercers hall.

As I may not again have it in my power to enter so fully into the history of a Hall, and as a great deal of matter must necessarily be the same in the transactions of the different Companies; I shall not hesitate to enlarge so far on my subject that future deficiencies may be less observed.

Precepts from the Lord Mayor were the same to all the Companies. The proportions of articles required varied according to the state of each. Thus an outline of the public history of every Company in London may be obtained from the Ironmongers court books.

Unfortunately those books have not been preserved previous to the reign of Queen Mary. But the MS. of Mr. Summer supplies many deficiencies, which shall be faithfully acknowledged when used.

The Company were re-incorporated, under the name of “The Master and Keepers (or Wardens) of the Company of Freemen of the Mystery or Art of Iron-

* Confirmed by Philip and Mary, 1558; and Queen Elizabeth, 1560.

mongers." Charter dated in the first year of the reign of King James II. signed "Pigot, and Guildford, C.S."

Their arms are, Argent, on a chevron Gules, three swivels Or (the middle one palewise), the other two with the line of the chevron, between three steel gads Azure. Crest: On a wreath two scaly lizards erect, combatant proper (*i. e.* Vert) each gorged with a plain collar Or, the collars chained together, &c. Motto, "God is our strength." These arms were granted to the Company in the year 1435, and confirmed to them in 1530.

Sept. 1, 1560, William Harvey, Clarenceux, re-granted to the Company the same arms, with the addition of two lizards, similar to those of the crest, for supporters. And this last grant was approved and confirmed by Henry St. George, Clarenceux, in 1634*.

The livery are 100 in number, and the livery fine is 15l.

We find by the churchwardens accounts for 1494, that Ironmongers hall then stood in this parish, or on its present site: "Payd for a kylcherkyn of good ale, weche was drunkyn in the Yrynmongars hall, all chargs born, 12s. 2d." Upon what occasion this ale was drunkyn is not mentioned. The hall then in being was entirely re-built in Queen Elizabeth's time, so that the present building is the third (or perhaps the fourth) erected since the original charter of incorporation was granted.

The Company were almost tempted by the following bequest to remove their hall to the parish of St. Nicholas Olave.

Thomas Lewin, ironmonger, gave them by his will, dated April 20, 1545, his great messuage and garden in the above-mentioned parish; and 14 messuages in the same to his wife during her life, afterwards to the Company for ever. In return for which, the Company were required to procure a priest, who was to sing mass four days of the week, and preach four sermons in St. Nicholas Olave's church *per annum*; his salary to be 10l. and to have the best of five new houses in the church-yard for his residence; to which was added a gown and hood whenever the Company gave their liveries. This priest was enjoined by the will to say grace at all the festivals of the hall.

The Company were to procure, at their own expence, the bread, wine, and wax, necessary for the celebration of the 208 masses annually.

* MS. Summer.

The remaining four houses, adjoining the priest's, were appropriated to as many poor men, rent-free (or others on Bread-street-hill) with pensions of 6s. 8d. *per annum* to each.

The Company were also to observe an obit for him and others in St. Nicholas church, which was to consist of "a whole Dirge over even, and mass of Requiem on the morrow, by note;" expending at those times 2l. 13s. 4d. in bread, cheese, and money for the poor. He directs them to provide one lamp, to burn before the most holy and blessed Sacrament of the Altar, as far as 40s. *per annum* would admit; and, in honour of the same, two tapers upon the altar, to the extent of 53s. 4d. *per annum*; and to pay 5l. *per annum* to two poor scholars at Oxford or Cambridge.

Mr. Lewin died the 28th of June, 1555. "Mem. That the 24th day of Feb. in anno Domini 1562 et anno quinto reg. Eliz. possession was taken in and by the master, wardens, and fellowship of Iremongers of the city of London, to the use and behoof of the corporation of Iremongers aforesaid, of and in the capital messuage or tenement wherein one Thomas Lewen lately dwelt, set and being in the parish of St. Nicholas Olave," &c. After which, several persons were appointed to view the house, and report whether it might not to be converted into a hall for the Company's use. It is to be supposed they found it unfit for the purpose, as it was let, with some other tenements, in 1563, for 20l. *per annum*.

The site of the hall is on the North side of Fenchurch street.

This building was designed by T. Holden, and erected early in the last century. The basement is rustic, with a large arched door in the middle, and a window on each side. Each wing has two others. The centre of the front is adorned with four Ionic pilasters; over the door a Venetian window, and another circular within an arch. The spaces between the outer pilasters have windows with pediments, and others over them circular.

Each wing has two arched windows, and two square Attick. The cornice, pediment, arms, and carving in the tympanum, the vases and balustrades, and quoins on the extreme lines of the building, are all in good proportion, and form a very neat and elegant front, which is of Portland stone.

On ascending the steps, we enter a large vestibule, divided by six Tuscan columns into avenues; with apartments on the left, an entrance to the court-room on the right, and the stairs of the dining-hall in front. On one side of the latter

is a door to a court, formed by excellent apartments for the clerk, his offices, and the kitchen.

At the North end of the court-room are two antique chairs, loaded with clumsy carvings of the Company's arms; and in a small niche in the wall above them a statue of Edward the Fourth, in armour, with a regal mantle on his shoulders, and crowned. It is an easy pleasing little figure, and does credit to the carver. There are two portraits in this apartment: that of Nicholas Leate, esq. master 1626 and 1627, in a black furred gown, beard, whiskers, and laced ruff; a very good countenance.

Mr. John Child, senior warden 1782; an excellent portrait, in a small wig, and gown furred.

Over the large handsome chimney-piece is a pannel, containing a tolerable painting of Westminster-bridge.

An oval geometrical stair-case, at the East end of the hall, leads to the withdrawing-room; in which is an elegant chimney-piece; and at the North end a niche, with a small statue of "Sir Rob. Jeffery, knight, alderman, ironmonger, and lord mayor of London in the year 1686. Died February 1703. Founder of the hospital in the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, built in the year 1713."

THE STATE-ROOM

is entered through a large folding-door, adorned with Ionic ornaments, a divided pediment, and very good bust.

Against the West wall are the master and wardens' chairs, behind which the king's arms are placed, amidst some extremely beautiful carvings.

On the North side stands a grand beaufet, with Ionic columns and pilasters.

The room has a fire-place on the same side, and another under the orchestra at the East end, which latter is supported by two pillars.

A cornice encompasses the room over the windows; from which a semi-oval ceiling rises, richly stuccoed with the Company's arms, satyrs heads, cornucopias, palm-branches, flowers, scrolls, and three large pannels, enclosed by beautiful borders. The ceiling is of sky blue, the ornaments white, as are the walls, but the carvings are gilt.

PORTRAITS

PORTRAITS.

The oldest of those were probably painted by Edward Cocke; for in the year 1640 the wardens agreed to pay him 3l. 5s. each, for five pictures *more* of benefactors; and for those of Charles the First and Henrietta Maria, the same prices. They are lost, or more probably were never painted.

At the West end Thomas Thorold, esq.; a white beard, grave countenance; in a gown, ruff, and gloves in his left hand. The right on a table. "A good benefactor."

"Mr. Thomas Betton, a worthy benefactor." A fine portrait, the face handsome, and admirably coloured, with an easy attitude.

Mr. Betton, by will, dated Feb. 15, 1723-4, made the Ironmongers Company trustees for the following purposes.

One half of the interest and profits of the possessions devised to be expended in ransoming British subjects captives in Barbary or Turkey.

One quarter to be divided among the different charity-schools of London and the suburbs; but the sum given not to exceed 20l. to any one.

The remaining fourth part to the poor freemen of the Company of Ironmongers, or their widows and children, in sums not exceeding 10s. *per annum*.

100l. *per annum* to a female relation, as an annuity for life; 10l. *per annum* to a clergyman of the church of England, and to keep his tomb in repair*.

A picture above it is nameless; and, though formal, well painted; said to be by Mrs. Varelst.

Lord Hood, in the uniform of an admiral, resting on the fluke of an anchor, with a telescope in his hand; of equal excellence in the painting and likeness. By Gainsborough.

1783, July 31. At a court of confirmation Mr. Holker represented to the gentlemen present, that Lord Hood had been admitted to the freedom of the city. He then moved, that this gallant officer should be received into the Company, without fine, or the usual ceremony of nomination; which was agreed to unanimously.

1783, Oct. 20. The Company resolved to provide an excellent dinner, under the direction of the master and wardens, for the entertainment of Lord Hood, on

* This tomb is in the burial-ground of the Ironmongers alms-houses in Kingsland Road. See Ellis's Shoreditch, p. 114.

the 27th of November, and for that of as many friends as the Admiral should chuse to invite. On the day appointed the hall was decorated with various flags, and a band of eleven musicians were provided. After the ceremony of his Lordship's admission to their freedom was concluded, the master addressed him in a flattering speech; to which Lord Hood replied,

"Gentlemen, I am extremely sensible of the great honour done me by the freedom of the worshipful Company of Ironmongers; and the very obliging manner it has been conferred increases the value of it. To know that he stands firm in the good opinion of his fellow subjects is the highest gratification a military officer can receive; and to find my humble and honest endeavours not only so generally and kindly accepted, but most distinguishedly noticed, must afford me heartfelt pleasure.

"I am happy to become a freeman of your worshipful Company; and it will ever be my pride, and very earnest wish, to approve myself true and faithful to its rights and privileges.

"To you Sir, the worthy Master, I stand much indebted; and am unable to express what I feel, for the very polite and flattering manner in which you have fulfilled the Company's wishes towards me."

The following Captains in the naval service were present: Lord Cranstoun, of the Formidable; the hon. William Cornwallis, of the Canada; Cornish, of the Arrogant; Goodall, of the Valiant; Reynolds, of the Monarch; Gardener, of the Duke; Lindsee, of the Magnificent; Inglefield, of the Centaur; Sutherland, of the Belliqueux; Williams, of the Prince George; Knatchbull, of the Princessa; Carrington, of the Ajax; Hood, of the Champion; the hon. Mr. Hood; Captains Dumotte and Maude; and Mr. Hunt, secretary.

The portrait was presented to the Company by Lord Hood; from which Mr. Jones, of Great Portland-street, made an engraving, dedicated by permission to the Company*.

On the South wall "Mr. Rowland Heylyn, a good benefactor." This gentleman's features are represented as emaciated, but pleasing; with a white beard and whiskers, habited in a black gown and cap, his right hand on a book.

"Thomas Michell, ironmonger, a good benefactor." In a black gown, small ruff, and chestnut-coloured hair; a dull stupid countenance, probably the effect of a bad painter's clumsy efforts.

* Mr. Summer's MS.

Thomas Michel, April 3, 1527, devised to the Company a messuage called the Ship, in the parish of St. Mildred, in the Poultry; and a croft of land, estimated at 10 acres, now divided into gardens, with tenements on them, situated in Old-street. An acre and rood of land adjoining was purchased April 31, 1595, of James Miller.

"On the 16th of April, 1718, the Ironmongers Company, in consideration of 900l. sold the ground on which St. Luke's church, in Old-street, now stands, and two burial-grounds belonging thereto; pursuant to an act of parliament made in the first year of King George the First, for building of churches*."

"Sir James Cambell, a good benefactor." An aged pleasant looking man, with white beard and hair, and ruff; in civic robes.

Sir James Cambell, alderman, gave 1000l. to the Company, to be lent to ten young men free of it, 100l. each, at 4 *per cent per annum*, for three years. The interest arising from this bequest, 40l. *per annum*, to be given by the master and wardens to the sheriff of London, for the release of honest poor freemen of London from confinement, not exceeding 5l. to each.

"Sir William Denham, a good benefactor." Aged, good features, ruff, and civic robes.

Sir William, by his will, dated Sept. 12, 1544, gave 13 messuages to the Company for ever, which had been part of the possessions of the monastery at Barking, subject only to the payment of 20s. *per annum*, to Sir William Denham.

For this legacy the testator required the Company to have a dirge celebrated, by note, within the chapel of Our Lady of Barking, for the soul of the founder, Lady Elizabeth his wife, his parents, and his children and benefactors. To this mass the master and wardens were to bring their best cloth for the hearse, and distribute 10l. sterling. To the vicar, 1s. 4d.; to 7 priests, 4s. 8d.; three clerks, 2s.; for wax, 2s.; for the bells, 1s. 8d.; for bread and cheese, 3s. 4d.; ale, 3s. 4d.; to 100 poor persons, 3l. 6s. 8d.; to 45 poor, 30s.; and to 25 poor, 41s. 8d.

On the wall back of the orchestra, "Sir Robert Geffery, a worthy benefactor." This worthy alderman is represented in the attitude of speaking, but with a stern unpleasant aspect. He is in the robes of his office, laced band and large wig, with square-toed shoes. A wretched performance, by Richard Phillips.

* Mr. Summer's MS.

In 1703 he bequeathed 400l. in trust to the Company, requiring them to purchase an estate with the money; the profits of which are to supply a fund for reading prayers twice a day in St. Dionis Backchurch.

500l. In trust to buy an estate for a fund, to be distributed in bread weekly to the poor of Landrake and St. Emers, in Cornwall; and to pay the salary of a school-master for poor children.

To the Company 200l.; and two silver flagons, of 30l. value. And the residue of his estate in trust to the Company, to purchase ground for an alms-house, for so many poor people as the money arising from the residuary part of his property, after the rate of 6l. *per annum* each person, would extend; and 15s. each for gowns. The Company to purchase an estate for building alms-houses, and paying the poor, with a reservation for their repair.

"All the purchases made on account of Sir Robert's charity were by order of the Court of Chancery, and a licence obtained from the crown for that purpose." Those estates are situated in London.

"Mr. Ralph Handson, a good benefactor." This and the following portraits hang upon the North wall. Mr. Handson was clerk to the Company, and is painted as an old man, with white hair, in a black gown and cap, with band and cuffs. He gave by will, dated Jan. 9, 1653, five messuages, situated in St. Olave's parish, Hart-street, 71l. 10s. *per annum*; which the Company distribute, by his direction, in 16 small payments, for charitable purposes.

"This estate was let to the East India Company, from Midsummer 1808, at the yearly rent of 300l. for the term of 378 years, renewable every 21 years, on the payment of a fine of 500l. every 21 years."

"Thomas Lewin, ironmonger, a good benefactor." See p. 33.

"Mr. Thomas Hallwood, a good benefactor." Those two pictures are hardly worth describing. Mr. Hallwood gave 400l. for the maintenance of four poor scholars at Oxford and Cambridge, for three years; after the expiration of that term to others, successively, for ever: and 40s. *per annum* to the wardens, from the profits.

"Mrs. Margaret Dane, a good benefactress." She kneels before a book, in a scarlet robe, black cap, ruff, and has many jewels on her neck. But a poor picture. This lady, on the 16th of May 1579, bequeathed 2000l. to the Company, for the following uses: 10l. to each of the three hospitals; 10l. to 20 poor maids, on their marriage; 10l. *per annum* to Oxford and Cambridge;

10l. *per annum* for bread and beef for prisoners; 5l. *per annum* to Bishop's Stortford; 1200 bundles of faggots, to be divided between 24 wards of London, 25l. (the Company pay each ward, in lieu of faggots, 1l. 0s. 10d. each); and 10l. for a dinner on the day of her decease.

A window on the same side contains a small whole length, in painted glass, of "Sir Christopher Draper, mayor." He holds a roll of paper in one hand, and his gloves in the other. "T. C. hoc fieri fecit, anno 1639." A very tolerable performance; and the colours (except the face) clear and bright, particularly the robe, and yellow of the niche.

He gave, in 1566, the land on which the hall and two houses now stand.

Many other persons have given large benefactions to the Company, and in trust for charitable purposes, whose memories have not been honoured by paintings; but it would be the height of injustice not to record their good deeds.

1531, March 24. Robert Smith gave 100l. to purchase lands, of 5l. annual rent, for ever.

1534, Aug. 2. Elizabeth Gyva demised 4 shops, with a house and chambers, in the parish of St. Michael Crooked-lane.

1541, Aug. 3. Humphry Barnes gave several valuable messuages.

1556, Aug. 14. Robert Downe, senior, gave the Company the Horse Head, and Horse Head-alley, in the parish of St. Sepulchre's; two basons, and two ewers. And Justice Randall 480l. to pay certain sums to the wards of Queen Hith and Baynard's Castle.

1671, Dec. 1. Sir John Lewys, bart. gave 100l. in addition to 5l. which the Company owed him for corn-money, to be disposed of at their discretion.

1692. John Sampson, esq. gave 6l. *per annum*, to four poor alms-people, from the rent of a house at Marlborough, Wilts; and a silver salver, weighing 65 oz. 5 dwts.

1708, March 16. Sir Charles Thorold gave the master and wardens an annuity of 40l. for 99 years, from March 1707, to be given, in sums of 5l. each, to eight poor students of the Colleges of Corpus Christi al. Benet's, Christ's, Trinity, Catharine Hall, University, Merton, Corpus Christi, and St. Edmund's Hall. And 200l. to the Company.

William Chace, esq. citizen and ironmonger, gave, while living, 200l. to the Company, on condition that they paid 10l. *per annum* for ever to a priest, to be appointed

appointed by them, for reading prayers, and preaching a sermon, daily, in Sir Robert Geffery's alms-house. Received in Feb. 1719.

1768, April 5. Samuel Gunton, esq. gave 50l. to be distributed among the Company's pensioners; which was done accordingly, in 1771.

1782, Jan 12. Thomas Hanbey, esq. gave 2000l. Bank annuities to the governors of Christ's Hospital, upon condition that they received, cloathed, and educated, two boys, sons of freemen of the Ironmongers Company, to be nominated by the Court. On non-performance by the governors of Christ's Hospital, the money devolves to the Company of Cutlers. This legacy was not to take effect till after Mrs. Hanbey's decease. That lady made her will, dated Feb. 16, 1796, which was proved in 1797. In it she gives the Company of Ironmongers 300l. 3 *per cent.* Bank annuities, on condition that they keep her husband's tomb in repair; the overplus, every fourth year, to be given to poor freemen of the Company.

Ceremony of electing the MASTER and WARDENS.

1562. "First, it is agreed at this court, that the two Wardens, at the dinner (at such time as the Master shall be served in), shall rise to go out, and then shall come in with the garlands, for the Master only, in the chief Warden's hands, with the minstrels before them and the beadle; and, making their obeisance to the Master, shall deliver him the same garland; and there shall remain, and attend by the Master, till the Master hath assayed the garland upon the heads of such of the most worshipfull as he shall think meet. And then the Master to receive it again, and set it on his own head. And then the Wardens to depart; the garland remaining still on the old Master's head. And immediately the Wardens to come in again, with the beadle and minstrels before them; either of them having his garland on his head, and one to bear a cup before the Chief Warden, and to go once about the house; and, after obeisance made, the Chief Warden to take the cup, and deliver it to the old Master. And then the Master to take off the garland off from his head, and set it on the new Master's head. And then the Master to take the cup and drink to the new Master. And after that, the Wardens (after due reverence) to depart to assay their garlands, as they shall think meet: and then to go out, and to come in again, with the minstrels and beadle before them, with their garlands on their heads, and either of them having his cup brought before him, and to go twice about the house; and then the Chief
old

old Warden to go and set the garland upon the new Chief Warden's head; and to take his cup, and drink to him, and so to deliver the same cup to him. And likewise the younger Warden to set his garland upon the other new Warden's head," &c.

The garlands are like the heraldic wreath, except that they are made of red velvet, and have pieces of silver fastened on them, engraved with the Company's arms.

This day of ceremony, and the dinner accompanying it, was altered at the same time from the Sunday after Trinity Sunday to the Monday following; when the householders were to attend at the hall, in their best liveries, to go in procession to church, there to offer at the altar. It is curious to observe the use made of the vestments in which it was usual for the priest to officiate when the Company attended; they were converted into cushions; and Mr. Alderman Draper was indulged with the use of them during his mayoralty, on condition that he procured feathers to fill them.

PAGEANTS and PROCESSIONS.

Those are now so simplified, that the whole ceremony of proceeding from Guildhall to Westminster-hall, by the City Companies collectively, on the 9th of November, to witness the lord mayor elect's official oath, is hardly sufficiently magnificent to compensate for the violent colds, and other disorders, which ladies experience, after sitting inactive before opened windows, for hours together, in so inclement a season.

I shall enlarge upon the expensive exhibitions of this respectable Company, in order to shew the ingenuity, classical knowledge, and liberality of past days; and at the same time beg my readers to excuse my giving those of other trades; for some hundreds of pages might thus be occupied, to the exclusion of more important matter.

When Sir William Draper served the office of lord mayor, in 1566-7, the Ironmongers exerted themselves, to their utmost ability, in honouring the procession, as he was what is termed "free of the Company." Forty-six persons, bachelors, were nominated, whose drapery was composed of satin cassocks, gowns furred with "foynes," and crimson satin hoods. Twenty-eight "wiflers." Forty-eight men bore wax torches, an ell in length, distinguished by red caps; an equal number were

were armed with javelins. Two woodmen carried clubs, and hurled squibs; and a pageant, unfortunately not described, filled the measure. The expence of it was 18l. Six boys, furnished by J. Tailer, from Westminster (possibly the Abbey church), sung on, and pronounced speeches from, the stage.

Four partizans*, and 160 chambers†, procured from the lieutenant of the Tower, were placed on the banks of the Thames, and discharged at intervals.

The silver utensils, furnished by the Company for the entertainment at Guildhall, consisted of 9 basons and ewers, 39 nests of bowls and goblets, with an amazing number of smaller articles.

“The “foiste,” or, in the modern term, the Company’s barge, had ten pair of oars, and masts; but, whether they were furnished with sails, or for the flags only, doth not appear. However, the Queen’s arms flowed from the main-top, and a flag of the “red crosse” from the fore top. To each of which were added long pendants; and *two* “auncients, for the pope ‡ or baste.” The last-mentioned flags were not displayed, as at present, from fixed staffs; but held by men termed “Auncient-bearers for the Foiste.” This vessel had her master and gunner, “and squibbs sufficient for the tyme, with all things well paynted, and trymmed accordyngly, with twenty pavases,” and two half barrels of gunpowder on board; so that, with her guns and squibs, she must have been a most formidable man of war.

The musick for the barge consisted of two trumpets, one drum, and sixteen bases, half of which were double, and *one* solitary flute.

The men and musicians were habited in farinet cassocks, with scarfs and *night* caps of Bruges satin “drawn oute with white and redd.” The Queen’s serjeant trumpeters demanded no less than 18l. for 24 trumpeters.

The oath was taken on the *twenty-ninth* of October §.

In the year 1628 a precept from the mayor informed the Company, that they were assessed 77l. as their proportion of 4300l. *expended in pageants* when the king passed through the city.

1629. Another member of the Company served the office of lord mayor. Upon this occasion the following curious exhibition took place.

A representation of Oceanus (a very man) seated in a vast silver escallop shell, guiding two wild sea-horses, whose manes were intermixed with threads of gold.

* Small field-pieces.

† Other guns.

‡ This is what is now termed the poop or stern.

§ This was the regular lord mayor’s day till the alteration of the style, in 1752.

The briny god shone resplendent in a golden diadem, set with silver escallops, and a branch of coral, adorned with pearls.

His dress, silvered and enamelled, crossed the body in waves; his "bases and buskins cutt at the topp into silver scollops."

The second part represented "a proud swelling sea," on which a Sea Lion rode as supporter of the East India Company's arms; and as his lordship was free of the French and Eastland companies.

Mounted on this lion sat "Tethis," Queen of the Sea; her hair long and dishevelled; crowned with an antique "sea tire," encompassed by a golden coronet and pearls; in a mantle of taffety. This lady held a large banner of the mayor's arms.

A *merman* and mermaid acted as supporters to the Lion, and carried banners of the sheriff's arms. A border of fishes inclosed the sea.

"An Estridge." This bird suffered an Indian boy to back him; who bore a dart in one hand, and a pipe in the other. On the corners of the platform were a Turk, a Persian, a pikeman, and a musketeer.

A fourth pageant exhibited Lemnion's forge, with Vulcan, the smith of Lemnos, at work, surrounded by his servants, in black hair, *waistcoats*, and *leather aprons*. A fire blazed in the furnace, lightnings flashed, thunder rolled; and at intervals harsh musick, and songs, sounded praises to iron, the anvil, and hammer.

A fifth, London's *Tempe*, a quibble upon the name of *Camp-bell*, reversed into the French words *le bell*, or *beau champ*, a beautiful field or country. This modern *Tempe* was called an arbour; which had four termes for its support, adorned by arms and pendants, and a plentiful display of trees, fruits, and flowers; with the mayor's crest, a lion's head, on the pinnacle. The Company invited, and hither came, Titan, Flora, Ceres, Pomona, Ver, and Eftas, from their blissful fields, to ride through the dirty streets, and a crowd who knew them not. The god of the golden lyre, even the great Apollo, appeared in his palace on this happy day, which was composed of 12 silver columns supporting pendants, surmounted by four pillars of gold.

"On every square was represented the head of an emperor, figuring the four monarchs of the world, and in them pointing at the four kingdoms. Apollo is the chief person; on his head a garland of bayes, and in his hand a lute.

The seven Liberal Sciences attended *in propria persona*, habited in flowing robes.

The

The sum paid for these pageants, including every expence, was 180l. The sea-lion and estridge were preserved, and placed in the hall. And 32 trumpeters were employed.

1635. On the mayoralty of Sir Christopher Clitherow, the Company had five pageants, with children, and orators, for 180l. They were relating to Juno, Pallas, and Venus; a Sagittary, because the Sun then entered that sign; the Castle of Mars; and the Harbour of Happiness. Besides the usual accompaniments, Thomas Bradshaw, and Thomas Jones, provided 10 fencers for 5l.

Matthew Taubman published a pamphlet in 1685, which he dedicated to Sir Robert Gefferys and the Company of Ironmongers, entitled "London's Annual Triumph, performed on Thursday Oct. 29, 1685, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Gefferys, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, with a Description of the several Pageants, Speeches, and Songs," &c. &c.

Part of this publication affords matter too curious for omission; I shall therefore, discarding some of the flourishes used by my author, detail the facts in words less florid.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the persons composing the procession began to assemble at the Company's hall. When the ceremony commenced, 60 poor men led the way, cloathed in gowns and caps, each bearing a standard or banner.

50 gentlemen-ushers, in velvet coats, with chains of gold on their necks, and white staves in their right hands.

The bachelors in gowns and hoods, the former faced with foins*.

The livery in gowns faced with budge†, and hoods.

The masters, wardens, and assistants of the several Companies, in gowns faced with foins, and hoods.

12 gentlemen, some habited in plush, others in buff, with scarves of the company's colours, bearing banners.

36 trumpets, preceded by the serjeant trumpeter.

14 drums, led by a drum major, and three fifes.

Other drums and fifes.

The two city marshals on horseback, attended by six servants.

* A kind of fur, black at top, upon a whitish ground, and taken from a little animal, like a ferret or weasel, called a *foine*. Bailey. Q. is this the *ermine*? for Pennant says the *stoat* is called in French *hermine*; and in German, Swedish, Dutch, and Danish, *hermelus*.

† The dressed skin or fur of lambs. Bailey. So Milton's
"Budge Doctors of the Stoic fur." Comus, l. 707.

The foot marshal, attended in the same manner.

The master of defence, with fencers.

Pensioners, in red gowns, white sleeves, and white caps; with javelins in their right hands; and shields, painted with the armorial bearings of founders and benefactors of the company.

At Grocers hall the lord mayor and aldermen joined the cavalcade, on horseback. Those were the numbers and habits of the persons assembled; their exact distribution in pairs, detailed, would be tedious and unprofitable. It may be worth mentioning, that Mr. Taubman asserts, many of the Artillery Company's head pieces, or helmets, were of "*massy silver*."

The pageants were exhibited in Cheapside. The first was a pyramid on a pedestal, surmounted by a globe of gold, and the crest of the Ironmongers' Company. Banners of Edward the Fourth, that of the reigning King, the Lord Mayor, and the Company, were displayed on the shaft. Five females, of majestic mien and beautiful features, were selected, to represent Victory, Triumph, Honour, Peace, and Plenty; but the first-named lady had the necessary, indeed indispensable attendants, Courage, Vigilance, and Conduct, more immediately surrounding her. Victory shone in mail of burnished gold, and held a banner of the king, inscribed "*Vici ferro*." In her right hand a sword. Her helmet supported a tower, a wreath of laurel, and a plume, *accidentally* the veritable modern tri-coloured.

Courage seems to have fought in "*a black peruke, tied in a filken bag behind*." That he fought with conduct is evident, from his having preserved his *wig* in the heat of battle. This stern-visaged gentleman waved a flag, wrested from his enemies; and a lance in the left hand was quite accordant with a black *velvet cap* and plumes.

Vigilance had appropriate emblems. Her beautiful person was attired in a yellow robe; and sable mantle, fringed with gold, set with eyes. In her hands a lamp, and bell.

Conduct appeared as an aged general, in a coat of mail, set with stars. In his hand a truncheon of gold; on his arm an iron shield, charged with a peacock's tail displayed.

Triumph, in cloth of silver; a purple scarf, embroidered with cannon; drums, and flags, fringed with gold; with a triple crown on her head; and in her hands banners, inscribed, "*Triumphat Rex, perit Grex*."

Honour,

Honour, in a purple robe, embroidered with golden stars; a scarlet mantle, fringed with gold; crowned by a royal diadem; and holding a banner of the King.

Peace, in an olive green farfnet robe, with silver stars; a chaplet of heart's-ease; a branch of palm in one hand, in the other a banner of the Company.

Plenty. Strictly adhering to her ladyship's bounteous mode of proceeding, the Company lavished on her habit every thing that was magnificent and expensive. A vast golden estridge, with a horse-shoe in his beak, stood before this brilliant exhibition. On him sat a ruddy boy, who "ever and anon" sounded through the lungs of the brazen trumpet. During the time which the lord mayor occupied examining this pageant, Victory was employed in addressing him, in twenty-two vile doggrel lines, that had a meaning no doubt; but it was admirably concealed by the Poet, as he shall prove:

"Against cold ir'n *no armour* can prevail;
There's no resistance *in* a coat of mail."

The second stage was a sea-chariot, of cerulean green, the wheels sprinkled with froth from the briny deep. Neptune sat in a shell, drawn by Tritons. A whimsical method pointed out the flux and reflux of the sea: Neptune, although a God, and for that reason not liable to mortal afflictions, condescended to mark the operations of the flux by contortions of his venerable features, which resumed a placid serenity during the reflux.

Amphitrite had a thin sea-green veil, with long hair, and held a globe. Their attendants were Proteus, Glaucus, Thetis, and Galatea.

The third represented the arch of Loyalty, surmounted by Fame, attended by Loyalty, Truth, Union, and Concord, all habited in the splendid manner above described. A sea-lion, tritons, and negro, were introduced into this pageant, as a compliment to "the first commercial city in the world." Loyalty addressed the Mayor in rather better poetry than Victory's.

A fourth pageant was Mount Etna; with Vulcan and the Cyclops at work, within a cavern at the base: some at the forge, and others digging metals and minerals. Apollo descended with Cupids, and entertained them with musick. Vulcan also made his speech to the Lord Mayor.

William and Mary honoured this spectacle by their presence, which was more than usually magnificent, as it was the first civic celebration after their ascending the throne. The Prince and Princess of Denmark were present; and the dinner at Guildhall did credit to the City, and highly gratified their Majesties.

Mr. Summer enables me to present my readers with the amount of the different charges paid by the Ironmongers' Company on this occasion.

	£.	s.	d.
Four pageants - - - - -	175	0	0
Flags and streamers - - - - -	140	0	0
Cloth for the old mens gowns - - - - -	45	10	0
Making gowns and other things - - - - -	14	6	0
Ribbons - - - - -	11	3	4
Flannel - - - - -	3	10	0
Bargemaster's cap - - - - -	0	13	0
His gown, and farfnet for scarfs - - - - -	8	0	0
King's trumpets - - - - -	25	0	0
King's drums - - - - -	8	0	0
City marshal - - - - -	2	0	0
City waits - - - - -	2	0	0
Drums - - - - -	2	0	0
The poet - - - - -	10	0	0
Foot marshal - - - - -	5	0	0
Master of defence, and his men - - - - -	3	0	0
Javelins, and other things - - - - -	4	11	0
Two standard bearers - - - - -	1	5	0
Mufick - - - - -	6	5	0
Dinners for foynes and budge - - - - -	2	11	0
To poor men that wore gowns - - - - -	2	10	0
Total,	473	0	4

The different Companies were antiently required to furnish persons to wait upon Majesty. The services they attended for will be explained by the following extracts from the Court Books.

1559. The Company sent men in armour to "the May-game that went before the queenes mageste to Grenewich;" and in April following the Court ordered, in pursuance of a requisition from the lord mayor, that "28 hanffom men, well and hanfomlye armyd, and to wiffeleres*, to goo with them to feaching the quenes

* "Players on the whiffle, or fife." Bailey; who adds, "a young freeman of London, that goes before the Companies of London in public processions."

mageste,"

mageste," should be furnished with two new streamers of silk, a great flag, and 12 small banners.

1572, March 27. A precept was received by the Court, which commanded the Company to provide 12 "callyvars," 30 morryspykes, and 15 halberds, in other words, 57 men armed with those weapons, to attend the Queen's celebration of May-day at Greenwich.

1579. The Company were charged, by an act of common council, with 111. 4s. towards the charges of the City's entertainment of Prince Cassimir.

1641. When Charles the First returned from Scotland, on the 25th of November, the Corporation of London received him with most distinguished honours, and entertained himself and family with a superb dinner. On this occasion a precept was received, commanding that a certain number of the handsomest men, free of the Company, to be habited in velvet, plush, or satin, on horseback, with each a footman and torch-bearer, should be held in readiness, to wait upon the king from St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, to Guildhall; and from thence to the palace. They were "to meet under the city wall, in the void place, Moorfields *."

MONEY required of the COMPANY.

The preceding pages of the history of Ironmongers hall shew the liberality with which money was expended in old times, for what we now deem idle uses.

The following will prove, that specie in their hands possessed the faculty of attracting clouds of precepts; and that, if the Company were lavish, the Crown was always ready to receive.

1556. "A sessment agreed upon in this hall, the 17 Sept. for and touching the somme of xll. demaunded and tasked of this Company towards the setting on worke of the workfolkes in Brydwell, wherof xxl. was assessed and tasked by the four seffers thereof; to be particularly gathered of the Company."

1565. 75l. were levied, as their proportion towards erecting the Burse †.

1569. In consequence of a precept from the lord mayor, the Company paid 20l. towards cleansing the city ditch between the Postern and Aldgate.

1573. A collection was made in the Company for the "Voyage pretended (intended) to Rochelle; which amounted to 200l. and was delivered to the bishop

* Strype's edition of Stow, vol. I. book I. p. 294, contains a long account of this entertainment.

† The Royal Exchange.

of London, who promised that certain merchants of that city should be bound for the re-payment."

We are dissatisfied with taxation, and very many Englishmen complain of an arbitrary government at present; but I believe no minister, during the last century, could have been found to authorise, or lord mayor to execute, such a precept as the ensuing, directed to the Company.

"By the Maior,
 "Theis are to will and commaund youe that forthewth youe prepare in a redynes the sume of Lxl. of the stocke of youre halle (and if youe have not so moche in store, then youe shall borrow the same at ynterest at th'only costs and lossis of yo^r hall); to be lent to the quens matie for i wholl yeare; not in any wise cawsyng any brother of yo^r companye to bear any p^ticular charge, or losse, towards the same, but onlye of the rents and stocke of yo^r said hall, w^{ch} some of Lxl. you shall paye uppon Twysdaye next comyng in the mornyng, at Mr. Stonleys howse in Aldarfgate strete; and thear you shall receive an aquyttaunce for the same in forme appoynted. Fayle youe not herof as youe will awnswer for the contrarye at your pyll. Yeovyn at the Gwyldhall of London the xxvii of August, 1575.

SEBRIGHTE."

It will hardly be credited that men should have been so blindly bigoted, at any period of our history, to the *then* form of government, as to have made no effort to amend such proceedings as those of compelling loans in one half year, and in the next compelling the lenders to borrow. Those precepts, and other resources, produced Queen Elizabeth 140,000l.; apparently more than she knew what to do with; however, herself, or her ministers, found an expedient, which was, to force the citizens to receive it, for a year or more, at *seven per cent.* in sums from 500l. to 50l. each person, on pledges of gold or silver plate, or other ample security.

1599. The Queen demanded a loan of 20,000l. from the city of London, upon her bond, for six months, towards the defence of the country, and suppressing the Irish rebellion. This was readily granted, and without interest. Our Company paid 880l.

1632. A proportion of 35l. 16s. was levied upon the hall, as part of a fine of 1000l. exacted from the City, for not apprehending the murderers of John Lamb.

1640, July 28. The court was thus addressed by the lord mayor :

“ Your Companyes proportion of money allotted to be lent (amongst other the companyes of this cittie) unto his ma^{tie}, is the some of 2000l. and if you be not already satisfied herein concerning the security offered for repayment thereof, or any other matter concerning this business, you may be pleased forthwith to reparaire unto me, and you shall receive further satisfaction.

HENRY GARWAIE, Mayor.”

After the Court had heard this letter read, Sir Christopher Cletherow acquainted the members present, that the King wished to borrow 200,000l. of the City of London, at an interest of 8 *per cent.* and for which he offered the farmers of his customs as security. The Court, after some deliberation, pleaded inability.

In the month of October, the Court was informed by the Mayor, that himself and the court of aldermen had had an interview, at Guildhall, with the Earl of Manchester, Lord Viscount Campden, Lord Coventry, and Lord Goring, who informed them of the proceedings of the Peers for a treaty with those of Scotland, endeavouring to produce an union; and of the wretched state of the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and the town of Newcastle, through the inroads of the Scots.

At the same time they read a letter from sixty peers, directed to the Lord Mayor, dated at York, and another from the King.

The intent of those letters, and the interview, was to obtain the supply of 200,000l.; 50,000l. of which was to be paid on the 12th of October, 100,000 on the 15th of November, and the remainder on the 1st of December.

The Mayor and Court of Aldermen resolved to raise the sum of 50,000l. against the time proposed; and immediately proceeded to levy proportions on the different Companies, according to the usual method of proceeding. The Ironmongers were to pay 1700l. in the ensuing five days. The Court, alarmed at this heavy demand, lamented their unfortunate situation, and professed themselves utterly at a loss how to collect the money; but they resolutely protested against any attempt to contribute towards the remaining 150,000l.

Three expedients were adopted; to demand 400l. due to them from the East India Company; to borrow 500l. from Sir James Cambell; and pawn their plate.

At

At the next Court, the warden, Honeywood, said he had received 400*l.* from the East India Company; that the plate had been valued at 450*l.* and offered in pledge for 500*l.* or to raise that sum upon the Company's seal; but was refused, unless particular men would be bound for repayment.

The Court appearing doubtful as to the security they were to receive from Government; Sir Christopher Clitherow and Mr. Scott informed them, that the Corporation of London had determined no more than 50,000*l.* should be lent by the twelve companies; for which they had demanded that ten lords should give bond to six men of the most respectable Companies; and that each Company should have a bond of assurance from those six men, for their proportions. Encouraged by this prospect of re-payment, Sir Job Harbey and Mr. Hugh Windham arose, and offered to lend the Court 400*l.* each, at 8 *per cent.* These proposals were accepted.

On the 12th of October two letters were read from the Mayor; one, dated the 10th, required the payment on that day of such money as they had provided; but, upon a careful examination of the words composing those letters, they were found to be so equivocal and unsatisfactory, that they by no means freed the Company from a demand of the 150,000*l.* said before to have been relinquished; neither did they perceive that any persons were ready to give their bonds, as promised. The Court therefore resolved, "that the same be not paid until further order."

On the 19th the Court were informed, that other Companies had paid their proportions, and that no further sum would be required at that time. Upon this they consented to pay half on the 19th, and the rest on the 26th of October; which was done, as appears by copies of the receipts from the Exchequer, entered in the Court Books.

No demand was made for money till July 16, 1641; but then they were commanded by precept to send a list of those persons who had been masters or wardens, or had fined for the offices; the names of all the livery, yeomanry, and others free of the Company; together with those who had fined for aldermen or sheriffs, and the places of residence of the whole, to the mayor.

On the 21st the Court were ordered to summon the persons alluded to, in order to receive the money assessed upon each, according to act of parliament. "Afterwards came another precept, dated the 24th, subscribed by the Lord Mayor, signifying, that 40,000*l.* must be paid on Wednesday next, at the furthest, for the

the important affaires of this kingdome; and therefore he commanded that his former precept be duly executed; and the money to be paid to the commissioners by Monday or Tuesday at the furthest."

This tax was from 10l. to 25l. each, on those who had fined for master, amounting to 165l.

On the office of warden, 6l. 18s. 4d. each, in all 82l.

On each member of the livery 5l. and of the yeomanry 3l. each.

Jan. 24 following, the Company were solicited for money to relieve the distressed inhabitants of Londonderry. To this the court readily assented; but desired "to intimate unto his lopp, that they have formerly lent unto certaine lords 1700l. which should have been paid in Nov. last, wth consideration; but that neither the principal nor the interest is yet satisfied;" and, in an address presented to the Mayor on this occasion, they say they are fully sensible of the wants of the inhabitant Protestants in Ireland, but desire him to remember, "first, our lands in the plantation of Londonderry, &c. are taken from us, after wee had bestowed great coste and charges thereupon; and wee may feare, if it should please his Ma^{ty} parl^t to restore the same, the plantation by meanes of ye rebells will be ruined, and in worse case then at the first." The court voted 20 quarters of wheat, or the price of that quantity in money, together with an iron cannon, mounted, for the defence of the city.

Mr. Summer's memorandums furnish so clear and concise an account of the City's possessions in Ireland, that I cannot do better than give his words.

"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a rebellion having broke out in the province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland, the said province was in a great manner depopulated and laid waste. Upon the suppressing of this rebellion, great part of the province became vested in the Crown by forfeiture; and, in order to resettlement the same, and to establish a colony of Protestants there, particularly in the county of Derry, King James, in the year 1609, made proposals to the Mayor and Commonalty of London of the said forfeited lands, upon condition of their new planting and peopling the same.

"In the year 1609, the mayor and citizens of London erected a company, consisting of a governor, deputy governor, and 24 assistants (since called the Irish Society), to treat with the Crown concerning the said new Plantation. And the City having resolved to accept the said proposal, and having raised, by contribution among their principal Companies, 60,000l. for that purchase, King James, by

his letters patent, dated March 29, in the 11th year of his reign, incorporated the said Society, by the name of "The Governor and Assistants of the new Plantation in Ulster, within the realm of Ireland;" and granted to them and their successors (upon condition of their building the town, settling the lands, and doing other services) divers cities, manors, towns, villages, castles, lands, and hereditaments, in the said province of Ulster; with power to create manors, of any quantity of lands, not exceeding 1000 acres, of such tenants as are in the said letters patent limited; and to limit to the said several manors so many acres of land, distinct and severed for demesne lands, as should seem necessary and convenient to the Society. And a new county was thereby erected, and called the county of Londonderry.

The said settlement having been thus finished, the towns built, and the lands settled, the whole was mapped, and divided by the said Society, as nearly as could be, into twelve equal parts; and the twelve Companies, who had equally contributed to the raising the said 60,000l., drew lots for their several shares; and the lot No. VII. (which was a new manor erected by the said Society, by virtue of the said letters patent, and called the manor of *Lizard*), fell to the share of the Ironmongers' Company, subject to several grants, made by the said Society, of the said manor, by virtue of the said King's licence and letters patent, to certain English or other British persons, and their heirs, as freeholders in fee simple, to be holden of the said manors, by such rents, services, and tenures, as were thereby limited.

The letters patent of King James were repealed by Charles I. and the Crown resumed the lands as forfeited, upon a suggestion that the covenants of the said grant were not performed.

But Charles II. by his letters patent, in the fourteenth year of his reign, confirmed the letters patent of King James I. and restored to the said Society, and twelve Companies, all the privileges and estates in the province of Ulster. And the Society, by lease and release, dated in 1663, made a new creation and grant to the Company of the manor of *Lizard*, and confirmed the grants before made to the freeholders, with the same descriptions, rents, and services, as before.

By deed, dated Nov. 7, 1718, made between the governor and assistants of the new Plantation of Ulster on the one part, and the master and keepers (or wardens), and commonalty, of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of London, on the other part, the said governor and assistants, for the considerations therein mentioned, bargained,

bargained, sold, alienated, enfeoffed, and confirmed, to the said master, &c. and their successors for ever, the manor of Lizard, with the rights, members, &c. there lying and being, within the county of Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, and subject to the exceptions therein contained. There are 24 freeholds belonging to the manor of Lizard, in Ireland; and the Company have the presentation to three livings."

1642, June 8. At a common-hall held at Guildhall, by order of the two houses of parliament, a committee deputed from them moved the citizens for a loan of 100,000*l.* for a year, at 8*l.* *per cent.* for the use of Ireland, upon the faith of parliament. The hall agreed to the proposition "most freely, and with great alacrity;" and the Lord Mayor assessed 34,000*l.* immediately on this Company.

If we may be allowed to judge, from the evidences before us, this act of the common-hall did not accord with the general opinion of dispassionate citizens, who were accustomed to examine farther into probable effects than the hot-headed partizans, who are accustomed, in public meetings, to bear down all arguments by hisses and insult.

The Court of Ironmongers, after debating upon this demand, resolved that the consent of a common-hall did not bind the Company, and that the procedure was contrary to antient custom; but that they would not refuse the money, for once. However, it had not been paid by the 23d of July, when the House of Commons made an order, representing that *several* of the Companies had not paid their proportions; and, taking into consideration the pressing necessity for the money in Ireland, for paying the troops, they command the Ironmongers to pay their assessment. After this order, opposition became useless, and the money was paid; but it has very much the appearance of a forced loan, however ready the common-hall were to lend.

1643. The hall was assessed at 9*l.* 10*s.* *per week* for four months.

August, the same year, introduced a fresh demand (founded upon the danger of the approach of the royal army towards London) for 17,000*l.* part of 50,000*l.* which parliament wished to borrow of the city at 8 *per cent.* "Upon reading of w^{ch} l^{re}, the court tooke into their serious consideration the contents thereof, and withall their owne sad condition, having formerly lent to divers lords, and to the parliament, for reliefe of Ireland, the some of 51,000*l.* for w^{ch} they pay interest, whereby they are disabled and impoverished, soe that they cannot finde any meanes to satisfy his l^{ops} desire." The members of the Court were so very averse to this

new loan, that the master and wardens found it impossible to assemble a sufficient number to proceed to business; upon which they fined absentees a noble each.

From the above period till the 19th of September was passed in demands and evasions. On that day they were summoned before the committee of the House of Commons at Haberdashers-hall; when they were informed, that their situation was not singular, for other Companies, equally deranged in their finances, had paid the sums levied on them. Upon this the Court resolved to borrow 400l. and endeavour to evade paying the remainder; but in vain, for the commissioners told them, on the 12th of October, that the money was to preserve their "liberties, their lives, and the *Gospel of Jesus Christ*, which was more deare than all the rest."

After this solemn information, the Company endeavoured to borrow 1300l.; but no man belonging to the hall would lend, pleading their individual weighty taxes as an excuse.

In 1644, they sold all their plate for 153l. 7s. 3d.; the gilt 5s. 4d.; parcel gilt 5s.; and the white at 4s. 11d. an ounce.

The Court Books, containing an account of the proceedings till after the Restoration are, I believe, lost; for which reason we must now return to the time of Queen Mary, in order to shew the various demands which have been made for

SHIPS, MEN, ARMS, and AMMUNITION.

1562. 19 soldiers were provided by the Company.

1566, July 18. On the 8th of this month the Queen issued her letters to the Lord Mayor, commanding him to equip 100 men for her service in Ireland. His lordship ordered the Ironmongers to provide three of the number; whose armour and weapons were to be 4l. 17s. 10d. value; and their cloathing, of "Hamshire watched * karsey, guarded with yellow woollen cloth;" to assemble on the 27th of July, at the Artillery-yard, St. Mary Spittle.

1569, the Company furnished 28 soldiers.

1577. A precept from the Mayor ordered the Company to provide 100 "able men, apprentices, journeymen, or others free of the city, of agilitie and honest behav^r," between the ages of nineteen and forty, to be trained for "harquebuffetts;" every one of them havynge a murren, a sword, and a dagger, and a caliver, with sufficient furniture for the same; and one half pound of powder, besides toche powder. 25 of the number, householders, and free of the Company, to muster, in their doublets, hose, and jerkins, in 13 days.

* Watchet, blue.

The instructions for training those men are curious. First, the man to be taught how to handle and carry his piece, flaske, and touche-boxe; and the weight of powder and shot necessary for the gun. Which seems to imply that the soldier, in those days, was permitted to make his cartridges and bullets.

“Then to teach how, in handsome manner, he shall charge his piece, and after how to lay it to his cheek; then, how to shoot his piece at random;” and, finally, to fire at a mark from the greatest possible distance.

“Then to fire and load quick, on a march or in a skirmish.”

“20 bullets, for the caliver of the Tower, is just a pound weight; and one pound of powder will make 25 shot, allowing $\frac{3}{4}$ weight of powder to every bullet; and the overplus, after the rate, is 5 shot more, which is for touch powder.”

I cannot avoid complimenting the genius of modern times, which has so greatly simplified the noble art of man-killing: now the soldier carries his cartridges in the most convenient manner, tears off the paper, and pours into the pan of his piece as much as is sufficient for communication with the barrel, puts the remainder into the gun, with a bullet appended to it, wedges it tight with his ram-rod, and, by the easy operation of pulling his fore-finger towards him, throws latent fire (produced by collision of flint and steel) into the receptacle of powder; and thus he loads and fires many times in a minute. See, opposed to him, the soldiers of Queen Bess, with this load of murrain, caliver, swords, and daggers, lighted match, and touch powder. Surely they must have been momentarily in danger of exploding their powder, and equally in danger of losing or extinguishing their matches. Besides, they were deficient in evolutions; for we find no instructions for advancing, retreating, and forming into columns, divisions, and squares.

200lb. of gunpowder were provided for those men, at 10d. *per* pound.

1578, June 12. An order was received for eight of the men to hold themselves ready to embark on board the vessels appointed.

1579. 3000 men were provided by the city of London for the defence of the realm. The Ironmongers proportion amounted to 73 with calivers and shot, and 38 with corslets, fully furnished with pikes, swords, and daggers.

1589. The Queen in council ordered, that London should furnish 20 last of gunpowder, to be ready for emergencies. In consequence, the Company were enjoined to keep 1920lb.

1591. The Queen requested her faithful citizens to equip six ships, and one pinnace, for the war then raging, furnished with every necessary for five months. This armament the mayor estimated would cost the City 7400l. The Company were fined 344l.

1595. 3500l. was lent by the City to Government, towards providing 12 ships and pinnaces, and 1200 men. The Ironmongers levy was 172l.

During the interval between the above date and 1639 no demand occurs for men or ships; but in the latter year they paid their proportion of 1000l. borrowed of the twelve Companies, "towards the present payment of the owners of a ship, to be set forth by the City."

1642, Sept. When the army of the Earl of Essex was raised, the Court having been applied to for the loan of arms, to be returned or paid for, lent "10 ruffet armors," 10 pikes, 10 swords with belts, 10 head-pieces, 10 muskets, with "bandeleres and rests," and 10 "murrions."

1643. The committee at Guildhall sent a message to the Court, intreating that they might put 50 barrels of gunpowder in the hall, as a place of safety. This was decidedly refused, partly for want of room, and because a house adjoining was an ordinary, frequented by a great number of Spaniards, Dutchmen, and Frenchmen, whose lives would have been endangered by such a deposit.

CORN.

It was customary in antient days to provide this necessary article, and keep it in preparation for years of scarcity. Where the depository was before Queen Elizabeth's time, these books do not mention; but, in her and subsequent reigns, the Bridge-house was a public granary. Indeed, there were antiently corn-mills on London-bridge, whose wheels were turned as the present wheels of the water-works are, by the current under the arches.

1562. 200l. was levied on the Company as corn-money.

1573. They paid 225l. into the chamber of London, for the same use. "Common policy (said the Mayor in his letter of Nov. 23) requireth the prevention of extremities;" and "you know the scarcity of wheat, and other grain, for the consumption of so great a City." To this he added, that the Queen and council had observed how remiss they had been in suffering grain to advance in price

price till it was dearer than in the country. Her Majesty, by gentle means, and "also with some terror," in the Star-chamber, "admonished them, and at last, as he fairly acknowledges, frightened him and the court of aldermen into purchasing "a great masse and quantity of wheate, and other grain;" towards which he demanded from the Company 1871. 10s.

1578, Nov. 6. A precept was received by the Court, ordering the Company to purchase 416 quarters of wheat, to be deposited, as their quota for the ensuing year, in the Bridge-house, where the City collectively were to have 5000 quarters, at 20s. *per* quarter.

"All the garner" of the house were divided into twelve parts, and one appropriated to each Company; from which they were permitted to take 20 quarters, "for the use of their pticular howses," provided they replaced it by the same quantity within thirty days.

The lord mayor was to view the granaries himself, or depute a person to do it, every week. And, "that my lord mayor and aldermen do not at any time order that any part of the said provision be sold better cheap than the same shall cost, with all losses and charges thereof; *nere* above 2d. or 4d. in a bushel under the price in the market of the like corn in the market then being, except it be by the consent of the Company, or common council. And for every such sale, the same to be made of every Company's wheat an equal part."

1579, June 9. The Company were required to carry into the market of Southwark 15 quarters of meal *per* week, till all their old corn was sold, at the market price. The stock to be renewed with wheat of that year's growth.

1580, Sept. 8. Wheat was dear; upon which the Company were commanded, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, to take 8 quarters of corn well ground to the market of Queenhithe; and to retail it, at 3s. *per* bushel, and not more, at their peril.

This very excellent custom was continued in the two following reigns; and, I should imagine, might be revived with the best effects.

SUMPTUARY LAWS, &c.

Perhaps no Monarch ever shewed a greater anxiety for propriety in the external appearance of her subjects than Queen Elizabeth. To which she added a laudable care of their moral conduct. This will appear from the numerous proclamations she issued upon those heads.

1572. The lord mayor's precept was received, urging the Company to enforce the proclamation "touchyng the reformatiō of apprentices apparrell, and resortyng to dawnfyng scoles and fence scoles."

1579. An odd method was adopted to carry into effect the royal orders for preserving the peace, and simplicity of dress. Two members of the Company were chosen to attend, with two men free of the Grocers, at Bishopsgate, from seven o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, to examine the habits of both ladies and gentlemen, as they passed through the gate. Those men were authorised to demand the sword, dagger, or buckler, with long pikes, of such as they deemed improper persons to bear them; and to prevent all from carrying their swords under their arms, or with the points upward. Thus far it was a salutary precaution; but there is something very repugnant to our present feelings in the idea of seeing women insulted by observations on the texture of gowns, and the sizes of cloaks and ruffs. I fancy, if four men were now stationed at Temple Bar, to seize all masterless servants, and reproach the absurdity of our ladies half-naked fashions, their situation would not be tenable above one day.

1582. The Company were again required, by authority, to prevent their servants, apprentices, journeymen, and children, from seeing "anye playes, prices, or enterludes," either in the city or suburbs, or at "anye place out of the same," under the severest penalties.

1595. An absurd and formal instance of the Queen's attention, even to the *caps* of her subjects, appeared in a solemn precept from the mayor, commanding and admonishing the Company, under a denunciation of inflicting "the penalty on all offenders, without any favor," that they wore them only according to the fashion prescribed.

POLITICAL PUBLICATIONS.

1579, Sept. The proclamation for suppressing seditious and libellous books was read in the Court-room, and all persons free of the Company were required to give information to the Master of those who possessed them.

On the 12th of November a general meeting was held at the hall, when the following curious method was adopted to obtain those books without obliging themselves to know, and consequently punish, delinquents. "A secret place" was made in the court-room; to which every man present was compelled to ascend,

ascend, put in his hand, and then return; "which was to the end that such persons of the Company as had any of the same seditious books should there let them fall; and, being but one man at one time, there was none to accuse him that had any book." The sagacious contriver of this scheme seems to have forgot that every man in the Company was at liberty to leave his books at home. We are not informed whether any were found in the "secreet place."

"*Die Martis*, 24 Jan. 1642. At the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Safety of the Kingdome.

"Whereas there are divers lres ptended to be sent by his Matie to the master and wardens of the severall halls in ye citty of London, wth two little bookes there inclosed, the one entituled 'Ye humble Petiçon of the Maior, Aldermen, and Comons to his Matie;' and the other entituled 'His Maties Declaracon to ye Sheriffs and Citty of London, dated ye 17 of January,' w^{ch} evidently tendeth to sedition, and setting of the whole citty in a combustion.

"Theis are therefore strictly to charge and comānd y^e m^r and wardens of e^vry hall in y^e citty to whom the said lres and bookes inclosed shall be directed, to forbear to publish or open any of them till both the houses of parliament shall give farther order therein. And the m^r and wardens of every hall are required to bring the said lre, wth the messengers therof, to this comitty, w^{ch} will be taken to be an argument of their good affection to the parliament. Signed by Pembroke and Montgomery, Manchester, Bolingbroke, Say and Seale, Ed^d Howard, J. Evelyn, Jo. Pym, Anth. Nicoll."

This order was inserted in the Court-book without comment.

1560. It was agreed upon by the Court, that the bishop of London should nominate the scholar for Christ's college, Cambridge. Accordingly, he named Stephen Townsende, then B.A. in that university; and the Company allowed him 8l. *per annum*, to enable him to pursue his studies in divinity.

1565. The Company of Court Letter Scriveners were admitted into, and "absorbed" by, the Ironmongers' Company.

The following letter cannot but be considered as a welcome present to the admirers of the great minister of Queen Elizabeth, Burleigh, who writes, with Sir William Cecil, to the Company thus:

"After hartie comēdacons; whereas we are gyven to understande, by Clement Cornewall, a membre of y^r Company, that aboute eight yeres nowe paste, at a courte holden in yo^r hall, before the then m^r, wardens, and assistants of the same

Company, for dyvers good and reasonable causes the same moving, there was graunte made of a lease unto the said Clement, of the house wherein he dwelled and had contynued by the space of fifty yeres paste, scituate in the Olde Jury of London, and of a corner house, and two tenements adioyning, appertayning to yo^r said Company for the terme of fifty yeres. Sithe w^{ch} tyme, by reason of certain title as well thereunto, as to other of y^r landes ptended, ye have caused the said houses, amongst others, to be conveyed to thre p^{rs}ons of y^r said Company, who of late have charged the Company of the p^{mi}sses graunted to the same Clement, not only to his great trouble and vexacōn of mynde, being a very aged man, and greatly charged wth many younge children, and therefore the lesse able to travayle therin; but also to his great hindraunce and losse, for that he alledgeth he hath bestowed dyvers sōmes of mony thereuppon at sondry tymes. Theis are therefore to desire and pray you to permytte the Clement and his assignes to injoye the p^{mi}sses according to the graunt to him therof made. And the rather at this our request.

“In doing whereof you shall gyve us cause to serve you the like pleasure, if occasion shall serve. And thus fare you hartily well. From the Courte.”

The Court evaded this request, by saying, as the point in question had been referred to the three persons mentioned, they “had not therein to deale.”

There are several instances recorded of the hall having been borrowed for the antient indispenfable appendage of death, a funereal feast. It was a strange custom, and could have had its rise, one would imagine, from no other cause than to refresh persons who had attended from distant places; therefore proper in the country, but utterly the reverse in London.

In the year 1570, July 17, the “Lady Maris” of London was buried; on which day “Robart Goodyng and Giles Garton acted as stewards of a feast given at the hall. Sir Alexander Avenon, then lord mayor, contributed 6l. 13s. 4d. to the expence.

This Company purchased of Edward the Sixth, in rents, 12l. 5s. 0d.; and sold, towards the purchase of the same tenements, others of the annual value of 8l.

They paid, in the year 1588, in pensions to poor brethren, 7l.

In exhibitions to poor scholars at the universities, 23l.

To almsmen, 26l. 19s. 7d.

Besides providing corn, armour, ammunition, “and setting out of soldiers as occasion requireth,”

Their

Their income last year amounted to 3850l. 12s. 2d.; and it is but strict justice to say, no Company can exceed the Ironmongers in liberality and public spirit.

Many houses in this parish are antient, and consequently have irregular fronts. Those of late date rival any part of London for neatness, and the shops are generally very respectable.

An old public house is remarkable for having had the honour of receiving and entertaining the Princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, when she was released from the Tower. Piety led her to express her gratitude to Heaven in the first church she found open; and that happened to be Allhallows, Staining. When this commendable intention was accomplished, the Lady Elizabeth retired to a *public house* for refreshment, which was the King's head. There she regaled upon pork and pease, as tradition will have it, served upon a pewter dish; which dish is still preserved, and the anniversary commemorated by some loyal persons, who dine on pork and pease, the 17th of November, her birth-day, as the day and the month of her visit is not exactly known*.

Billeter-lane is an exceeding good street, in which are the houses of many rich traders; and a little square of the same name consists of others equally respectable. The same observation will apply to part of Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, &c.

There were 100 houses in this parish in 1708. The late parliamentary return, 1800, mentions Allhallows, Staining, thus, 114 inhabited houses, 130 families, 332 males, 382 females, 714 parishioners.

* Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 219.

ALLHALLOWS, LONDON-WALL.

THIS parish, situated in the wards of Broad-street, Bishopsgate, Lime-street, and Aldgate, derives its second denomination from the antient city wall, which bounds the northern line. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the crown; to which it came after the dissolution of religious houses, from the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity.

After having received the most flattering permission from the Rev. W. Beloe to inspect his Registers, and his wishes that every other record might be equally open to me, I was kept from the sight of either, by the obstinate ignorance of a man who is now no more, for two whole years; but, fortunately for me, Mr. Woodruffe succeeded to the head church-wardenship, and from him I have experienced every attention. After the knowledge of this fact, who will expect to find my book arranged in complete alphabetical order, or that I should begin a ward, and describe it from East to West without interruption? A work like this would require at least twenty years labour and delay, were I to proceed as Stow or Newcourt have done. It must be observed, that the former never looked at a parish record; and the latter, from his official situation, had others opened to him at pleasure.

The church of *All Saints*, or *Allhallows*, stands in a very contracted church-yard, in the exact shape of a wedge, the North side of which is formed by the city wall, and the South by a railing. The East or upper end of this ground is in Broad-street, the point within a few feet of the wall of Bethlehem hospital. In the middle, and quite against the city wall, is the church, with a narrow passage on the South side, which serves instead of a pavement to that part of the street called London wall. Next to Broad-street stands the rectorial residence, strong, large, and handsome.

I am quite at a loss for dates as to the first erection of the church. According to Toms's print, engraved in 1736, it consisted of two ailes, with very flat pointed arched windows of two bays adorned with trefoils at the East end. Those on the South side were of the same description, but square at the tops.

The

The tower low, and of timber boarded, with a building like a cloister serving as a passage along the South wall, and a porch between two wings, which projected over the street with pointed gables; the whole exhibiting but a wretched exterior.

The church was repaired in 1478, when "my Lady Stokton" gave 5s.; the largest sum received was 20s.; and a person gave 2s. 8d. towards gilding the vane. The earliest churchwardens account is for 1455; but there is nothing mentioned that should lead us to suppose the church was not then an antient building; I am inclined to think it was erected in the reigns of Richard II. or Henry IV.

Many repairs were necessary to support it between the years 1478 and 1764; but at the latter period the church seemed to decline all farther assistance; and Messrs. Holden and Ware were employed to survey it, who reported, that the South front wall was six inches out of the perpendicular, the large East windows falling, and the North wall quite decayed through age; to which they added, that the middle wall within, formed into arches, was 14 feet in height, and 15 inches from a perpendicular line; the spandrils cracked; and, finally, that this was the only and frail support for the roof. All this derangement appears to have proceeded more from the marshy soil on which the church stands than any decay of the structure. The vicinity of *Moorfields* points out the state of the earth; and Mr. Dance found it necessary to drive piles and lay planks for the foundations of the new church and rectory. Even this precaution has not quite succeeded; for the South wall inclines, I believe, within an inch of as much as the old one.

The usual method of obtaining an act of parliament, enabling the parish to rebuild their church, was adopted, and with success. But, the expences exceeding the estimate, parliament granted them leave to raise 1000l. by annuities, payable by a tax of one-third on the tenants, and two-thirds on the landlords, 1765.

1767. After the second act, the expences amounted to 600l. which was paid by a rate of 3s. in the pound, followed in 1770 by another of 1s. 6d.

Joseph Taylor contracted to erect it for 2941l. according to the plans of Mr. Dance.

INSIDE

INSIDE OF THE CHURCH.

Allhallows contained a rood-loft, and a representation of Judas in it, which was painted for 13d. in 1455. In 1457 this loft was rebuilt for 6l. and the gilding on the crofs cost 3s. 4d.

No great number of tapers could have been used in this place; for those for the whole year cost but 3s. 11d.

In addition to the high altar, or that of All Saints, there was one dedicated to Our Lady, and another to St. Lawrence.

The accounts of 14 Edward IV. mention a *chapel* of All Saints *.

In 1478 repairs were made on the high altar, amounting to 12s.; and 1l. 13s. 4d. was expended on it for painting and gilding. This altar was adorned by two alabaster statues, and the following rich ornaments.

A crofs of filver, parcel gilt, weighing 93½ oz.

Two chalices, weighing 12 oz. each; another 9½ oz.

A crismatory, 20½ oz.

A crofs, weighing 10½ oz. to bear at Sacrament.

A pax, 6 oz.; a trestyll 4 oz.; a crofs of gold, weight a quarter of an ounce.

“A grett paxe, wyth III images of fylver, by the gyfft of the anker.”

“A pontyfycall of Saynt Thomas of Canterbury, cloffed in fylver.”

“A bone of Saynt Davy, cloffed in fylver.”

“A nowche of copper gylt, for Saynt Nycollas.”

“A chalys gevyd by Symon, anker, anno Henrici octavi XIII; 8 oz.”

In 1572 the church did not possess a single article of filver, the sacramental vessels were all of pewter; but two years after they obtained a filver-gilt chalice, which, with the following utensils, are now used.

Two flagons, weighing 109 oz. 8 dwts.; one given by Henry Walker, lecturer, 1684; and the other by Isaac and Abraham Houblon, 1701.

Two patens, 20 oz. 10 dwt.; and a plate, 17 oz. 4 dwt.

A pair of organs are noticed at times, from 1455 to 1509, when they gave them, with five marks, to fir Thomas Cobb, I suppose for new ones.

My reader must be satisfied with the imperfect information I have been able to collect in describing the interior of this church, and excuse my arrival to the present time.

* A branch of laton hung in this chapel, purchased at the above time for 14s.

There

There is but one door, which is at the West end, under the tower. And as there are vaults beneath the church, the pavement is several feet higher than the street.

The inside is extremely simple, without pillars, or division of any kind; and the windows semicircles near the roof. It is the extreme richness of the great arch, adorned with a beautiful arrangement of stucco, most fancifully combined with a frieze of scrolls and shells, that arrests the spectator's attention, and directs it to the recess, or niche, for the altar, which contains a picture of Ananias restoring St. Paul to his sight, painted by Nathaniel Dance, from one by an antient master, and presented by him to the church.

The painting is finely copied; but there is an odd accompaniment to a Protestant church and altar in the composition. This is no other than a monk, prior, or abbot, of the Benedictine order, holding a taper burning in his hand, probably a portrait. And this venerable father is quite as conspicuous as the principal figures. The frame is elegantly carved and gilt, and the whole preserved from injury by a curtain of green silk.

The pulpit and desk are on the North side of the church, and the entrance to them from the vestry room.

At the West end is a gallery, with a small organ, erected by subscription.

MONUMENTS.

Those mentioned by Mr. Strype are, Mr. Stanley's, a priest, steward to the lord treasurer; the marquis of Winchester, buried in Feb. 1560.

Robert Beal, esq. 1601.

"Nobilis viri Dominici ab Heila." "Nobilis matronæ Gulielmæ ab Heila, conjugis ipsius," 1608 and 1605.

A large painting on canvas, framed, represented the effigies of Queen Elizabeth, on a tomb, with lines beneath, extravagantly panegyric.

And several others, to persons not particularly eminent.

On the South wall, a monument of white marble, sculptured, with a relievo of Architecture, lamenting, and viewing the bust of Joseph Patience, architect; obiit Sept. 27, 1797, aged 58. His wife died Jan. 11, 1798, aged 55.

On the same side, a tablet to Sarah Scurr, wife of William Scurr, merchant (who is since dead), 1780, aged 57.

On

On the North wall, near the pulpit, a tablet, to Yvon Thomas, esq. 1793, aged 61. This gentleman was one of the directors of the London Assurance Company; and died suddenly, at his banker's.

Under the steeple is a monument to the memory of Thomas Norman, merchant, born 1690; and died, at Fort St. George, in the East Indies, 1731.

Three children of Robert Norman's, his elder brother.

Mrs. Jane Norman, 1756, aged 62.

Robert Norman, merchant, 1757, aged 74.

The oldest Register preserved begins 1570, in which year 30 persons were buried.

18 in 1572.

25 — 1602.

233 — 1603.

260 — 1625.

323 — 1665.

Mr. John Pitt, rector, lost two of his family by the plague in 1582: Peter Pitt, aged 5 years; and Blanch Pitt, aged 17.

1583, May 23. Maister Thomas Cox, one of the grooms of her majesty's chamber, of this parish.

1585, Sept. 24. Dorothy Woodcock, wife of Andrew Woodcock, citizen and grocer, and master of the Bridge-house, aged 96.

1587, June 16. George Roiger, lord of Manchesne, in the country of Beauffe, bailywick of Orleans in France, being of the age of 52 years, or thereabout, was buried forth of the house of John Clynckard, in the garden within the White Horse-yard, sometime called Kyghtlyes garden; North side of the choir.

The book of chantries says, "Nothing there, saving one tenement given by Robert Farbas to the finding of an obit, 4l. 11s. 4d."

MARRIAGES.

1576, Dec. 3. Henry Kyrton, gentleman, and school-master unto the hon. the Lord Compton his children, of this parish, and Elizabeth Camler, widow.

1577, Dec. 17. Mr. George Smith, of Chesfield, in the county of Kent, and Elizabeth Wrest, servant unto the hon. Sir Francis Walsingham, knight, and secretary

secretary unto the Queen's Majesty at home, at their house, by Mr. Fox, and there preached. "Sir Francis then resided in the dissolved monastery of the Papey.

The following curious effusion must relax the features of the gravest reader. "The last marriage is Feb. 2, 1580-1; the next April 30, 1581. Here endeth the yeare of oure Lorde 1580; and hereafter foloweth the yeare of our Lord 1581, and is as in the next leaf is to be seen. So that there is no more marriages than ye here see; and therefore doth make they are so to end, and the other so to begynn: not that begynnyng and endyng of the yere is so, but that the one is the last that was in that yere, and the other the first that was to begynne the other yere, which is as foloweth: 1581, *Exce.*"

"1588, Dec. 26. Sir Francis Knowlles, knt. and Mrs. Lettice Barratt."

Francis Knollys was the only son of Robert Knollys, a descendant from the "veritable Demon de Guerre," Sir Robert Knollys, who commanded the armies of Edward III. in France, 1350, where his exploits obtained him the above denomination from his enemies. Sir Francis received his education in Magdalen college, Oxford. His first appearance at court was towards the close of the reign of Henry VIII. in which he became one of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

In that of Edward VI. he entered into the spirit of the Reformation with so much zeal, that prudence compelled him to retire from the vengeance of Queen Mary into Germany; but on her decease he returned to England. The religious opinions of Sir Francis were a strong recommendation to the favour of Queen Elizabeth, who made him a member of her privy council, vice chamberlain of her household, captain of the guard, and her agent in several important negotiations on the Continent.

He was besides member of parliament for Oxfordshire, lord lieutenant of that county, high steward of the city of Oxford, and a master of arts of the university; treasurer of the Queen's chamber; and in 1568 was sent to Carlisle by the Queen, to receive the prisoner Queen Mary, whose detention in Bolton castle was committed to Sir Francis and Lord Scrope; but in the last tragic scene, at Fotheringay castle, Sir Francis had the manly resolution not to appear, though named as one of her judges in the fatal commission for her trial. He died in 1596, treasurer of the queen's household, and a knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

He wrote a treatise against the usurpation of papal bishops, and a general survey of the Isle of Wight, some state letters and speeches in parliament.

Mrs. Lettice Barratt was his second wife, whom he married 20 years after the decease of Lady Catharine, sister of Henry Lord Hunfdon.

“ 1598, July 20. Mr. Randall Crew, counsellor at the law in Lincoln's Inn, and Mrs. Julian Clipse, gentlewoman, attending upon my Lady of Shrewsbury, of this parish.”

“ 1601, March 17. Sir William Ewre, and Mrs. Katharine Bowes.”

“ 1627-8, Jan. 29. Sir Eustace Hart and Lady Jane Bent.”

BAPTISMS.

13 in 1585; 52 in 1636.

Several of the Queen's messengers, trumpeters, and pursuivants, lived in this parish, whose offspring were baptized in Allhallows church.

“ 1587, Feb. 25. Katharine Beale, daughter of Robert Beale, esq. one of the clerks of the council.”

“ 1591, June 16. Felix, orphan, the late child laid at the Earl of Huntingdon's gate, was baptised. Witneses appointed by my lord at the baptism, Mr. John Warner, Mr. William Hastings, and Mrs. Margaret Bramley: they all of his honour's house. There was given unto John Bentton, taylor, of the parish of St. Peter the Poor, by the hand of John Burton, churchwarden of this parish, for the nursing up of the said Felix, and for the discharging of the parish of the said Felix, fruits of the poor's box the sum of 40s.; and more, for apparell for the said child, the sum of 7s.”

“ 1591, Feb. 3. Ann, daughter of Robert Beale, esq. clerk of council, and secretary of York. Witness Sir Henry Killigrew; the Lady Finch, wife of Sir Moyle; and Ellen, wife of Edward Bacon, esq.”

“ 1631, Dec. 15. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Baker.”

“ 1632, Nov. 16. Catharine, daughter of Sir John Baker, and Lady Mary.”

PARISH ANNALS.

“ These ben the recettis of the churchwardens, John Stiler, Thomas Kervere, ther beyng in her office atte feste of Aññiciañ of Oure Ladie, the yere and regne of Kinge Herry the VI. after the Conquest the xxxiiii.”

These

These receipts were on Good Friday at St. John's and Bethlehem, for the beam-light at Easter, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas; for the Paschal at Easter, at the office of Powles, for the debt of Piers Lamb, &c. &c. Total, 1l. 6s. 8d.

"Received of John Steiler, for a yerys rente of the cherche haufys, xls."

I find, from many articles in the books, that an anchorite had his solitary habitation somewhere within the parish; but where cannot be easily imagined at present. How greatly changed is London since the days of Henry VI.! Allhallows is at present entirely covered with buildings, and in the above time a situation fit for an anchorite was to be found within it! I should incline to place this recluse under the city wall, between Allhallows church and St. Mary Axe; for, from several circumstances, it may be inferred that gardens and open spaces, rather than houses, faced the inner surface of the wall. The first mention made of the "Anker" is "Resceyved of the byffchop of London for Ancres," four marks; the second, "Recevyd of the Anker 1111d." In the 9th of Edward IV. the Anker gave 3s. 4d. to the church works; and in the 18th of the same king 20s. 31 years after the first notice of the hermit, and in the year 1486, these articles occur. "Received of the executors of Sir William Lukas, the *olde* Anker, for the gret bell, 3s. 4d."

"Receivd for the berynge (burying) of the Anker, that is to say, for the gret bell for his knyll, 6s. 8d."

"Receivd of Har. Clerke, that we strayned in our hands, because that he had so litle of the executors of the seid Ancker for his wages, 18d."

"Rec. of the executoures of the seid Ancker, of such goodes that he gave to the chyrch, 53s. 4d."

And, "paid in fute of plee agaynst the executoures of Sir Willm Lukas, some-tyme her Anker, 15s. 11d."

My readers who are not Antiquaries may possibly suppose that this old gentleman was a knight, disgusted with the world, from the appellative *sir*. On the contrary, he was a priest; and they will find, on examining my preceding pages, the different designation of *sir*, *magister*, or *master*, and *doctor*, or, in many instances, *master* doctor, applied to the different degrees obtained by priests at the university.

The cell of Sir William Lukas was occupied in 1521 by another "anker," whose name was Symon. He gave a chalice to the altar in that year, see p. 66.

The total receipts of the parish in 1455 was 12l. 2s. 5d.

In the 3d of Henry VII. the churchwardens received of *Mr. Doctor*, for the sale of the church-house, 16l. 13s. 4d.

And immediately after, such was the liberality, or prodigality, of the times, the churchwardens bought a silver gilt cross, for which they paid 15l. 8s. 4d.; within 15s. of the price of a house.

1654 the poor rates were 29l. 12s.

1680 the poor rates were 76l. 19s.

The whole receipts and disbursements of the year 1745, exclusive of poor rates, were 268l. 6s. 3d.

An article in Mr. John Hutton's accounts, 1743, says, received by the poor's rate, 270l. 12s.

In the reign of Edward the Fourth, my lord of Oxenford presented a large torch to the church, the carriage of which cost 1s. And they afterwards received a bequest of 20s. from Henry VII. together with two torches, which were delivered to them at Westminster. But what makes this article interesting is, the information, that boat hire and breakfast cost the two churchwardens but 4d.

The parish sent *four* torch-bearers to the funeral procession of the King.

The parish had an alms-house in the reign of James the First; and in 1616, 10l. 8s. was paid to the people who occupied it. In the same year the chamberlain of London received for the ground they rented of the city 46s. 8d.; which was the site of the alms-house, and the rector's garden, now burying-ground, East of the church.

In 1711 the trustees of the ward schools applied to the vestry for a grant of the above space as a gift, to erect on it a building capable of accommodating 50 boys and 30 girls. This land was then valued at 60l. and let for 50s. *per annum*. The vestry positively refused.

1718. The Committee of City Lands granted a lease of part of the city-wall to the parish, at 10s. *per annum*, to be taken down at their charge, for a cemetery. This lease was for 21 years; and 24 feet were taken down, at 20d. *per yard*.

CHURCHWARDENS.

1701. A "vestry was called to hear the proceeding against Mr. Jacob Lyon, *a Jew*, who was chosen churchwarden, and stood in opposition with the parish at Doctors Commons, endeavouring there, by evil ways and means, to avoid the said office. It is agreed, and now determined at Doctors Commons, that the said Jacob Lyon do hold the said office of churchwarden, or depart speedily out of the parish."

Mr. Lyon left the parish, to the endless disgrace of the Commons and vestry of that period. To exact a fine for an office which a Jew dared not serve, was cruel and unjust. It was base and detestable to insist upon a man who denied Christianity, serving an office for which the proctors must have known a Christian only could have been eligible. Brothers in Christianity, let us henceforth leave the Jew to his conscience; and rather let the office be forgotten, than that any peaceable member of society, not of our own persuasion, should be persecuted.

1705. The parish were far more complaisant with Sir William Hodges, who was chosen after three years residence. This great man, who had no right whatever to complain, sent a very insolent message to the vestry, expressing his indignation, and requesting to pay instantly all the fines for every parish office to which he was liable. They were abject enough to apologise, and say their choice was intended as an honour. He paid 26l. and they chose another person, without a murmur.

In 1711 they attacked Solomon Chevis, *another Jew*; but he had the good fortune to escape, by proving that he had suffered persecution and fleecing in the glorious Catholic inquisition, and the loss of the remainder of his property by storms at sea.

1736. Very gratifying and handsome compliments passed between the Rev. Thomas Woodforth*, rector, and the vestry, upon his resigning the living. He was entreated to print his farewell sermon, which he accordingly published. The text was Heb. xii. 14; and the sermon is dated 1735.

1737. A house was taken in Charles-square, Hoxton, for a work-house; and the matron was allowed 8l. *per annum*. The poor of the parish are now farmed at the same *village*, if such it can be called. About the time when the church was

* LL. B. of Exeter college, Oxford; afterward rector of St. George's, Botolph-lane.

rebuilt,

rebuilt, the parish petitioned the Committee of City lands for a small addition to their church-yard; which they liberally granted, on condition that the present passage from Broad-street through it should be made.

RECTORS.

Newcourt names 31 from 1335 to 1683, when Joshua Richardson, M. A. was presented; who was succeeded by

Thomas Woodforth, M. A. in 1732. He resigned in 1736; when Samuel Smith, LL. B. was instituted.

The Rev. Benjamin Mence*, M. A. instituted July 31, 1758; died Dec. 19, 1796, at the age of 74.

The Rev. William Beloe, B. A. Jan. 29, 1797; the elegant poet; and learned translator of Herodotus, in 4 volumes octavo, 1791, of which a new edition is preparing; and Aulus Gellius, in 3 volumes octavo, 1795.

Martyn Allen gave by his will, dated Jan. 2, 1432, a house and garden, at the East end of Allhallows church-yard, to Richard Woodhouse, then rector, and his successors for ever, for his and their residence, on condition that they celebrated his obit and anniversary in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, of Acon. The house, situated on this piece of ground, with two fronts, the East to Broad-street, and the South to London-wall, was rebuilt, after a plan of Mr. Dance, on a contract for 500l., 100l. of which the then rector, Mr. Mence, presented to the parish.

* He was many years vicar of Pancras, and had formerly been one of the minor canons of St. Paul's; an office for which, by his eminent skill in music, he was peculiarly well qualified. His vocal powers, as an English singer, it has been said, were unrivalled. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 1116.

BENEFACTIONS.

“Lawrence Camp, esq. payable by the East India Company, on Lady-day and Michaelmas-day; subject to the following payments: 2l. to Bridewell; 5l. to the parish of St. George, Southwark; and 1l. to Friarn Barnet; 20l. to Allhallows; 12l. clear.

William Chapman, charged on an estate in Bevis Marks, 5l.

Sabin King, esq. An estate at Barking, payable quarterly; of which, 2l. to Mrs. Allen, 2l. to Miss Hatchett, and their heirs for ever; 8l. to the parish; clear 4l.

Edmond Hammond, esq. a house in Shoreditch, 25l.

Mrs. Ann Bowyer's, payable by the Carpenters' Company, 2l. 10s.

William Wilfon, by the Skinners' Company, 5l.

Mrs. Margaret Danes, by the Ironmongers' Company, 5l.

Barnard Hyde, esq. by the Salters, every tenth year, last in 1801, 4l. 10s.

William Dawes, a house in Warwick-lane, half the rent to the parish of St. Ethelburga.

According to the late enumeration by order of parliament, there are now 192 houses, in which are 362 families, consisting of 1552 persons.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S PAPEY.

THIS was a parish church, of which little seems to have been known either by Stowe or Newcourt; indeed, the latter has borrowed most of his information concerning it from our old predecessor. The original dedication was to St. Augustine; and the addition *in the wall* proceeded from its vicinity to the inclosure of the city; but I cannot agree with Stowe, when he says, that the appellation of St. Augustine's Papey, or *the poor*, originated from the house of the *papa*, or clergy, *because* the priests were *poor* and *impotent*. Papey is a corruption of *papa* or *papæ*, a title at first indiscriminately belonging to the whole order of priesthood. Afterward this term of father was confined to bishops only; and finally usurped by Gregory VII. in 1073, for the successors of St. Peter, who are all *holy fathers*, while priests and bishops have become brothers and sons to this head of the Roman Catholic church. *St. Augustine's papa*, therefore, implied St. Augustine's in the neighbourhood of the house of the fraternity of fathers of Holy Charity and St. John the Evangelist, or of *poor*, whether lay or clerical.

This church was in the patronage of the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity; and Newcourt mentions four rectors presented by the convent between 1321 and 1395. But soon after that period the parsimony of the Chapter prevented any priest from accepting the incumbency; so that, rather than increase the rector's wages, they determined to unite the living with that of *Allhallows*, then in their gift.

The Rector seems to have enjoyed his acquisition upon very easy terms, for he was only required to celebrate annually the feast of the dedication of the patron Saint Augustine. The other accustomed duties must have been but trifling, in a church whose fees would not support a priest.

About the year 1430, St. Augustine's was conveyed by the Rector to the Brethren of the Papey; who were governed by a master and two wardens, whose names are preserved, in one of the unfortunate vellum books which were partly consumed by the accidental fire in the Cotton library many years past. The same volume would have afforded many curious particulars of their history; but I found it impossible to separate the leaves, which are contracted to half their original size: the writing is in some places reduced to inconceivable minuteness, yet perfectly legible.

Henry VI. granted his licence for the foundation of the above fraternity, directed to William Cleve, William Barnaby, and John Stafford. Cleve was chantry priest at the altar of St. John Baptist, St. Mary Aldermay's, Barnaby of St. Paul's, and Stafford chaplain to the city of London; Thomas Symmeffon, then rector of Allhallows.

The licence permits any two of the above persons to found a perpetual fraternity of themselves and other chaplains of chantries "and hirelings, as of other honest men whosoever," for the relief of priests in poverty and distress, or afflicted by illness, and reduced to ask alms; to pray devoutly for the king and kingdom of England, the nobility, and brethren and sisters of the brotherhood. Those persons therefore proceed to execute their purpose in the "name of the holy and undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the glorious Virgin Mary, St. Charity, and St. John Evangelist." Stowe introduces the name of William *Oliver*, instead of William *Cleve*, by what authority I know not.

The people thus assembled received lodgings, with a frugal allowance of bread, ale, and coals. The endowments were very inconsiderable; but the priests obtained additional trifling supplies by sometimes officiating at funerals of eminent citizens.

The brotherhood flourished near 120 years, and were suppressed 2 Edward VI. at which period they are thus mentioned in the book of chantries.

"PAPEY.

"The lands, tenements, and possessions, belonging to the said brotherhood, or hospital, amount to, in the whole, 25l. 5s. 8d."

Mr. Strype says, that when the chapel of the Papey, or church of St. Augustine, was taken down, after the suppression of the fraternity, Master Grey, an apothecary, built a stable and hay-loft on the site, and reserved the church-yard for a garden.

When the Company of Parish Clerks compiled their useful little work, in 1732, this parish of Allhallows contained but one public building, which is

CARPENTERS' HALL.

A manuscript account of their foundation, statutes, benefactions, and list of masters and wardens, in the Cottonian library, Vitel. F. xvi. was so damaged by fire as to be illegible.

Of the Company or their transactions I know nothing. A few questions put to the clerk were answered so *honestly and bluntly* that I confess I did not feel bold enough to pursue my inquiries.

The Company were incorporated in 1476; and are governed by a master and three wardens, with assistants; and at that time there were 99 freemen of the livery.

At present their premises are situated on the South side of London wall, with a large and handsome arched entrance, adorned by four Corinthian pillars, a bust, and the arms of the Company.

The area, or court within, is very pleasant, divided by iron railings, shaded by trees, intersected by gravelled walks, and completed by verdant squares of grass.

The antient Hall is rented of the Company by Messrs. Kent and Luck, who use it for a carpet and hearth-rug warehouse. From those gentlemen I experienced every attention, and am consequently enabled to describe the internal parts of the old Hall; but I had not the good fortune to see the inside of the building used at present.

The front of the former, on the South side of the court, consists of a handsome Dorick basement, with arches and windows, and Dorick porticos at the East and West ends. On the basement is a rustick story, with cornices and pediments, statues, niches, and windows, and the city and Company's arms.

The roof of this Hall has been originally of oak, something like that of Westminster-hall; but that is either demolished or concealed by the present stuccoed ceiling, loaded by alternate sexagon and circular pannels, inclosing the King's, City's and Company's arms, and a shield, inscribed, "John Seagood, J. Wicker, Nathaniel Fox, upper wardens; John Ring, second warden; William Pope, third warden; anno Domini 1677." This is surrounded by fames, cornucopiæ, masks, husks, and foliage; the pannels by festoons, scrolls, and branches.

Nine divisions of the old Eastern window, with pointed tops, are all that are visible. In those are the Carpenters' arms, in coloured glass, with six panes, containing the names of masters and wardens in the reigns of Charles I. and II.; and the date when "the hall was repaired and *beautified*," A. D. 1718.

Over the door is a rude carving on oak, of the Company's arms, dated 1579; and another, with the date repeated, which represents a *harp*, the rebus of *Thomas Harper*, and the figure 4. A third has inscribed, "Anthonie Bear,
Lawrence

Lawrence Puddle, Robert Cawsey, being wardens." Those were removed by Messrs. Kent and Luck, from an old building behind the Hall.

Angels supporting semi-pilasters, the arms of London and the Company, sustain the roof. The floor is of marble, but covered at present with wood for the double purpose of warmth and to preserve it from injury.

Directly South of the antient Hall is another court, embellished with a small fountain, grass plat, and trees; at the West end of which is the house now used for a hall, whose front has Ionic pilasters, a pediment, and Venetian window.

Carpenters'-buildings, a few yards East of the Hall, and on the same side of the street, is a double row of plain good houses, named from this Company.

"Carpenters'-hall is on the other side of the street, among many proper houses, and possessed for the most part by curriers, and thence called *Curriers'-row*, some of whose shops remained till within a few years.

"Then, East from the Curriers'-row, is a long and high wall of stone, inclosing the North side of a large garden, adjoining to as large a house, built in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. by Sir William Powlet, lord treasurer of England. Through this garden, which of old time consisted of divers parts, now united, was sometimes a fair foot-way, leading by the West end of the Augustine friers' church strait North, and opened somewhat West from Allhallows church, against London Wall, towards Moore-gate; which foot-way had gates at either end, locked up every night. But now, the same way being taken into those gardens, the gates are closed up with stone, whereby the people are forced to go about by St. Peter's church, and the East end of the said friers' church, and all the said great place and garden of Sir William Powlet, to London Wall, and so to Moore-gate *."

Winchester-street commences at London Wall, from whence it extends Southward for some distance; then, making an angle, it proceeds Eastward to Broad-street, where it terminates. The houses which compose the Northern part, next London Wall, are chiefly antient, with pointed gables for fronts. In the Southwest corner is Winchester house.

If I understand Stowe and his continuators right, the site of Winchester-street was originally the Marquis of Winchester's garden, and the house just mentioned but a small part of that nobleman's great mansion, built in the reigns of Henry VIII.

* Stowe.

and Edward VI. on the domain of the Augustine friers; for they say, "This great house, adjoining to the garden aforesaid, stretcheth to the North corner of Broad-street, and then turneth up Broad-street, all that side to the East end of the said friers' church." If we may judge from the exterior and interior appearance of the present structure, the site will ere many years elapse, be appropriated to another foundation. The upper part is modern, yet decayed; but the old walls still retain their mullioned square windows, with quoins round them. Several strong bars of iron are inserted in the bricks, which hold the house together. A wall incloses it, with a large shell over the gateway. It was lately occupied by a merchant of the name of Le Souef, who is succeeded by a packer; by persons of which profession it has frequently before been occupied. The paved passage from Austin Friars into Winchester-street is probably of a recent date, or Stowe's lane re-opened.

From this house came a handsome painting of the Powlet arms and quarterings in the Garter, under an earl's coronet, now at Enfield, in the North window of the library of Mr. Gough, who was born on the site of the old manor.

Wormwood-street, and, opposite to it, Camomile-street, are a continuation of the street called London Wall, across Bishopsgate-street. They contain many respectable and convenient houses; but few of which are shops. Why they obtained the names of the two Herbs is to me unknown: whether it originated from mere whim, or whether a mart for those simples was ever held on their sites, does not appear.

The registers of Allhallows afford a few hints from which we may learn the antient state of property in the parish. We find by the baptism of the son of a painter, that Oxford House, in Bevis Marks, was divided into tenements in 1585. In another place, a stable in Bevis Marks is said to be "part of the manor of Oxenfurde." At one period of Queen Elizabeth's reign Oxford-place was called Poulter's Hall; and, finally, the Gate called Oxford House by the Papey.

In 1589 the daughter of a sailor was baptised who resided in the "house upon the wall in Bevis Marks, over against the house some tyme called the Papey House." And it appears from the same source, that John Farmer, gentleman, rented one of the houses in the Papey.

A person is mentioned who lived in the bulwark upon the wall, over against the Papey, Bevis Marks, 1591.

ST. ANNE'S, LIMEHOUSE.

THIS is one of the fifty churches erected by act of parliament in the reign of Queen Anne. The parish consists of the Hamlet of Limehouse, and part of that of Ratcliffe, originally appendages to the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, from which they were taken by act of parliament, 1730. This act places the patronage of St. Anne's in the principal and fellows of Brazenose college, Oxford; who appointed the Rev. Robert Leyborne, first rector; who, with his successors, are restrained from holding any other benefice. 3500l. was granted by the same act to purchase lands for the maintenance of the rectory; and 60l. *per annum* is paid to the rector by the churchwardens in lieu of burial fees.

The parish clerks valued the living, in 1732, at 230l. Mr. Lysons says the value is 334l. above surplice-fees for marriages and baptisms; he adds, that there were 910 houses within the parish 1795; but the population act of 1800 mentions only 755 inhabited houses, in which then dwelt 1046 families, 11 uninhabited, 2336 males, 2342 females, total 4678 persons.

The foundation of St. Anne's was laid 1712. The church was completed in 1724; but not consecrated till September 12, 1730; the architect Hawksmoor.

The outside of the church is formed by a basement, with arched windows to the vaults under the nave and chancel, which are singularly dry, clean, and well contrived. All the bodies are concealed within strong piers, whose doors confine whatever stagnated effluvia may arise from them. If the reprehensible practice of interring the dead beneath churches cannot be avoided, let Mr. Hawksmoor's vaults be consulted whenever a new church is erected. Two projections or wings bound the ends of the sides. That next the tower has a flight of fifteen steps, to a square-topped door; a dial; an arch with a window; a semicircular window; a cornice; a pediment; with a square window; and two niches, with pediments; and quoins at the corners. The middle of each side of the church contains six arched windows.

The East end has a projection of four enriched Tuscan pilasters, with a cornice, and the window above the altar between them, on each side of those two windows, one above the other.

The

The foundation of the tower is on a bright yellow sand, into which it has sunk, and slightly deranged the sides of the church. The basement of the West end has two strong semicircular arches. Above them are large deep arches; and windows in them of the Doric order, with brackets and pediments; over those, semicircular windows, under a Tuscan cornice; finishing with a plain Attick. This front has quoins at the corners; and in the centre a circular porch, one half projecting, and the other inserted under the tower; which is on an elevation of fifteen steps, bounded by handsome pedestals. The external semicircle of the portico is pierced into two rows of arches, six in number; and the roof is a dome. The other half contains six arches, four blank, one the great door of the church, and the last a window over it.

Mr. Hawksmoor appears to have erred principally in his designs by attempting more than Grecian architecture will permit. Almost every possible variety has been already produced, and an architect of the present day is reduced either to become a copyist, or invent a new order. Several attempts for this desirable end have failed entirely; and any deviation, accompanied by the established rules, inevitably shews that Grecian architecture has reached its acme of perfection.

St. Anne's, Limehouse, is an undoubted proof of my assertion; those parts of the inside which are entirely Grecian, and, according to rules laid down and adopted for many ages, are beautiful; but those that depart from one order to another, and others of invented orders, disgust and suffer by comparison.

The inside contains four isolated Composite columns, which support square entablatures, and rich cornices, in each corner. Within those is a large circular cornice, forming the great pannel of a *flat* cieling, *unornamented*, except in the centre, with a rose surrounded by cherubim, from whence a large branch is suspended. But the angles between this circle and the North and South walls are adorned by the most fanciful and ingenious stucco I have almost ever seen.

The pedestals of the four pillars are preposterously high; but the galleries correspond with the upper ones extremely well. The small pillars for them should have been Corinthian, instead of which they are Ionick.

The East end of the church has a frontispiece, with square pilasters on each side of the sacrum, the great arch of which is *Tuscan*, and so are the sides of the recess; but the cieling exhibits a wreath of rich flowers, Cherubim, and the most elaborate beautiful stucco.

The

The centre of the altar-piece is a fine arched window, with two Composite pillars on each side, the arch from which forms that of the window. The Commandments, Creed, and Paternoster, are on the sides of the window, in pannels, inclosed by pillars. The space above represents a sky, glory, and cherubim withdrawing curtains. A real festooned curtain hangs in the window. Seven golden candlesticks are placed on the arch of the window, the cornices, and over the Decalogue, Creed, and Paternoster.

The king's arms emblazoned forms the key-stone of the arch before the altar, near which the colours of the parish volunteer association were suspended when these observations were made.

Several pillars detached, with correspondent pilasters, support a cornice across the church, before the organ, a very plain instrument, in a Tuscan niche. Under the western gallery is an equally plain font.

The pulpit, if not handsome, is at least singular: two square Corinthian pillars, with an open arch between them, support the sounding board. It stands at the South-East end of the church, and opposite to the reading-desk.

The pavement of the nave and chancel is of white stone, without inscriptions; but that of the sacarium is black and white marble.

There are but two bells in the tower, which may be said to consist of five gradations. The first is connected with the upper part of the church; the second has a number of pillars, or something nearly resembling them, with a cornice at each corner. In the spaces of the sides are windows, formed by Corinthian pillars, that support an horizontal cornice, over which is a blank arch, containing small circular windows. The third is a kind of basement to the fourth gradation, entirely plain, except the clock-faces, and two narrow cornices. The last is an octagon lantern, with square projecting pillars, either Tuscan or Saxon; and on them clumsy urns. Those pillars which face the cardinal points have an Attick; and ornaments, something between pinnacles and dove-houses. The centre of the tower supports a large flag-staff.

This strange jumble of architecture certainly has a majestic outline, as my readers, who have not seen it, may believe, when I assure them, that a sailor might be deceived by a distant view, in supposing it a very large ship coming towards him, under an easy sail, with a flag flying at her main-top.

Only one monumental inscription has yet been placed in St. Anne's church, which is to "James Bradshaw, esq. of Portland-place, who died Oct. 20, 1797, aged 49 years."

Many

Many large and flourishing chestnut and other trees grow close to the church, and entirely exclude parts from view by their interwoven foliage.

A large burial ground lays between the road and church, on the North side; which was violated very lately, in order to obtain a more convenient line for the new Commercial road to Blackwall. This project produced a most unpleasant and dangerous operation: many persons, whose friends were interred there, wished to have them removed to places of security, and the vestry offered to execute the task for those who chose it free of expence; numbers of people were weak enough to suffer mouldering bones and decaying corpses, to be raised from their graves and carried to the South church-yard, where they were re-interred. In some few instances decency of conveyance was possible; in others, lapse of time had smoothed the surface, and the grave digger (unconscious) cut through the remains! How much more rational to suffer carts and waggons to pass over our relations four or five feet above them, than thus to disturb and mutilate the dead!

The Commercial road is a fine level, with broad foot-ways, handsome railings, and lamps, firmly strewn with large and small gravel, at present; but will, in all probability, soon be converted into a grand street. It is thirty paces in width, and commences at Broad-street; from whence it extends, almost due East and West to Limehouse church, which it passes on the North side; thence, in a straight line, South-East, to the verge of the West India docks, near Poplar. Near the church is an elegant little brick turnpike-house, with a stone pedestal, and twisted iron-work, for several lamps between the gates.

Opposite St. Anne's is an extensive manufactory for various preparations of lead and whiting, which was destroyed by fire, and lately rebuilt. The proprietors have thought proper to place over the gate a stone tablet thus inscribed.

"Quas ædes, volente Deo, id. Jun. anno Salutis 1800, furens vastavit incendium, eisdem eodem anno restituerunt Gulielmus Pryor et focii, cerussæ pigmentique opifices."

On the North side of the church, and behind the above manufactory, is the Limehouse cut, a canal so termed, which was made in 1769, for a communication between the rivers Lee and Thames. It extends nearly East and West, till it has past the West end of the church, when the direction is South-West, for a short distance, to the Thames. A bridge crosses it at the angle near St. Anne's.

There

There are docks for repair of shipping in this parish, but none for building; consequently, several descriptions of naval artificers reside within it, whose houses are frequently decorated by masts and flags, which have a pleasing effect, waving through the trees, and interspersed amongst larger mansions of opulent tradesmen.

is a rectory united, since the burning of London, with St. Anne's, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of that church, whose annual value is £121. 10s. 6d. Newcourt gives the names of but five rectors, concluding with William Fleetwood, A.M. presented 1689. 1706, April 17. Robert Newton Clerk, M.A. 1721, Sept 30. Daniel Waterland, S.T.P. 1730, Aug. 7. Edward Cobden, M.A. 1764, Oct. 10. John Douglas, D.D. afterwards, in 1787, Bishop of Carlisle, and now the venerable, and much respected, Bishop of Salisbury. 1787, Dec. 14. John Woolcock, died 1797. 1797. Henry Fly, D.D. The present worthy rector, to whom I am indebted for the most friendly communications. Tomlinson notices St. Augustine's as follows: Mr. Richard Beldt, rector; benefice 191. 13s. 4d. goods 31. tithes 41. 13s.

CHAIRMAN.

Henry Rede founded a chantry, by licence of the King, and gave to the maintenance thereof two tenements, lying within the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, in the tenure of Richard Barnes, 81. And Henry Sherwood 2ds. 8d. In all, with 40s. given by Henry Barton for the better maintenance of the said chantry, as a rent-charge growing out of the lands pertaining to the Company of Mercers, 11s. 6s. 8d. John Ryvers founded a chantry, and gave one tenement in the parish of St. Augustine, 51. 10s. John Barton gave one tenement in the same parish, for finding of one taper of wax, 51. 8s. 8d. The fraternity of St. Augustine, founded in 1387, celebrated the anniversary of that saint with much devotion and ceremony, at his altar, on the 28th of May; on which occasion rich ornaments adorned the church; a procession took place from

ST. AUGUSTINE'S, FARRINGDON WITHIN,

IS a rectory united, since the burning of London, with St. Faith's under St. Paul's, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of that church, whose annual value is 1721. in lieu of tithes.

Newcourt gives the names of but five rectors, concluding with William Fleetwood, A. M. presented 1689.

1706, April 17. Robert Newton Clerk, M. A.

1721, Sept. 30. Daniel Waterland, S. T. P.

1730, Aug. 7. Edward Cobden, M. A.

1764, Oct. 10. John Douglas, D. D. afterwards, in 1787, bishop of Carlisle; and now the venerable, and much respected, bishop of Salisbury.

1787, Dec. 14. John Woolcock, died 1797.

1797. Henry Fly, D. D. The present worthy rector, to whom I am indebted for the most friendly communications.

Tonstall notices St. Augustine's as follows:

Mr. Richard Beldt, rector; benefice 19l. 13s. 4d. goods 3l. fined 4l. 18s.

CHANTRIES.

“ Henry Rede founded a chantry, by licence of the King, and gave to the maintenance thereof two tenements, lying within the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, in the tenure of Richard Barnes, 8l.

“ And Henry Sherewood 26s. 8d. In all, with 40s. given by Henry Barton for the better maintenance of the said chantry, as a rent-charge growing out of the lands pertaining to the Company of Mercers, 11l. 6s. 8d.

“ John Ryvers founded a chantry, and gave one tenement in the parish of St. Augustine, 5l. 10s.

“ John Burton gave one tenement in the same parish, for finding of one taper of wax, 5l. 6s. 8d.”

The fraternity of St. Augustine, founded in 1387, celebrated the anniversary of that saint with much devotion and ceremony, at his altar, on the 26th of May; on which occasion rich ornaments adorned the church; a procession took place from

from St. Paul's; and, finally, Placebo, Dirige, and a mass of Requiem, were sung. At the dissolution of chantries William Browne and John Aungell were incumbents at St. Augustine's; the former received a pension of 5l. the latter but 3l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

The antient church contained the tombs of Robert Bellefdon, mayor 1491; and William Dere, who served the office of sheriff 1450.

The churchwardens received a sum total in 1595 of 310l. 8s. 8d. of which 23l. 2s. 4d. was the balance in hand from the preceding year.

Rent belonging to the parish, for the payment of fifteenths, for one house 8l.

Rent and receipts of the lands belonging to the church for repairs: for the Antelope, in Watling-street, 6l. 13s. 4d. rent; a fine for the lease of that house 169l.

Rent of the Buck's Head, Watling-street, 4l. 6s. 8d.; a quit-rent for the same, 15s.

Belonging to the poor: for the Moon, in the Old Change, 3l. 6s. 8d.

A house in Abchurch-lane 4l.

	£.	s.	d.
1642. Total receipts for the year, rents, and fines,	- 199	11	4
Casual receipts for the poor	-	38	10 0
Casual receipts for the church	-	4	10 4
	242	11	8

The receipts of 1691 were but 163l. 8s. 10d.

ANNALS.

1595. The churchwardens and others drank 28s. 4d. worth of liquor at the Castle tavern, when their accounts were audited, which was 6s. 11d. more than the amount charged for bread and wine for the sacrament administered that year.

Very considerable sums were expended in the same year for repairs on the church. Twenty-three tons of stone, with the carriage, cost the parish 18l. 8s. 6d.

The price of carved-work was extremely low at that period; for instance, the pummels of the pews, drops for the women's pews, caps, bells, acorns, and brackets for the pulpit, were all done for 50s. 9d.

The painter was better paid, for he had 19l. 6s. for colouring the cieling of the church.

In 1601 "Mr. Dr. Stanhope satte at our church." The good wardens were a little afraid perhaps of his acidity; and, by way of rendering it suppartable, they purchased "a gallon of clarett wyne," a pound of sugar, and spice cakes, which were set before him. The Doctor either found no mismanagement, or the little bribe had its effect.

The rector's residence was rebuilt in 1602, for the sum of 150l. From some of the charges it is plain the building was of timber and plaster.

1603. Two pounds of frankincense were burnt in the church; but whether it was used as a preventive to the plague, or as a perfume to conquer the effluvia from recent interment, is not mentioned.

1604. The rector received a new hood: "Paid Mr. Otwaie, for a yard and a quarter of fyne crowne blewe, for the parson's hoode, 32s."

"Paid for black taffata, for the hoode, and for making of it, 20s. 6d."

1615. "Memorandum. That this year, by virtue of an order first made by the Commissioners for charitable uses, and afterwards confirmed by the Lord Chancellor, at the suit and instance of this parish, we recovered and received, at the hands of the Lady Billingslys her administrators, the sum of 50l. in lieu of our legacy, given by the said lady unto the poor of our parish, to be bestowed in bread, by 12d. the week, as by her last will and testament appeareth. To this fifty pounds we added 10l. more, being the gift of Mr. Francis Evington; and also 40l. being the gift of Mrs. Brett, to be employed for two loads of coals yearly, to be given to the poor."

1616. William Parker, merchant tailor, gave the parish 100l. the interest of which was to repair the church.

St. Augustine's was rebuilt in 1630 and 1631, by a subscription of 114l. 6s. 8d., and an assessment of persons chosen by the parishioners of 249l.; borrowed 375l.; the sale of old materials, and fine for renewal of a lease, 192l. 7s. 7d.

All the items of receipt and expenditure during those two years were entered in a book, which the trustees for rebuilding the church placed in the churchwardens possession, to be examined at pleasure by any of the parishioners. The receipts were 1646l. 14s. 8d. and the expences 1598l. 13s. 4d.

St. Augustine's and St. Faith's have each separate sets of plate for the sacrament. The following are those of St. Augustine's, 1634.

"An

“An inventory of such plate of old belonging to the parish, and such as hath been given to the use of the holy sacrament since the last repairing of the church.

Imprimis, one gilt cup, bought with the parish stock in anno 1606; weight 27½ oz.

Item, a silver plate for the communion bread; weight 18 oz. 8 dwts.

Item, two gilt pots or tankards, weighing, together, 83½ oz.

Item, one gilt cup; weight 24 oz. 9 dwts.”

This plate was fortunately saved from the conflagration of 1666.

1644. The grave stones were deprived of their brazen insignia, and 1s. was paid for taking them up. The rails before the altar gave equal offence, and were taken down.

At the same period the churchwardens paid 7s. 6d. for a cart and baskets to carry bread and cheese to the army twice.

1665. Mr. Joseph Scriven distributed 39l. by order of the vestry, to poor persons ill of the plague. At the same time they ordered coals to be burnt in the streets, with the absurd fancy that the infection might be dried out of the air.

On the first page of one of the old books, from which the above articles were extracted, is the following copy of a licence to eat flesh. “For as much as it doth appeare by certificat under the hand of Edward Wilson, Dr. of Physick, that the Lenton fish dyet will be to the prejudice of the healthes of the bodyes of the Lady Dorcas Clinton and Mrs Mary Pocock, both now residing in the parish of St. Austins, in London; I do therefore hereby, according to a statute made in the reigne of the late Queene Elizabeth, give them licence to eate fleshe. Dated this 25 day of March, 1633. By mee JOHN ATKYS, curate.”

1644. An assessment for the levying 1000l. for the Lady Elizabeth Middleton, concerning the breaking up of the pipes of the New River water in time of fire, and for other considerations, 8l. 4s.

1654. For and towards the repairing the Conduit head and pipes, and some other additions which should be added for the better supplying the conduits in London, being the 15th.

Stowe says, “The conduit in West Cheap, by Paul's gate (commonly called the Little Conduit) was built about the year 1442. 1000 marks was granted by Common Council for the building thereof, and repairing of the other conduits.”

One

One of his Continuators adds, "This repaired since the fire of London, but not finished."

When Mr. Udall, the lawful rector of St. Augustine's, was sequestered, during the civil war, several persons occupied his place in succession; one of whom was named Abbott, who died about 1653.

1654, Jan. 1. "The vestry, taking into consideration the great expences Mrs. Abbott, their minister's wife, had been at during his illness, resolved to present her 25l. towards defraying her charges, *and as a loving gratuity unto her.*" The same day Mr. Ash was chosen as his successor. This article bears an amiable character, but deserves it not; for the very persons who wrote it had been guilty of the most inhuman act which can disgrace humanity.

"Ephraim Udall, in the beginning of the late rebellion, was sequestered, plundered, and his wife, an antient, lame, and bed-ridden woman, carried out of doors, and left in the streets*."

Poor Udall died in all probability in great distress; and it is evident, from the blanks in the following extract from the register of St. Augustine's, that his parishioners knew not where he resided. However, those "*loving*" personages appear to have been goaded by conscience into something like an attempt at reparation, which Udall's friends rejected with becoming spirit.

1647. "Ephraim Udall, late rector of this church, (but sequestered by authority of the Hon. House of Commons about four years since) died in on the 20th day of May, and was buried on the 24 of May, in after the parishioners of St. Austin's had appointed 10l. to be allowed towards his funeral, and *Mr. Roberts had given way* both for his burial in the chancel, and for the minister of his own choice to preach at his funeral; both which were by his friends rejected."

After the destruction of London by the fire of 1666, the parishioners of St. Augustine's assembled in a temporary wooden building, for the celebration of divine service; but I do not find that any very early measures were adopted for rebuilding their church. Sir Christopher Wren had 40 guineas from the *united*

* Mercurius Rusticus, quoted by Newcourt. He was probably son of John Udall of Uvedale, the learned Orientalist, and published a 4to. sermon, "On the Good of Peace and Evil of War, 1642;" and on account of his loyalty to Charles I. was deprived of his ecclesiastical preferment. The name of *Ephraim* occurs in the pedigree of Uvedale, of Horton, in the county of Dorset. Hutchins's History of Dorset, vol. II. p. 504, 2d edit.

parishes in 1684. They received benefactions to the amount of 846l. 12s. 2d. of which the parish of St. Faith procured 686l. 5s. 6d.

An inscription on marble, within the church, says, "This steeple was finished anno Dom. 1695;" and a framed pannel above it adds, "Thomas Holbech, D. D. late rector of this church, and sometime master of Emanuel college, Cambridge, gave to the pewing of this church 100l.

And to the poor of both parishes 10l.

Dame Margaret Ayloffe gave also, towards the pewing, 100l.

With many other benefactors of the parish of St. Faith, whose names and gifts (amounting to 700l.) are recorded in their register book, A. D. 1683.

The pews and ornaments cost 900l. 9s. 2d.; and the whole church 3145l."

The church is small, and situated at the corner of Watling-street and the Old Change. The external walls are perfectly plain. Sir Christopher Wren seems to have intended something more than common in the steeple. To say he has *not* succeeded, would be untrue. Praise it I cannot, neither can I describe it: perhaps my readers may form some idea of it by recollecting the whimsical outlines of a Turkish minaret. The inside is well proportioned; but has defects, which I shall point out as I proceed in my description.

Six Ionick pillars, and four pilasters, divide the church into three aisles. The capitals and bases are gilt, but the pedestals are much too high. The arch of the middle aisle is handsomely adorned with stuccoed ornaments; but the fix sky-lights, in the same number of pannels, are great defects.

The arches of the side aisles are too much depressed; but the gilt brackets of Cherubim, palm-branches, and a shell under Ionick volutes, are worthy of the genius who produced them.

The altar-piece is formed by four Corinthian pillars, painted in imitation of lapis lazuli, with gilt capitals, on two pedestals; supporting a semicircular pediment, on which are the royal arms emblazoned. The intercolumniation contains the Decalogue, under an oval gilt frame, inclosing a pretty painting of Cherubim. The Creed and Paternoster, without the pillars, are connected with the design by some carvings of great taste, which I have little doubt were the work of Gibbon. The space over the altar-piece is extremely well painted, representing two boys withdrawing a crimson curtain.

Against the first South pillars at the East stands the pulpit, carved and inlaid; but without a sounding board. The reading-desk faces it.

There:

There are windows at the West end of both ailes, one on the North, and three on the South side of the church, and one behind the organ, which instrument is as large as the space will admit, and in a handsome gallery. A large statue of an angel adorns the case. Mr. Lewer was paid 214l. 7s. 6d. for this organ, in Feb. 1767. The parish of St. Faith contributed 142l. 18s. 4d. or two-thirds; which is their proportion on all joint payments.

John Douglas, D. D. rector, gave towards the organ, erected 1766, 20l.

The font stands under the organ gallery, and is an elegant white marble basin, on an Ionick pedestal, with a carved wooden cover.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Over the West door of the South aile is a marble tablet, with an urn, in an oval nich, inscribed, "In this church lies interred the body of Mrs. Judith Cowper, daughter of Robert Booth, esq.* citizen of London. She was married to William Cowper, Esq. afterwards Earl Cowper, and departed this life on the 2d day of April 1705. This monument was erected to her memory, pursuant to the last will and testament of the said William Earl Cowper, in the year of our Lord 1758."

Two small ovals of marble, one on each side of the altar, are memorials of Mr. John Bray, of the parish of St. Faith, woollen-draper, who died on the 14th of April, 1775, aged 39; and Mr. Jasper Bray, woollen-draper, who died the 13th of January, 1781, aged 31.

In the nave, John Stabler, merchant, 1788, aged 68.

Ann Angelina Pearkes, 1787, aged 29.

Elizabeth Wells, 1792, aged 70. William Wells, 1760, aged 38.

Francis Murgatroyd, 1756, aged 62.

A stone in the pavement of the South aile contains an inscription in Persian characters; and the following, "Here lyeth the body of M. Tauakoll de Dauid, an Armenian merchant, who departed this world ye 28 of Februari 1696-7."

THE REGISTERS

of St. Augustine's for baptisms begin 1560. 13 in that year.

1801, 17

This portion of the Register doth not afford a single article worth inserting.

* Afterwards knighted. She had by Lord Cowper an only son, who died young.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES.

"Sir William Armyne, knight, of Godby, in the county of Lincoln, and Ann Wase, of the parish of St. Forster's, in London, widow, were married the 9 day of March, p lic. 1606-7."

"Robert Bathurst, of Lachlande (Leachlade), in the county of Gloucester, esq. and Dame Elizabeth Lawrence, widow, of the parish of St. Sepulchre's, in London, late wife of Sir John Lawrence, while he lived of Tychmon's, in the county of Northumberland, were married the 19 day of June, 1608."

The Bathursts are a very antient family, originally of Kent, where they had considerable possessions; but the manor of Leachlade came to them by marriage of John Bathurst, of Horsmunden, Kent, with Mary Dodge. This John was father of the Robert Bathurst above mentioned, who served the office of high sheriff for the county of Gloucester 1611. His first wife was Benetta Twisden, daughter of Roger Twisden, esq. of Roydon-hall, Kent. Dame Lawrence was daughter and heir to Ralph Waller, esq. Four children were the consequence of the latter marriage, two sons and two daughters. Robert died a minor; Edward succeeded to his estate, and was created a baronet 1643.

"Sir Thomas Rotheram, knight, of the parish of St. Mary at Hill, and Elizabeth Evington, of this parish, were married the 17 day of Feb. 1608-9."

"Sir Richard Corbet, bart. of Shropshire, and Mrs. Victoria Udall, of the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, were married 7 Jan. 1663-4 *."

The Corbets trace their descent from the invasion by William the Conqueror. The first baronet was Sir Edward, who received that dignity 1642, grand-father to the above Sir Richard, who was chairman of the committee of elections in the reign of Charles II. His lady Victoria, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Uvedale, brought him his successor, Sir Uvedale, and three daughters.

BURIALS.

1563, 80 buried.

1564, 9; so that, in all probability, 70 parishioners died of the plague the preceding year.

* A further proof that the Rector was of this parish, though he was dead before her marriage. She was of the elder branch.

1603, July 21. John Ruffheman, fervant with Thomas Smith. *Initium pestis in hac parochia*, of which 82 persons died.

1625, 46 were buried.

1665, 28 of the plague; in 1801, 8 persons were buried.

1566, Dec. 7. Arthur Wyat, the son of Sir Thomas Wyat.

1571, Aug. 25. Edward Wyat, esq.

1605, Sept. 21. Nicholas Cornishe, one of the king's serjeants at arms.

1619-20, Feb. 23. Sir John Brette, knt. dwelling at Edmonton, county of Middlesex; but, dying in the parish of St. Clement, was buried in this.

1687, Dec. 30. Frances, the daughter of Sir William Ashurst.

1690, Aug. 9. Dame Judith Ashurst, Sir William Ashurst's mother.

1691, April 21. Mr. John Ashurst.

— June 8. James, son of Sir Thomas Halton.

1777, Sept. 4. Sir John Hayes, aged 51.

According to the enumeration of 1800, the parish of St. Augustine contains 49 inhabited houses, 68 families, 184 males, 149 females, total 333 persons.

Watling-street is a great thoroughfare from St. Paul's church-yard, quite to the Tower, though not under the same name; a street extremely narrow, and very far from dry, with inconvenient foot-ways, but composed of large respectable houses, inhabited by numbers of rich traders. According to Leland, the original name of this street was *Atheling*; if so, the corruption to Watheling and Watling is easy and natural. Whether, on the contrary, it was the Watling-street way, *Via Consularis* or *Vetilingiana*, I shall not undertake at present to examine.

The Old Change, or, more properly Exchange, is a dirty contracted street, leading from the West end of St. Augustine's, in a line parallel to the East side of St. Paul's church-yard to Cheapside. It contains the back front of St. Paul's school, which is in the parish of St. Augustine and St. Faith, see vol. III. p. 184; and the charity school of the ward of Farringdon Within, which has received the ensuing benefactions since 1712. 1716, John Blackstone, senior; 1720, Mrs. Mary Turner, by will; 1747, Mr. Thomas Hammond; 1751, Mr. Nickless; 1755, Mrs. Bornman; 1756, Law Singleton, esq.; 1759, John Coffins, esq.; 1767, Mr. Woodroffe; 1772, Mr. Fortrie, Mrs. Knaplock; 1778, an unknown person; 1781, John Stock, esq.; 1782, Mrs. Fowler; 1799, Mr. Croffe; each gave 100l.

In

In this street antiently stood what we should now term *The Mint*, then called *The King's Exchange*, where bullion was received, and coined into money.

The other streets in this parish are so short, dark, and uncomfortable, that they cannot well be more particularly noticed.

The charity school was rebuilt in 1767, and cost 940l.; at which time a subscription of 50l. was made by William Pocock, esq. followed by others, to the amount of 289l. 7s. 3d.

1779, Mrs. Sparshot gave 315l.

Mrs. Sarah Bird gave in her life, in 3 per cent. East India annuities, 1000l.

To which must be added, 120l. 14s. 2d. given by the Company of Ironmongers, from Mr. Betton's charity, between 1789 and 1800.

ST. FAITH.

IF the site of St. Paul's *was* ever dedicated to the worship of Heathen deities, why may not the appellation of *Sancta Fides* have been applied to the crypts of the Christian church, metaphorically; implying that, the ground was taken from an idolatrous use, and converted to the service of the Holy Faith? On this Holy Faith, or Christianity, St. Paul erected his standard. What, therefore, could be more appropriate than applying to the arches which sustained St. Paul's church the name of *Sancta Fides*? which was applied by personification to St. Faith the Virgin.

A long controversy existed between the dean and chapter of St. Paul's and the parishioners of St. Faith some years past, which Dr. Fly's kindness enables me to detail at length, from the original books of the parish, and with it an excellent history of the church.

1683. Then the business about burying in St. Faith's church, Mr. Tillotson * having made some opposition to our right therein, was debated, and referred to another time.

1684, Sept. 18. The vestry of St. Faith deputed Dr. Thomas Gale, Sir Edward Wiseman, Mr. Deputy Gostling, &c. to wait on the dean of St. Paul's, to enquire into the reason why Mr. Tillotson forbade the parishioners of St. Faith to receive the dues to the parish for burials in St. Faith's church.

* Then residentiary of St. Paul's; and had taken the degree of S. T. P. 1666.

An order was afterwards issued that no person, who was not actually an inhabitant of the parish, should be interred under St. Paul's, without leave from the dean and chapter.

1707. Certain persons were ordered by the vestry to consult with counsel how they might defend their right of burial under the East end of St. Paul's, and in the yard; and to make a rate on the inhabitants, if necessary, to defray any legal expences.

1722. Dr. Waterland, and the auditors and assessors, were empowered to treat with the commissioners for rebuilding St. Paul's for the equivalent which the parish of St. Faith was intitled to, according to the act of the first of Queen Anne, for the burying-ground which the dean and chapter withheld from them.

1735, June 17. The churchwardens acquainted the vestry that a partition had been made in the vault under St. Paul's, and that a wall was intended in the church-yard, both of which would contract the spaces used for their interments. Upon receiving this information the vestry immediately authorised Dr. Cobden, the churchwardens, and six others, to remonstrate to the dean and chapter; which they did, as follows:

That the old church of St. Faith measured 180 feet in length, and 80 in breadth; that the parish purchased of the dean and chapter, in 1632, a convenient place for a vestry room, at the East end of the South aisle; they therefore apprehend the parish have a right to an equal portion of ground. That the parish buried where they thought proper for many years after the church of St. Paul's was rebuilt, within the limits of their old church. That twelve or thirteen years past (without any agreement, according to the act of Queen Anne, which provided that the commissioners might exchange their burial places in the yard and vaults, for other equivalent ground and vaults belonging to the cathedral, or elsewhere in the parish) the dean and chapter had placed a railing, by which the ground left to St. Faith's was reduced to 154 feet by 34½.

They find besides, from good evidence, that the part of the church-yard ordered to be railed off had formerly been taken from the ground of the parish, but not protested against by them, because it appeared as if intended for regularity, not doubting their right of burial still.

They conclude by insisting on having their full portion of antient space in the vault; and that they had an undoubted right to the dimensions of the yard which

which the parish originally possessed, and that which had been taken for enlarging and making it more regular. The vestry enabled the committee to borrow 100l. to be disposed of to the dean and chapter, as a fine in case of agreement.

1753. The dispute seemed as far from terminating as ever; but, on the 30th of May, a general vestry authorised Dr. Cobden, the two churchwardens, and six others, to treat with the dean and chapter. Upon which, those gentlemen proposed, that the parish (in consideration of their being put into full and free possession of only that part of the vaults which they had used for thirty years, with a passage to it, and the whole North-East church-yard, without payment of fees) will relinquish their claim to all that part called Jesus chapel, and to so much of their antient church as was without the rails erected by the dean and chapter; and when a repair was necessary they would admit the dean and chapter to both.

They then compare their loss with what they gain: "As the parish did, when they buried on that part called Jesus chapel, pay 13s. 4d. to the dean and chapter for every interment, even till the preceding Easter (though they had long been deprived of that and other ground under the church), they were still entitled to the privilege."

They had those parts of the vault which they still possessed measured; and found they were no more than 2600 square feet, clear of walls and piers; whereas, by Dugdale's plan of their antient church, previous to their possession of Jesus chapel, they had 5065 feet: consequently they would resign 2465 feet, to which the dean and chapter could have no claim.

The acknowledgement of 3s. 4d. for interment in the church-yard was made for liberty of burial in that part claimed by the dean and chapter; they had even paid for that part which was their own: since 1721, when the rail was erected, 118l. 13s. 4d. had been paid to the dean and chapter for interments in that part of the vaults remaining to the parish. From 1734 they had paid 76l. 5s. for burials in the church-yard. The value of a square foot in the vaults paid by parishioners was 1l. 6s. 8d.; in that to be acquired 5s. 10d.: they therefore determined that the sums paid and value resigned were sufficient concessions, and to reserve their whole claim if the proposal was not acceded to by the dean and chapter.

An answer to the above is inserted in the minutes of the vestry for July 30, 1754, there said to have been written by Dr. Secker, then bishop of Oxford and dean of St. Paul's, from which the following are interesting extracts.

"How

“How the parish church came first to be under the choir of St. Paul’s doth not appear; nor do I know whether the dean and chapter had power to grant them a perpetuity there. It seems, by one figure, and two or three obscure marks, in Dugdale’s plan of that old church, that bodies were buried in it; but whether while it was in the hands of St. Faith’s parish, is uncertain: probably this part, like others, had a burial ground of its own without the church; but where cannot now be shewn.”

The dean then details the substance of a lease granted in 1552; but, as it contains some curious matter, I shall insert it at length.

“This indenture, made the first day of March, in the sixth year of the reign of our sovereign lord Edward the Sixth, by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England, and also of Ireland, on Earth the Supreme Head;

“Between the right worshipful Mr. William May, Doctor of Law, Dean of the Cathedral church of St. Paul in London, and the Chapter of the same church, of the one part, and John Denman Clerk, Doctor of divinity, and parson of the parish church of St. Faith, of London; John Lewes, gent. one of the proctors of the arches in London, and Robert Toy*, citizen and stationer of London, churchwardens of the same parish church of St. Faith, of the other part;

“Witnesseeth, that the said Dean and Chapter, with their full and whole assent, consent, will, and agreement, have demised, granted, betaken, and to farm letten, and by these presents do demise, grant, and betake, and to farm lett, unto the said John Denman, John Lewes, and Robert Toy, and to their successors, parsons and churchwardens of the said parish for the time being, all that their vault, or lower East part of the said church, commonly called *the Crowds*, late named Jesus chapel, being under the East end of the said cathedral church, together with a chapel, lately called the chapel of our Lady and St. Nicholas, on the South part of the same church, adjoining to the West end of the same Crowds, of the South side of the same, and the entry leading from the South end of the steps, in the said cathedral church of St. Paul’s, into the same Crowds (except, and always reserved to the said Dean and Chapter and their successors, free ingress

* His son Humphrey was a printer of some eminence from 1550 to 1576. Herbert’s Ames, p. 933-936.

and egress through the said entry to their Crowds *, commonly called their storehouse or wine-cellar), and also all and singular window-lights, and other commoditys, to the said Crowds, chapel, and other the premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining, in as large and ample manner as the said Dean and Chapter the same now hath and holdeth, or ought to have and hold, together with free ingress, egress, and regress, unto the same crowds or chapel, as well through the said cathedral church of Paul's by the said entry there accustomed, descending by certain steps, as also by the door of the North side of the said Crowds, opening on the North side of the said Crowds, in Paul's church-yard, commonly called Jesus chapel door; to have, hold, occupy, and enjoy, all the said vault called the Crowds, lately named Jesus chapel, with the said chapel, called the chapel of our Lady and St. Nicholas, thereto adjoining, and all other the premises aforesaid, unto the said John Denman, John Lewes, and Robert Toy, and their successors, as is aforesaid, from the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady next coming after the date hereof, unto the end and term of fourscore and nineteen years then next and immediately following, and fully to be complete and ended. Yielding and paying therefor yearly during the said term, unto the said Dean and Chapter and their successors, 12d. of current money of England, at the feast of Pentecost, commonly called Whitsontide, if it shall be demanded by the said Dean and Chapter, or their successors, or the Vice Chamberlain of the said cathedral church, for the time being.

“And if it happen, the said yearly rent of 12d. to be behind unpaid, in part or in all, by the space of twenty days after the term of payment abovesaid, the same being lawfully asked; that then, and from thenceforth, it shall be lawful to the said Dean and Chapter, and their successors, into the said Crowds or chapel, and other the premises, at any time after, at their pleasure to re-enter, and the same to have again, and repossess as in their former estate, this present indenture in any wise notwithstanding. And the said John Denman, John Lawes, and Robert Toy, for themselves and their successors aforesaid, covenant and grant, to and with the said Dean and Chapter, and their successors, by these presents, that they, the said John Denman, &c. and their successors, shall not only conserve,

* From this it should seem the term *crowds* was applied to any vaults. Can it be a corruption from *crypts*. Bishop Latimer preached a sermon in the *Shrowds*; see vol. III. p. 178, which is evidently taken from the word *shroud*, to cover or protect; and this derivation is confirmed by the vaults being used only for the express purpose of a shelter from rain, when it fell so fast as to incommode the auditory in the Cross church-yard.

maintain,

maintain, and keep, during the said term, all the windows whole, and lights of the said Crowds or chapel, as well in glass and iron, as also in stone and mortar, with the paving the said Crowds and chapel under foot, at all times during the said term, when and as often as need shall require, at their proper costs and charges; but also that they, the said J. Denman, &c. and their successors, shall not break any stone, wall, or pillars, of the said Crowds or chapel, at any time hereafter during the said term, without the consent and will of the said Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral church for the time being, or his successor, first had and obtained under their common seal.

“And be it further covenanted, condescended, and agreed, between the said parties, that the said John Denman, &c. and their successors, shall not at any time, during the said term, break any ground or floor in any part of the said vault or Crowds, to the intent to bury any corps within the same, until they, or one of them for the time being, shall have obtained licence by word for the same breaking of the ground of the Dean, or one of the residentiaries of the said cathedral church, if they, or any of them, shall be at such time personally resident upon the said cathedral church, or in his or their absence, of the sub-dean, or of the clerk of the vestry of the same cathedral church.

“And further it is covenanted, granted, and agreed, between the said parties, that the said parson, churchwardens, and their successors, shall pay, or cause to be paid to the said Dean and Chapter, and their successors, during the said term, for every such burial, or corpse there to be interred, graved, or buried, 13s. 4d. of current money of England, (*viz.*) to the use of the said Dean and Chapter, and their successors, 6s. 8d. and to the clerk of the new work of the said cathedral church for the time being, 6s. 8d. of lawful money of England, to be paid at the end of every quarter of the year, in the which any such burial shall fortune, upon pain to forfeit for every default of payment at the time aforesaid, if it be then, or at any time after, lawfully required, to the said Dean and Chapter, and their successors, in the name of a pain of 40s. over and above the said mark, which should have been paid for every corps buried in the said ground.

“It is further covenanted and agreed between the said parties, that it shall be lawful for the said J. Denman, &c. and their successors, by the consent of the said Dean and Chapter, or their successors, to have a wire from the clock of the said church of St. Paul, to be conveyed to a hammer, to strike upon the bell of the said parish church of St. Faith, at any time hereafter during the said term of 99 years,

years, to be set upon, maintained, and continued, at the proper cost and charges, of the said parson, churchwardens, and parishioners, and their successors, so long as they shall and will use the same.

“And the said parson, churchwardens, and parishioners of St. Faith's, for them and their successors, as much as in them is, and as far forth as they may, give, grant, and confirm to the said Dean and Chapter, and their successors, all that vault or Crowds within the said church of Paul's, lately named, called, known, or reputed for the parish's, the Virgin * lying and being within the said church, together with all the appurtenances of the same, the bell hanging on the North side of the said church; to the said parson, churchwardens, and parishioners, and their successors, for the common use and ministry of the said parish, with free ingress, egress, and regress, to the same only reserved; in as large ample manner and form as the said parson, churchwardens, and parishioners, held, occupied, and enjoyed, the said vault or vaults, Crowd or Crowds; the said Dean and Chapter, and their successors, to have, hold, occupy, and enjoy, the same, frankly and quietly, for ever, without claim or contradiction, of the said parson, churchwardens, and parishioners, or their successors, for ever.”

The Dean proceeds, “Probably also the parishioners held their old church only by a lease from the Dean and chapter, else they scarcely would have surrendered it for a lease of the new one; but if they had a perpetuity, they were as able to give it back, as the Dean and Chapter were to give it to them originally.

“And, if they could, they did, and were to depend on the courtesy of the Dean and Chapter, after the expiration of their lease; on which they might the better depend, as the Dean and Chapter were patrons of the church, and had many houses in the parish.

“If, on the other hand, the parishioners could not legally surrender their old church, the lease of the new, for which that surrender was one valuable consideration, must surely be void at least when it expired in 1651. They could have no farther right to Jesus chapel, much less to bury in it, if the place of it could now be found, for they *never had a right*. The Dean and Chapter were indeed obliged to let them bury there, if they took their fee; but might refuse taking it, and then might refuse them leave.

“Still, if the surrender of the old church made by the parishioners was void, they continued entitled to that for as long a term as before, and perhaps till,

* See the original. Q. if the chapel of Our Lady and St. Nicholas, before mentioned, p. 98?

by 22 Car. II. c. xi. 63, the parish church of St. Austin's, to which it united them, was made theirs, after which their former parish church was no longer such. But 19 Car. II. c. iii. 33, having provided that nothing therein should extend to vest the church of St. Paul and St. Faith's, or any part thereof, or the church of St. Gregory by St. Paul's, or any of them, or the church-yard to any of them belonging, in the Corporation of the City of London.

"If the site of the church was theirs before, it remains theirs to this day, in case they can set forth where it is; or, in case they cannot, they seem equitably entitled to an equal quantity of ground somewhere instead of it; but whether under the choir, or any part of St. Paul's church, is doubtful, since perhaps no part of it stands where the former choir did.

"By an indenture, dated Feb. 26, 1570, the Dean and Chapter granted to the Parson and Churchwardens of St. Faith some ground in St. Paul's church-yard, there described, for 99 years, at the yearly rent of 2s.; but it is expressed to be granted for hearing sermons at St. Paul's Cross, and for no other use. By another indenture, dated March 6, 1570, the Dean and Chapter granted to the Parson and Churchwardens of St. Faith's certain void rooms, sheds, and shops, at the East end of St. Paul's (which had, Dec. 7, 1570, been leased to a widow for 40 years), for 59 years after the expiration of the widow's lease; that the Parson and Churchwardens should build a portion of an upper room for a standing for the Dean and Chapter, over the plat of ground demised by the before-mentioned lease; and should pay a yearly rent of 26s. 8d. This mentions nothing of burials."

"The Dean thought Stowe's assertion erroneous, that the parish purchased a vestry, as there is no mention made of such a purchase in the records of the Dean and Chapter, nor would the disabling statute permit any longer grant to be made than for three lives."

"Dugdale's plan of this contains about 300 square feet; which stands in the South-east corner of the old church of St. Faith, and adjoins to the South-west corner of Jesus chapel.

"The above-mentioned act, 19 Car. II. c. iii. 33, doth not affirm that St. Faith's church had a church-yard, much less that it lay within the precinct of St. Paul's church-yard; but only supposes that, and St. Paul's and St. Gregory's, or one or more of them, to have church-yards, and provides that they shall not be thereby vested in the City of London. Indeed, the act of the 1st Queen Anne for finishing and adorning St. Paul's goes farther, and impowers the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop, and Lord Mayor of London, or any two of them, for making the church-

church-yard of St. Paul more regular, to treat and agree with the vestries of St. Gregory and St. Faith, for exchanging their places of burial in the church-yard, and vaults under the church of St. Paul, for other equivalent ground and vaults belonging to the said cathedral, or elsewhere in the said parishes." The Dean admits that this implies, that *each* had burial grounds within the church-yard; how far that gave a right, he would not judge; but it did not admit that each had a burial place in the vaults and yard.

The Dean continues, "It will now be proper to consider what steps have been taken towards an agreement, in pursuance of the act of Queen Anne. Amongst the minutes of the acts of the Commissioners for building St. Paul's, the following is one: 1704, April 21, "The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are desired to treat with the parishioners of St. Faith and St. Gregory, in order to ascertain the limits of burial, which is now promiscuous to the damage of the church; the vaults being convenient to be levelled and paved." But nothing was concluded with either parish till Sept. 14, 1714, when an agreement was made with St. Gregory's; but every attempt failed with St. Faith's. Soon after 1723 a vault was appointed under the choir, which the parish of St. Faith had used ever since.

This tedious and unprofitable dispute was continued with considerable asperity till 1757, when both parties were frightened from the contest by the terrific prospect of *legal* warfare, which seemed inevitable; but not till Dr. Cobden had received one or two random shot from either side. That he was disagreeably situated between his patrons and parishioners, must be admitted. The following letter shews him to have been of an independent spirit, determined, and affectionate.

"To the Gentlemen of the Committee of St. Faith's Parish."

"My good Neighbours,

"I think myself much obliged to you, for having such regard to my interest, as to refer the affairs contained in your minutes to my opinion; but, indeed, my various infirmities have so unqualified me for judging properly of them, that I am at a loss to resolve even about common matters; and must therefore leave it to you, to consider and act as you shall judge reasonable, supposing me out of the question.

"If I am deprived of privileges of no greater consequence than these, I hope in God it will not much trouble me for the short stay I am like to make in this world;

world; I only desire to be excused from being instrumental in giving away my own rights, and the rights of those who shall succeed me. That the blessings of this world and the next may attend you, and all my parishioners, is the sincere daily prayers of, my good neighbours, your affectionate pastor and humble servant,

EDWARD COBDEN."

"*Acton, Jan. 13, 1757.*

The following agreement concluded the contention for ever; which the vestry, March 30, 1758, ordered to be enrolled in Chancery, at the expence of the parish.

"Articles of agreement made and concluded upon this 21 day of May, in the 30th year of our sovereign lord George the II. King of Great Britain, &c. and in the year of our Lord 1757; between the most Reverend his Grace Matthew, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Reverend Thomas, Lord Bishop of London, and the Right Hon. Marshe Dickenson, esq. lord mayor of the city of London, commissioners and trustees of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, by virtue of several acts of parliament made relating thereto, of the first part; the Right Reverend Thomas Lord Bishop of Oxford, Dean of the said church, and the Chapter of the same church, of the second part; and the Churchwardens, and other vestrymen of the parish of St. Faith under St. Paul's, London, of the third part.

"Whereas, by an act of parliament made in the first year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled, An Act for finishing and adorning the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, it is among other things enacted, that it should and might be lawful, to and for the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor of London, for the time being, or any two of them, to contract for and purchase, and to appropriate, by warrant under their hands and seals, so much money, arising by the duties granted by the said act, as should be sufficient for the contracting for, and purchasing of, and demolishing, all the houses and buildings, with their appurtenances, which were then erected and standing, between the North side of the said cathedral church, and the alley called New Jury and Pissing Alley; and that the ground of the said houses and yards thereunto belonging, when purchased, should be, and remain for ever after, free from any future building whatsoever, except as therein after excepted; and also, all houses, buildings, and sheds, made use of for watch-houses, or any offices

offices of the said fabrick for the building thereof, should, at such time as the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Bishop of London, and Lord Mayor of London, for the time being, or any two of them, should appoint, be pulled and taken down; and that the ground or soil thereof should be laid to, and remain, as part of the church-yard of the said cathedral church; and that, for the making the more regular the said church-yard, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, and Lord Mayor of London, for the time being, or any two of them, should have power to treat and agree with the respective vestries of the parishioners of St. Gregory and St. Faith, for exchanging their places of burial in the church-yard and vaults under the cathedral church of St. Paul's for other equivalent ground and vaults belonging to the said cathedral, or elsewhere in the said parishes, and all the said ground and vaults, as well that to be received in exchange, as of the houses, buildings, and sheds, aforesaid, should be deemed, and reputed, the church yard and burial-ground of the cathedral church of St. Paul:

“ And whereas several doubts and disputes have arisen between the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul aforesaid, and the said parish of St. Faith, concerning the right of burial in the vaults under the said cathedral church, and in the church-yard; and such right hath been fairly and fully examined:

“ And whereas the parish of St. Augustine is united to the said parish of St. Faith, and hath no particular burial ground belonging thereto: Therefore, to prevent any suit or litigation hereafter, and to provide the said parish of St. Augustine, as well as the said parish of St. Faith, to which it is united, with proper burial ground, it is agreed, by and between the parties hereto, as follows:

“ First, That the said parishes of St. Faith and St. Augustine shall be at liberty to bury their inhabitants and others in that part of the vaults under the said cathedral, containing 2600 square feet, be the same more or less, clear of walls and piers, which is separated from the other part of those vaults by a rail, and which they have been accustomed to bury in; but not so near the foundation of the said cathedral as may injure the same; paying for every such burial the usual fees of 6s. 8d. to the Dean and Chapter; and 6s. 8d. to the Clerk of the Works, or to such person as the Dean and Chapter shall appoint.

“ Secondly, That the said parishes may and shall bury their inhabitants in all and every part of the North-east part of the church-yard, adjoining to the said cathedral,

cathedral, containing 25,810 square feet, be the same more or less, clear of the pavements, adjoining to the church and church-yard walls, in common with the Dean and Chapter, paying the usual fee of 3s. 4d. to the Dean and Chapter for every burial.

“ Thirdly, That the said parishes may, by their rector and his curate, bury, and receive the fees for burying, as many non-parishioners in each succeeding period of 20 years, as they shall have appeared to bury for the last preceding period of 20 years; which is, upon an average, about three non-parishioners in a year, or 60 in 20 years, paying the usual fee of 3s. 4d. to the Dean and Chapter for every burial.

“ Fourthly, That the said parishes may, by the ministers and officers of the said cathedral, bury all other persons who have formerly been parishioners, and near relations of parishioners, in the said North-east church-yard, if the same can be done conveniently, and upon leave being first obtained under the hand of the Dean, or of such members or member of the Chapter as shall be then resident in London, upon paying the same fee of 3s. 4d. to the Dean and Chapter, and to the ministers and officers of the said cathedral, the sum which was paid before this agreement to the ministers and officers of the said parishes for the like burial; such sum to be divided by the said Dean and Chapter amongst their ministers and officers, according to their discretion.

“ Fifthly, That no minister nor officer of the said cathedral shall have liberty to bury any person in the said North-east church-yard, without leave being first obtained under the hand of the Dean, or of such members or member of the Chapter as shall be then resident in London; which leave shall be shewn, if required, to one of the churchwardens of the said parishes.

“ Sixthly, That, for the better information of the Dean and Chapter concerning the several persons that shall be buried either in the vaults, or in such part of the church-yard as aforesaid, they, or their proper officer or officers, shall and may have liberty, as often as they shall require, to inspect the public parish books for registering of burials, and take extracts thereout, without any fee or reward whatever. And the said Dean and Chapter, for the greater satisfaction of the said parishes, do agree to keep a book for their registering such leave or consent for burials in the said North-east church-yard as shall be granted by them; which book shall be subject to inspection by the churchwardens of the said parishes.

parishes, without fee or reward, upon reasonable request from time to time made for that purpose."

The view of the antient crypt, or parish church of St. Faith, engraved by Hollar, and inserted at the 119th page of Sir William Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, is a singularly beautiful specimen of the strongest description of Gothick clustered pillars and arches. Of all the subterranean churches or chapels I have seen, none surpass this in regularity and justness of proportion. However, with all its perfections, I cannot help thinking the parishioners of St. Faith's of the present day have the advantage of their predecessors, in possessing a warmer and much drier church.

When part of the crypt of St. Paul's was first appropriated to parochial purposes, is a question which will probably ever remain in obscurity: the indefatigable Stowe seems as much at a loss as I confess I am; all that we can gather from him is, that it "served for the stationers, and others dwelling in Paul's church-yard, Paternoster-row, and the places near adjoining." There were four chantries founded within it, the most antient of which was that of William de Everdon, ordained by the Dean and Chapter 23 Edward III. 1349; that of Alan de Hotham, 1351; William Say, dean, 1501; and William Vale, 1526.

A number of eminent persons were interred in those extensive vaults, whose epitaphs may be found in Sir William Dugdale's History of St. Paul's

The plate belonging to St. Faith's consists of the following articles:

A large silver flagon, given by Mr. Apsey, weight 72 oz. 16 dwt.

Another flagon, gilt, given by William Draper, 38 oz. 10 dwt.

A third, silver gilt, given by William Draper, 37 oz. 15 dwt.

A fourth, of silver, weight 67 oz. 18 dwt.

A chalice of silver, 30 oz. 8 dwt.; another, 17 oz. 1 dwt.; a third, 15 oz. 1 dwt.

A silver salver, 13 oz. 15 dwt.

Two silver gilt patens, one dated 1569, the other 1595.

In 1732 some persons proposed to have a workhouse for the parish, but rejected by a majority of the vestry, the annual expence of which, for 15 beds, was estimated at 154l.

1738. Parts of two houses in Ivey-lane were taken for a workhouse, for seven, fourteen, or twenty-one, years, at 20l. *per annum*; when ten persons each lent the parish 10l. for twelve months, to provide furniture.

No

No sooner was this measure known to the paupers than they united in a petition against it; but the vestry resolved that no relief should be afforded to those who refused to reside in the houses, and strictly conform to the rules established there.

The poor were kept in this way till 1744; when they were farmed by Samuel Tull, for 230*l. per annum*, in Ivey-lane; but in 1746 a Mr. Spratlee took them, for 320*l.*

The poor rates were 9*d.* in the pound 1779, and 6*d.* in 1781.

BENEFACTIONS.

The register of those commences with *Vivit post funera virtus*, proceeds with a benevolent exhortation to future gifts, and concludes,

“ Now while we live (before to grave we fall)

Let's do some good, for after none we shall.”

William Lamb, by will, March 10, 1579, gave to six of the poorest men, and six of the poorest women, of the parish of St. Faith, a gown of good frieze; and to twelve poor, of the same parish, one penny, and a penny-loaf, weekly, for ever. Six to be free of the Company of Stationers.

1586. David Smith, embroiderer, gave 20*s. per annum*, for ever.

1592. Lady Allington gave 5*l.*

1598. John Payne, esq. gave 12*d. per week* for bread, for ever.

1600. Justinian Kidd 10*l.* for ever.

1605. Francis Lamplowe 10*l.* for ever.

1610. George Bishop, alderman, 10*l.*

1611. William Evandes 40*l.* for ever.

1612. John Norton, alderman, 150*l.* for 12 poor people, at 3*d. per week* each.

1613. Mary Bishop 10*l.*; 1614, John Lawe * 10*l.*; 1620, Thomas Adams 10*l.*

1623. Jasper Underwood 10*l.*

1624. John Sanderfon 150*l.*; 3*d.* weekly to twelve poor men.

1625. Elizabeth Underwood 10*l.*; and 60*l.* towards a lecture, for ever.

1626. John Bellyall 10*l.*; 1628, William Ally 5*l.*

1629. John Spede (the Historian) 5*l.*

* This gentleman was executor to Mr. Sutton of the Charter-house.

1636. James Truffel gave 4l. *per annum*; of which 12 poor persons were to receive 5s. each; the rector 10s. for a sermon, on the 5th of November; and the remainder to the clerk, &c.

1637. George Cole 6l. 13s. 4d; Jone Bright, 40s. 1643; William Adams 5l. David Smith gave the parish 20s. *per annum*, payable by that of St. Bennet.

1643. Robert Freeman, esq. gave 15s. *per annum* for 15 years.

1647. John Parker gave the rector 40s. for a funeral sermon; 10s. to the clerk; and 5s. to the sexton; to the poor 20l. for a chaldron and a half of coals, annually.

John Smyth gave 5l. for coals.

1652. Christopher Meredith 40s.

1657. Thomas Downes 5l.

1658. Samuel Eyres 5l.

1658. John Sams 10l. In default of inheritors, 5l. *per annum* more.

1659. Richard Higginson, esq. 30l. to the poor; and Mr. Jackson, rector, 20l. The parish had received but 7l. 10s. of this legacy in 1665.

1660. William Danvers 5l.

1665, May 26. Mrs. Mary Masters, of the parish of St. Faith, widow, late wife of James Masters, LL. D. gave into the hands of the churchwardens 40s. for repairing of the pews of the church. Also she gave, for the perpetual use and benefit of the parishioners of the same parish, to be used at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, these several pieces of plate; viz.

One large flagon of silver, weighing 68 oz. 2 dwt.

One large cup of silver, weighing 30 oz. 11 dwt.; and one bread-plate of silver, 26 oz. 14 dwt.

"By which she made her own hands executors, and her eyes overseers, of so good and honourable a work."

1665. Mr. Rosewell, the Queen's apothecary, gave 10l. for the king's arms.

Mrs. Masters gave 5l. during the plague; Deputy Rosewell the same sum.

Captain Colchester, and John Amhurst, each 5l.

1666. Thomas Swan 10l. 1716. Edward Brewster 10l.

1750. Daniel Midwinter gave 1000l. to the Company of Stationers, from which the parish was to receive 14l. for cloathing and apprenticing two girls or boys; and the parish of Hornsea to receive 14l. for the same purposes.

THE REGISTERS,

prior to 1666, were burnt or lost.

BAPTISMS.

1675. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gale, D. D. master of St. Paul's school, and Barbara his wife, was born Nov. 15, and baptised 24.

Dr. Gale succeeded Mr. Cromleholme, in the head mastership of this celebrated school, 1672, and held the office 25 years. He wrote the inscriptions on the Monument; upon which Pope, who as a Catholic was to wipe off the reproach which it fixed on those of his religion, exclaims,

“Where London's column, pointing at the skies,
Like a tall bully, lifts the head *and lies*.”

Dr. Gale died dean of York, in 1702.

1677. Charles, son of Dr. Thomas Gale, born Aug. 5, baptised the 6th.

1678. Barbara, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, born Oct. 21, baptised the 22d.

1679. Katharine, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, born March 8, baptised the 10th.

1681. Theodosia, daughter of Sir Edward Wiseman, of Paternoster-row, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, was born Oct. 16, and baptised the 27th.

1681. Thomas, son of Dr. Thomas Gale, born Nov. 16, and baptised the 17th.

1682. Philadelphia Wharton, daughter of Sir Polycarpus Wharton, of Paternoster-row, and Theophila his wife, was born April 3, and baptised the 12th.

1682. Samuel, son of Dr. Thomas Gale, and Barbara his wife, born Dec. 17, and baptised the 20th.

1683. Edward, son of Sir Polycarpus Wharton, and Theophila his wife, born Sept. 17, baptised Oct. 15.

1684. Thomas, son of Dr. Thomas Gale, born July the 26th, baptised the 28th.

1685. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Gostling, and Lady Margaret, born and baptised May 8.

1685. Barbara, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, and Barbara his wife, born July 23, baptised the 27th.

1685. Katharine, daughter of Sir William Gostling, and Lady Margaret, born and baptised March 18.

1687.

1687. Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, and Barbara his wife, born Aug. 30, baptised Sept. 8.

1689. Thomas, son of Thomas and Barbara Gale, born May 3, baptised the 16th.

1690. Charles, son of Sir William Gostling, born and baptised April 5.

BURIALS.

1676. James Leigh, M. A.* and Fellow of Christ's Church College, Cambridge, April 30.

1677. Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, April 8.

1681-2. Theodosia, daughter of Sir Edward Wiseman, Jan. 12.

1684. Thomas, son of Dr. Thomas Gale, Aug. 11.

1685. Henry, son of Dr. Robert Shouldham, May 16.

1689. Barbara, wife of Dr. Thomas Gale, in St. Faith's, June 5.

1690. Sir William Gostling was carried into the country July 28.

1690-1. Barbara, daughter of Dr. Thomas Gale, Feb. 4.

1694. Lady Elizabeth Wiseman, Dec. 13, St. Faith's.

1700-1. Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, buried Jan. 19, in St. Faith's. She was born at Henwood, in Warwickshire, the daughter of John Huggefurd, esq. in the 43d year of Queen Elizabeth.

1704. Sir Edmund † Wiseman, from St. James's, May 16, St. Faith's.

1704-5. Sarah, daughter of the late Sir Edward Wiseman, March 27.

1706. Dr. Richard Carr ‡, Sept. 29, St. Faith's.

1707. Daniel Underwood, a carpenter, fell from the dome of St. Paul's, and was killed.

1713. John Postlethwait, A. M. head master of St. Paul's school, was buried in the chancel of St. Augustine's church, Sept. 30; where he had a monument, with an inscription, printed in Knight's Life of Colet, p. 386.

This gentleman was the immediate successor of Dr. Gale, 1697. Excellent in attainments, and happy in the satisfaction he gave his employers. "He designed

* In the Cambridge Graduate List he has only the degree of A. B.

† Q. Edward, as before?

‡ Q. Richard Carre, of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, M. D.?

to have shewn a specimen of his gratitude in giving the world some account of the life of Dean Colet; but death prevented him *."

He was patron of Denton, Norfolk, of which his nephew Matthew was rector; and which living he left to Merton college, where he was bred, being born at Millum, co. Cumberland, and appointed by Archbishop Tenison master of his school at St. Martin's in the Fields, and recommended by him to the Mercers Company for St. Paul's school.

1723. Lady Lucy Esmond, St. Faith's, Aug. 30.

1763. The Rev. Joshua Tillotson †, St. Augustine's church, Aug. 24.

1767. The Rev. John De Champs, Aug. 29, aged 58.

1769. The Rev. Ralph Sargeant, Aug. 11, aged 65.

1780. *Raphael Titian Corregio Bartolozzi* Coleman, Feb. 4.

1792. John Rivington, esq. aged 72, Jan. 22.

Mr. Rivington was an eminent bookseller in St. Paul's church-yard for many years, and highly respected by a numerous acquaintance. He was for a long time an active member of the corporation of London, one of the court of assistants of the Stationers' Company, a director of the Amicable Society in Serjeant's-inn, and of the Union fire-office, and a governor of Christ's hospital.

The parish of St. Faith includes Newgate market, which is situated on the South side of Newgate-street, and is inclosed by the houses in Paternoster-row and Newgate-street. The Seal book of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's informs me, that the ground of the market was conveyed to the City of London, by the Dean and Chapter, on the 13th of April, 1749, for forty years, at 4l. *per annum*.

The market is said to have been originally confined to corn and meal, for the reception of which there was a house in the middle of Newgate-street, with sheds or stands extending East and West from it. Those were in later times occupied by butchers, and other persons, for the sale of meat. To the inhabitant of London who is acquainted with the width of Newgate-street, I need not paint the confusion and filth which must have prevailed there during the hours when the place was most frequented; the constant obstructions arising from obstinate drivers, confined to a space too narrow to turn in, and the damage arising to the stalls and the passenger, and the dirt thrown by the wheels over

* Knight's Life of Colet, p. 386.

† Of Emanuel college, Cambridge, A.B. 1735, A.M. 1745.

meat and vegetables. The Londoner of the present day must deem the fatal accident fortunate that consigned antient London to oblivion, and with it the plague and all its horrors.

The market-place is 194 feet in length, and 148 in breadth.

A plan of the ward of Farringdon Within, in Strype's edition of Stowe, represents a large house in the centre of Newgate market, standing upon 24 pillars, arranged in the shape of a cross, serving the double purpose of protecting the sellers from the weather and their commodities at night, by conveying them to the rooms above and vault beneath it; on the roof a handsome cupola.

The market has undergone a complete change; for I believe almost every article for a sumptuous feast might be procured in it except *flour*: beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, every species of fish to be found in London, cheese, fowls, and vegetables. Several carcase butchers carry on a great trade in sheep and calves; but those, with their large premises hung with blood-dripping animals, and the slaughter-houses of Warwick-lane, make the entrances most unpleasant, as there is an essential difference between the neat appearance of a joint of meat sold by the retailer and an animal suspended by the feet, with the inside exposed. Slaughter-houses, and such exhibitions, should never be found in a populous city. Blood should never be seen to flow through a kennel, even though it is that of a beast.

Paternoster-row, as both sides of a complete street are now termed, is a very narrow street, which winds nearly in a parallel line with St. Paul's church-yard, terminating at the Eastern end in Cheapside, and at the Western with the court-yard of the houses of the canons-residentiary of St. Paul's.

This row had its denomination from the number of persons who resided in it, makers of Paternosters, beads, or rosaries, a chaplet of spiritual roses, or sweet and devout prayers, *first revealed* to St. Dominick, the father and founder of the holy order of friars preachers. It consists of fifteen Paternosters, and one hundred and fifty Ave Marias, and is divided into three parts, "whereof each contains in it five decads, that is, five Pater-nosters, and fifty-five Ave Marias."

To explain as much as possible to Protestants the extent of the trade carried on by Paternoster-makers, I shall quote part of the exhortation to the use of the Rosary from a Roman-catholick prayer book.

"He that shall say the Rosary with this attention of mind, and affection of will, shall undoubtedly give much glory to God, and reap much benefit to his

own

own foul, which was the intention of Pope Pius V. (a most pious son of St. Dominick) in ordering," &c.

Paternoster-row seems to have accommodated a variety of professions, from the symbols of prayer to the extreme of human vanity, from the most contemptible productions of the press to the most honourable. We are told by Stowe's continuators, that about 1720 mercers and lacemen exhibited signs of greater beauty, and better disposed in their suspension, than were to be found in the whole city besides, and that their shops attracted so many of the nobility, and others, in carriages, that the street was almost impassable. Strange reverse! Very few coaches indeed are now to be seen in Paternoster-row.

This street was before equally attractive *to the ladies*, and continued so for many years; for there every description of head-dress was displayed, as an old periodical paper, 1707, shall testify. Observator says, "Sure our London barbers are very religious fellows, they have a power of saints looking out of their shops, with fine perriwigs on their heads; and then the sempstresses in Paternoster-row, *they* have got female loggerheads, with union top-knots upon them."

Printers, book-sellers, and stationers, who figured in St. Paul's Church-yard early in the sixteenth century, made their appearance in this row before the commencement of the last. Amongst the number, Bragg, if not the most respectable, appears to have been one of the most indefatigable. This man published the first number of a paper called, "The Poetical Courant," on the 26th of January, 1705-6; and invited the votaries of the Muses to send him original productions. Those were generally but indifferent, and often licentious and filthy.

Besides "The Observer," issued twice a week, Bragg printed, in 1706, "The Mercurius Romanus, or Latin Newspaper," to be continued weekly, at one penny *per* number. This design, he said, was much approved of by men of learning, as an introduction to that language.

Two others of Bragg's publications may be worth mentioning, for the whimsicality of their titles, descriptive of one species of the literature of the times: "The Barbacue Feast, or the Three Pigs of Peckham, broiled under an Apple Tree; where the Cooks were numberless, the Company masterless, the Meat carved with Hatchets, and Punch drank by Pail-fulls. Price 6d. By the Author of the London Spy." Also, "The Insect War, or a battle between the high-church Hornets,

Hornets, the scribbling Wasps, the canting Caterpillars, and the State Butterflies, a Parable."

Since 1700 it would be nearly impossible to enumerate the variety of works which have issued from Paternoster-row, and a task of no small difficulty to mention the names of periodical publications that have arisen, withered, and perished.

Where there are so many eminent booksellers, it would be invidious to name individuals; I shall therefore only say, that no one street in Europe can contain a more respectable mart for literature.

Mr. Nichols lately gave me an old affidavit, dated July 16, 1629, which mentions the Queen's Head Tavern in Paternoster-row, as having been contracted for on lease at a fine of 80*l.* and 70*l.* *per annum* rent in that year. This proves either that the house was very large, or that the business was very considerable in it, for an exceeding good house may be now obtained in London upon the same terms.

The parish of St. Faith contains 139 inhabited houses, 13 uninhabited, 498 males, 466 females, and 964 inhabitants.

ALDERMANBURY,

ALDERMANBURY, ST. MARY, CRIPPLEGATE WARD WITHIN.

THIS parish obtained its denomination from having situated within it the *Bury* (an antient term for a court or hall) of the Aldermen of London, the original Guild-hall, described by Stowe as standing on the East side of Aldermanbury, where the ruins were visible in his time.

The Church may be traced before the reign of Henry II. when it belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's (Ralph de Diceto being Dean), who conveyed it, in 1331, to the Priory of Elsing Hospital, retaining the right of presentation to them both as an united benefice, exacting an oath of fealty from the Master of the one and Rector of the other. A mark *per annum* from the Church, and half that sum from the Hospital, was paid to the Dean and Chapter, imposed by William Elsing, the re-founder of the Hospital. After the Dissolution, the parish was granted to trustees; and since that period the parishioners have elected their curates, who are licensed by the Bishop of London.

The Church, destroyed in 1666, appears to have been partially rebuilt, and a steeple added, by Sir William Estfield, knight of the Bath, and lord mayor 1438. To him the parish were indebted for "five tunable bells," as Stowe terms them.

A church-yard before it, still remaining, with several trees around the walls, was enclosed by cloisters, probably long before Estfield's time, as no mention is made of his repairing *them*. The records of the Church are silent on this subject. They notice a chapel on the North side in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

After the destruction of London and this church, the parishioners were indulged with the use of that of St. Peter le Poor; but in 1670 we find them actively employed in rebuilding it; for which purpose they borrowed 500*l.* of nineteen persons. The ensuing year twenty-eight other persons lent them 500*l.* more, to be repaid from their portion of the duty on coals. Sir John Langham presented the parish with 100*l.* about the same time; five other persons lent 100*l.* to be paid to the joiner in 1673-4; and the Vestry allowed 400*l.* *per annum* for two years towards finishing the Church, when the altar-piece was contracted for at 34*l.* and the arms of England for 6*l.* The following extract will point out the architect and mason.

" 1673,

“ 1673, April 10. At the committee to consider about facilitating the finishing of the church: Having considered the kindness of Dr. Christopher Wren and Mr. Robert Hooke expediting the building of the church, and that they may be encouraged to assist in perfecting that work; it is now ordered, that the parish, by the churchwardens, do present Dr. C. Wren with 20 guineas, and Mr. R. Hooke with 10.”

A very considerable part of the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, was incorporated in the walls of St. Mary, Aldermanbury.

The inside contains four Composite pillars and two semi-pillars in length, on which are only an architrave and cornice. The arch of the nave is entirely plain, with the exception of ornamented bands of pannels and roses extended across it from the semi-pillars, and the next pillars to them.

The two aisles have horizontal cieling and plain pannels. Over the centre intercolumniations in the nave are two plain arches, containing semicircular windows. The South wall has five arched and one circular window over the door; the North side the same number.

The West end of the Church is a blank, with a wretched gallery for certain vocal and instrumental performers, whose notes are substitutes for the sublime organ so necessary in our service.

The East end, or chancel, has an oval window on the North and South sides and a large arched one behind the altar, containing one horizontal and two perpendicular mullions.

The altar-piece is composed of two Composite pilasters, imitations of lapis lazuli, with gilt bases and capitals, and a divided pediment, admitting the arms before mentioned. Two small tablets, without the pilasters, have the Creed and Paternoster inscribed on them; and those of the Decalogue occupy the lower part of the intercolumniations, in neat gilt frames. Immediately above them is a very fine painting of the Last Supper, by old Franks, presented to the altar by Mr. Whitchurch, late clerk to the Company of Brewers. I cannot but recommend the heads in this picture to the notice of the *amateur*, particularly that of Christ, one at his right hand, three others in conversation, and one with a bald head in profile. A boy on the left side, who is employed as an attendant (in *modern* attire), is certainly the portrait of some Dutch youth. The drapery is but indifferent throughout.

The pulpit and reading-desk, situated against a South-east pillar, are elegantly designed and carved; but the font is very plain.

The CURATES, and their CURACY.

It has already been observed, that the parishioners elect their curates. Before 1573 there had been prayers read every morning, between the hours of five and six; those were then ordered to be discontinued, and Robert Carre's salary was fixed at 34*l. per annum*; for which he preached on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. Nine years after, the Curate claimed the fees for breaking the ground in the chancel, the hangings at funerals, and the cover of the altar, whether of velvet or cloth, with all the offerings; those the Vestry positively refused to grant him, but decreed the latter to the poor. That the whole were worth disputing for, may be proved by the executors of Sir William Damsel commuting for the dues and perquisites of his funeral for 12*l.*

The Vestry received a letter, dated December 15, 1591, from the Lord High Treasurer, directed to James Dalton, Robert Davy, esq. John Bourne, Nicholas Warner, and John Swinnerton, farmers of her Majesty's rectory of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, naming and appointing Robert Harland Curate, and requiring the parish to provide him a salary equal to that of the late Curate, and an additional sum for a lecture. It was upon the impunity which this powerful recommendation afforded Mr. Harland that he presumed to make the above demand; but the Vestry considered 34*l. per annum* a large allowance, compared with that given to a rector in the 14th of Henry VIII. mentioned by Bishop Tonstall, as follows:

St. Mary, Aldermanbury.

Sir Thomas Cobb, serving, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; goods 9*l.*; fined 30*s.*

Sir Thomas Betynton (chantry priest), serving, 7*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; goods 20*l.*; fined 54*s.*

They at the same time ordered the following words to be inserted in their Minutes: "And touching other consideration, for reading a lecture (*being a matter voluntary*) they can set down no certainty; but it is not to be doubted but that upon Mr. Harland's well usage of himself, and pains taken therein, there will be collected of a number of well-disposed persons that way a competent yearly sum to

to his good contentment; and this also the rather for his Honour's sake, to whom this parish acknowledge themselves greatly bound for his Lordship's sundry favours extended towards them."

As a further proof that his stipend was ample, let it be compared with that of the Curate of 1569, whose name is not inserted, 16l.; in which year the churchwardens paid Michael Shaller, underchamberlain "of Paules," for a pension payable to the Dean and Chapter, 20s.; to the Archdeacon 3s.; and to John Smith, the Queen's receiver of London, for the rent of the parsonage, 11l. By this we are informed that the curate lived rent-free, at the expence of the parish, who agreed in vestry, 1621, to purchase the parsonage, and two houses belonging to it, of the Crown, in fee farm, for 440l. besides charges. 100l. of this sum was raised by an assessment of double the amount of the poor rates.

The rapid decrease in the value of money is particularly observable from the ensuing entry in the vestry books.

"1639, May 27. The late election of our minister, Mr. Edmund Calamy, was confirmed by a general consent, and ordered that he shall have for his maintenance 160l. *per annum*; which money is to be gathered by the churchwardens for the time being, or some others, and to be paid quarterly. And it is ordered, that Mr. Calamy shall, by himself, or some other preacher, thrice a week, that is, once upon the Lord's-day in the morning, and upon Wednesday in the afternoon, preach the ordinary lecture by himself,, and upon the Lord's-day in the afternoon by some other. And it was propounded whether every man would give the same rate which formerly they gave to Dr. Stoughton; and it was consented unto without any contradiction. And Mr. Edmund Calamy to come to us at Midsummer next, or presently after, and to preach as formerly hath been done, that is, three-fourths of the year, from Michaelmas to Midsummer, three sermons a week; and from Midsummer to Michaelmas two sermons a week. And, being put to hands, it is agreed that Mrs. Stoughton should be compounded with for her time in her house."

In September following Robert Earl of Warwick applied to the Vestry for a pew in their church; when they offered him that in which Mr. Calamy's family usually sat, or permission to build himself one at the end of a little gallery, "as his Honour shall think fit." From this circumstance the Earl must have resided within the parish about 1640, and after; but I have seen no other mention of him in the books. Robert Earl of Warwick was the disloyal Nobleman

whose turbulent disposition, exerted for the tempest rising in the state at the above period, was rewarded with the office of Admiral by those superior to him in power.

1641. Mr. Calamy recommended that application should be made to Parliament for the appointment of a permanent salary to the curate; but without success. In the succeeding year he was completely deceived by an impostor, who called himself Melmore. This man forged an order from Government, commanding a collection of money for distressed captains; which was executed by the Curate to the amount of 9l. 9s. when the cheat was discovered.

The Vestry, upon mature consideration, thought proper to dispose of the sum, rather than restore it to the donors. They gave 5l. as an apprentice fee for a parish orphan; and the remainder to Mr. Calamy, for distribution amongst those in whose names it had been originally gathered.

1642. I am at a loss to say what use the vestry made of the parsonage, from the very imperfect manner in which they have recorded their transactions; but it is certain that the curate did not then reside in it, for they voted Mr. Colborne a piece of plate worth 10l. for "*his love*" in granting an eight years lease of Mr. Calamy's house.

1644, Jan. 23. At the request of Mr. Calamy, three pious persons were chosen to assist him in examining and preparing parishioners for the reception of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In consequence of their proceedings, many complaints were made to the Vestry by those who were refused admittance to the rite; but they confirmed Mr. Calamy's decisions, and expressed great satisfaction that 200 persons had been admitted to the communion from December to February. Whether those discarded parishioners for that cause, or others for a reason not mentioned, refused their proportions towards Mr. Calamy's salary, does not appear; but it is certain a deputation of several aldermen and others were appointed to wait on the defaulters, and enforce their payments.

1658. Mr. Calamy's salary was raised to 200l. *per annum*.

1661, April 17. Mr. Calamy requested, on account of his infirmities, that the lecture might be deferred till October; which the Vestry readily granted.

This is the last notice of him in the parish books, till that final entry which consigns man to partial oblivion; from which time he is known only by his good or bad name, his virtuous or dark deeds.

Edmund

Edmund Calamy was a native of London, and born in February 1600. He received a regular academical education; and had the degree of B. A. conferred on him at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, 1619; and that of B. D. 1632; where he was afterwards chosen *tanquam socius*. Felton, bishop of Ely, appears to have been his patron; and from him he received the vicarage of St. Mary, in Swaffham-prior, Cambridgeshire, with the office of chaplain to his Lordship. Mr. Calamy had the good fortune to enjoy a lectureship at St. Edmondsbury; the rectory of Rochford, in Essex, given him by the Earl of Essex; and the curacy of St. Mary, Aldermanbury; so that, whatever objections he entertained against the then order of the state, they did not arise from the discontent usual to disappointed aims at preferment: on the contrary, they must in candour be admitted to have proceeded from that restless system, which, working upon weak minds and enthusiastic temper, produces first cavils, second theory, third rebellion, fourth practice, and lastly a discovery that anarchy is more pernicious than partial mal-administration. Thus, in the weak well-disposed Mr. Calamy, we find him attacking the very foundation which had raised him: a *bishop* first brought him into notice, and yet he boasts of having, in conjunction with others, in a publication entitled "*Smeectymnuus*," given a deadly blow to Episcopacy. This blow, once given, pointed him out as a fit instrument for the accommodation of ecclesiastical affairs. In this committee he contributed, by his own account, to bring things "into a very hopeful posture;" but the whole design "was spoiled by bringing into the house *the bill against bishops*." Is not this inconsistent conduct full as ridiculous as that of a person who would promote a duel between two friends, and then apply to a magistrate for legal assistance to prevent it; or like the man who stabs in a phrenzy of passion, and then would give worlds to recall the blow? Mr. Calamy was a learned man, and a man of a good heart; but he certainly had never read the human mind. He conceived certain notions of ecclesiastical and civil government in the closet that were vented in inconsiderate speeches and publications, and scattered amongst the crowd his oratorical abilities assembled round the pulpit, where all his wild periods of theory rooted; but where all his morality escaped into the thin air, and was lost. This assertion is proved by facts: he was a member of the Assembly of Divines, a Cornhill lecturer, and preached before the Parliament and its generals. All this
flattered

flattered his vanity, and he must have indulged in doctrines pleasing to the ruling party, or, instead of being followed, he would have been silenced. At the same time we are assured he was "a strenuous opposer of the sectaries, and used his utmost endeavours to prevent those violences which were committed after the King was brought from the Isle of Wight." A memorable instance of infirmity of temper at variance with a good conscience, now so far awakened as to shew him how unfit a lawless victorious army is for civil order, and how much worse rule is to be apprehended from a hypocritical *general king* than from a legitimate monarch; therefore, Mr. Calamy exerted all the boldness of his nature in humbling the vanity of the military, and opposing the presumption of Cromwell. But it was too late: he had assisted in demolishing the bounds of a torrent too violent for him to check, and he was compelled to contemplate in silence the whole term of the Usurper's reign.

But, when a favourable opportunity arrived, Mr. Calamy again endeavoured to promote the Restoration; which he did in a sermon before Parliament on the day they voted the King's return. He was besides one of the clergymen sent to compliment the Monarch in Holland. As a return for those services, Charles appointed him one of his chaplains, and offered him the see of Lichfield and Coventry; but that he dared not accept, after his charges against Episcopacy.

Having thus witnessed the accomplishment of his wishes, it might have been supposed the remainder of his life would have passed away in contentment and quiet; but, unfortunately for Mr. Calamy, the Act of Conformity was passed: to which he determined not to submit; therefore, at the age of 62, he experienced the same pangs for ejection which had been so liberally bestowed by himself and his patrons some years before. "Thus doth even-handed Justice return the poisoned chalice to our own lips." Charles II. felt grateful for Mr. Calamy's services, and would have complied with his petition to continue his ministerial functions; but Sheldon, bishop of London, opposing it warmly, the King submitted. However, he continued to attend his church as a parishioner, and once ascended the pulpit upon the absence of a person who was to have preached. He madly seized this solitary opportunity to inveigh against the general government, declaring, that the "Ark of God" was in danger; and complimented himself very handsomely, by saying, "You have had three famous successors; Dr. Taylor, for seven years; Dr. Stoughton, for seven years; and

and *myself*. I have been with you almost twenty-four years: and may not God now unchurch you, by suffering you to want a faithful minister to go in and out before you? This is one reason upon which account I may safely say, the 'Ark of God' is in danger, and Aldermanbury may truly feel the loss of the Ark." The consequence of this sermon was a visit to Newgate, from whence the King's clemency soon released him.

I have entered the more fully into this subject, to shew by past experience how extremely weak it is for individuals, whose education has been directed for *one* pursuit, to interfere with subjects they have never studied; exerting their influence in disturbing those things which, upon deep examination, they would know to be founded upon the soundest principles, and which, by thorough study, would prove their own theories improper in the extreme. Who can deny that Edmund Calamy's life was a war of passion against principle? This vehemence of temper closed his mortal career, while the generality of men wept over the horrors of 1666. Mr. Calamy broke his heart, and died, but little more than a month after the destruction of London. As no epitaph points out the spot where he lies, I will venture to say,

In this vault are deposited the remains of
Edmund Calamy.

Had he lived in those peaceful days
when the pastor confined his cares to the eternal welfare of his flock,
and when temporal government glided smoothly down the stream of Time,
how useful and how sublime would have been his efforts!

But, unhappily, the state wanting amendment,
he aimed at uniting the opposite professions of
a minister of the peace of God which passeth all understanding
and that of the politician,
which deprived each (by being divided)
of the benefit of his superior talents,
and rendered his works as a priest IMPERFECT,
as a politician MISCHIEVOUS.

After Mr. Calamy's ejection, the parish reduced the curate's salary to 160*l.* *per annum*, including the preaching of an evening lecture; but, without it, to 110*l.*

The

The ensuing return is recorded under the date of December 26, 1670. "In pursuance of an order from the committee of the 24th of this instant, we humbly answer, 'The parishioners of Aldermanbury are patrons to the living; that the tithes of the parish are 2*l.* *per annum*. 1*l.* is appointed by the will of the donor to 10 poor people; and a sermon, 1*l.* *per annum*, is at the discretion of the parish. The parish hath no glebe belonging to it. We are without a minister at present; but the parish have unanimously chosen Dr. John Conant for our minister; but have not yet his answer whether he will accept or no; but believe and hope he will.' He did not.

"The perquisites of the parish are contingent. As for other advantages, we having no minister at present, cannot answer particularly; nor do we know of any place or other advantages that Dr. Conant hath.

"As to land owners in the parish, those of the parish do consent with us; others, having their dwellings remote, and the time limited, afforded not a possibility of giving them notice.

"As to the augmentation, notwithstanding that the parish is small, and many mean inhabitants amongst us, yet, having our right of patronage (our design being to encourage a worthy minister), we are willing to contribute so much as to make the minister's maintenance 15*l.* *per annum*; to be quarterly levied by such ways as by this honourable committee shall think fit, consideration being had for houses uninhabited, and ground unbuilt at present."

The salary was fixed at 15*l.* *per annum*, in consequence of the above return, by an act of parliament. Thus, by an inverted ratio, the present curate, Mr. Salisbury, receives 5*l.* *per annum* less than Mr. Calamy.

"Dr. Conant had no sooner qualified himself for ecclesiastical preferment than many were offered him; and Dec. 18, 1670, he was actually elected minister of this church; but having spent some years in the town of Northampton, where he was much beloved and esteemed, he chose rather to accept of the invitation of his neighbours to remain among them: and Dr. Simon Ford, who was then minister of All Saints, was elected in his room, by the Vestry of St. Mary Aldermanbury, Dec. 29, 1670 *."

The extreme inattention of the vestry clerks many years past has disabled me from mentioning a regular series of Curates; for the minutes of their election are

* See his article in the Biographia Britannica.

so blended with those of the Lecturer, under the undistinguishing term of Minister, that I know not how to separate them.

1663. Dr. Walker was chosen either curate or lecturer.

1670. Dr. Simon Ford, of Christ Church, Oxford *.

1677. Dr. Calamy.

1683. Dean Stratford †.

1689, Sept. 8. Ezekiel Hopkins, Lord Bishop of Derry. This prelate was elected to the curacy in consequence, as I suppose, of the ensuing order of vestry, by which Dr. Stratford was obliged to vacate his situation in this parish, upon his promotion to the see of Chester. "That the minister chosen, upon his acceptance of any other living or promotion, whereby his personal attendance, to officiate as a minister of the said parish, cannot be so effectually performed, that, within three months after such acceptance, he shall resign to the parishioners of the said parish his right, title, and pretence to the incumbency, to the said parish." Dr. Hopkins was educated at Magdalen-college, Oxford; was lecturer of Hackney, then of St. Mary Woolnoth; but on the plague retired to Exeter, where he had the church of St. Mary Arches; and his preaching pleasing John Lord Robarts, baron of Truro, he being sent lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1669, took him as his chaplain, gave him his daughter in marriage, and the treasurership of Waterford; and, 1670, the deanery of Raphoe, of which his successor, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, made him bishop, 1671. In 1681 he was translated to Derry; where he continued till the troubles; when, returning to England, he was chosen to this lectureship; and dying 1690, a few months after his election, was buried in the church. He was esteemed for his humility, modesty, hospitality, and charity, as

* He was afterwards rector of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, and chaplain in ordinary; and published ten single sermons between 1661 and 1691; and "A Discourse concerning God's Judgments, a Preface to the Narrative by John Illingworth, concerning the Man whose Hands and Legs lately rotted off in the Neighbourhood of King's Swinford," 1678; "Discourse upon Occasion of the Fire of London." He was admitted at Magdalen-college; disappointed of a scholarship at Wadham; lecturer of Newington Green; vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading; vicar of All Saints, Northampton, 1659; king's chaplain, minister of Bridewell chapel and Hornchurch. He was accounted a very able scholar, a noted preacher, and a most eloquent Latin poet. He died 1699, aged 80, and was buried at Old Swinford. Nash's Worcestershire, vol. II. p. 213.

† Fellow of Trinity-college, Oxford; warden of Manchester hospital, in the county of Lincoln, 1667; resigned 1684; prebendary of Leicester, St. Margaret, in that church, Dean of St. Asaph, 1673; chaplain in ordinary; curate of this church; bishop of Chester, 1689. Died 1707. Published 6 sermons, and other tracts. Ath. Ox. II. 1067. He married into the Dolben family, who patronised him.

also for his great learning and excellent preaching. He expended 1000*l.* in building and other improvements in Raphoe; and published "An Exposition of the Ten Commandments," 1792, 4to; Works, or Sermons, fol. "Death disarmed," 1712, 4to.; "Doctrine of the Covenant and of the Sacraments," 1712, 4to.

1690, Aug. 6. Dr. Anthony Walker was chosen. He was D. D. of St. John's-college, Oxford; rector of Fyfield, Essex; and chaplain in ordinary to the King; published nine sermons between 1660 and 1791; and several "On the great Evil of Procrastination," 1684, 12mo; and died 1692*.

1691, Oct. 25. Dr. Lilly Butler, prebendary of Canterbury, and chaplain in ordinary. He published fourteen single sermons.

1717. Joshua Smith †.

1731. William Sandford ‡. But the Parish Clerks' Survey mentions Dr. Middleton as curate.

1754. John Lawrence. Died April 9, 1791, in his 86th year. Rector of High Rooding, Essex, father of the city clergy, and in the early part of his life had been a popular preacher. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, A. B. 1726, A. M. 1732; married, first, the daughter of a bookseller in London, by whom he had one son, in the army; secondly, Mrs. Spenser, whose sister was wife of the late Robert Dingley, esq. He was presented to the rectory of Little Thurrock, Essex, 1743, by Ebenezer Muffel, esq.; to that of High Rooding by Sir Conyers Jocelyn of Hyde-hall, bart.; was lecturer of St. Peter le Poor, Broad-street. Mr. Lawrence's father was of the same college, and fellow; curate of Monk Wearmouth, Durham; rector of Yelvertoft, in Northamptonshire; and published a treatise on Christian prudence, three sermons, and several works on gardening; a taste for which art his son inherited, and was peculiarly happy in the management of bulbous flowers, a beautiful collection of which he annually exhibited to his friends at his house in town.

1771. Charles Smith, B. D. rector of South Repps, Norfolk, where he distinguished himself as an active worthy magistrate, and a friend to the poor. He died Sept. 21, 1802. As his election was strongly opposed by a Methodist, so, on his decease, no less than fifteen candidates started for this income of 150*l. per annum.*

* Wood, Fasti Oxon. I. 119. Newcourt, II. 161.

† Q. A. M. and published an allize sermon 1706.

‡ He was of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, A. B. 1712, A. M. 1716, S. T. P. 1750, and chaplain to Sir Samuel Pennant, lord mayor of London 1750, before whom he preached three sermons published that year. He died in 1765.

Two of the unsuccessful ones, Moir* and Lake†, printed their sermons. The successful one was Francis Salisbury, M. A. of Magdalen-hall, Oxford.

Since this period I have not seen the parish books.

ANNALS.

The total receipts of this parish in 1570 were, 69l. 12s. 10d. Tithes 2s. 9d. in the pound. The church then contained an organ; but very different from those of the present day, as 5d. was paid by the churchwardens "for bread and drink" when the labourers were *drawing* "up the organs into the loft."

1574. 16d. was paid for paving the Lord Norris's daughter's grave in the choir.

1590. This parish, in pursuance of a precept from the Lord Mayor, procured six corslets, two muskets, and three daggers, for the Queen's service.

1591. The amount of their quota towards the fifteenth was 6l.

1612. Sir Clement Scudamore gave 10l. towards a repair of the church, on condition he should be permitted to make a vault under the great East window.

1642. The vestry repealed an order for a *select* vestry; and another which forbade the choice of persons for parish offices who could *neither read nor write*. After this time, and till the restoration of order, affairs must have been *admirably* conducted, by illiterate overseers of the poor, churchwardens, &c. &c.

In the same year all receipts of money at the church doors were divided into three parts: one was given to the poor's box; a second to the churchwardens; and the third to Mr. Calamy, for distribution.

1648. Sir Hugh Windham occupied a house whose parlour windows opened into the church-yard. Upon this account he modestly requested the vestry to suffer no interments within it but upon *very* particular occasions. They, offended at his request, sent a deputation to assure him *he* had no right to use it for his convenience, much less to make a door into it from his house; which they insisted upon his closing immediately, with brick or lath and plaster. Sir Hugh paid the parish 6l. 16s. 8d. *per annum* rent; and left it the following year, when the use of the church-yard was granted to his successor, for a chaldron and a half of coals *per annum*.

1661. The parish granted Mr. Calamy a lease of the house he resided in, in Addle-street.

1665. They built a vestry room over part of the cloisters.

* See Gent. Mag. LXXIII. 539.

† Ibid. p. 1051.

1673. A person was employed by the vestry, at a salary of 50s. *per annum*, to walk the streets, to keep beggars from them, from 12 to 3 o'clock; and from twilight till 11 at night, *to prevent children from being laid at doors*.

1730. The trustees for the lordship of St. Sepulchre's agreed to take the poor at 4s. *per week* each.

1733. A workhouse was hired at Hoxton, and bedsteads and beds placed in it, at 2l. 11s. each.

CHANTRIES.

"Dennis Towers gave, to find a priest and an anniversary, all his tenements in the parish, 5l. 19s. 4d.

"One Burye, late alderman of London, with others, gave to the church only divers lands in the parish, *per annum*, 17l. 15s. 8d.

Newcourt informs us that Sir William Eastfield founded a chantry at the altar of St. George, to which he appointed the company of Mercers patrons; and that Stephen Bokerell and his wife had an anniversary: but the official book of chantries remaining in Edward the Sixth's time does not mention them.

INTERMENTS PREVIOUS TO THE ORDER FOR REGISTERS.

Sir William Eastfield, alderman and lord mayor 1472.

John Middleton, mayor 1472.

Sir William Browne, mayor 1507.

The Lady of Stephen Jennings, mayor 1515.

The Lady of Sir John Gresham, 1538.

THE REGISTERS OF BAPTISMS.

These, and all the others, commence immediately on the passing the act, and are in perfect preservation; but I do not find any names of consequence till

1559, Oct. 26. Robert, son of John Pollard, knight.

1596, Feb. 5. Cicely, daughter of Mr. John Swynnerton, junior, then farmer of the impost on wines.

1601, Jan. 21. John, son of Mr. John Astell, counsellor at the law.

1602. Robert, the son of the right worshipful Mr. John Swynnerton, jun. then one of the sheriffs of this honourable city of London. One of his godfathers was the right honourable Sir Robert Lee, lord mayor of London. *I say* baptized the 21 Sept.

1604,

1604, May 24. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, knight and alderman.

— June 4. Anne, daughter of Sir John Swinnerton, knight and alderman.

1605, March 23. Katharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes.

1607, October 28. Sufan, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes.

1608, April 28. Cranmer, son of Sir Arthur Harris, knight.

1609, March 26. Katharine, daughter of Sir Henry Carew, knight. This family is lineally descended from the grand dukes of Tuscany, and have flourished in England since the very remote days of Alfred the Great, when Otho their ancestor arrived from Normandy. A branch of the Carews had a fine manor and beautiful house at Beddington, Surrey, a view of which may be found in the first Volume of "Prints to illustrate Lysons's Environs of London."

1609, March 21. Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes, knt.

1611, Feb. 2. the son of Sir Thomas Hayes, knt.

1613, May 5. Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes.

1614, Aug. 29. Rebecca, daughter of Sir Thomas Hayes.

1617, May 19. Thomas, son of Sir John Bennet, jun.

— Dec. 9. Dudley, son of Sir Anthony Palmer.

1619, Sept. 14. Mary, daughter of Sir John Bennet.

1621, July 15. Charles, son of the right hon. the Lord Thomas Wentworth.

I am at a loss for this *Charles Wentworth*, as it does not appear that Thomas Earl of Strafford had a son by either of his wives of that name. We must therefore suppose him to have died in very early infancy; for which reason he is not mentioned in accounts of the family. The date agrees with the time of the unhappy Earl beheaded in the reign of Charles I. Nor is this name given to any son of Thomas Wentworth created Lord Wentworth by James I. and Earl of Cleveland in Charles I.*

1623, July 21. Ann Bennet, daughter of Sir John Bennet.

1627, Sept. 15. Charles, son to Sir John Miller, knight.

1640, March 5. Sufannah, daughter of Mr. Edmund Calamy.

1643, Dec. 11. John, son of Sir Edward Barkham.

1644, Nov. 3. Johanna, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham.

1646, Feb. 19. Robert, son of Robert Reynolds, M.P.

1647, Jan. 4. Elizabeth, daughter of Piggott, esq. M.P.

1649, Oct. 3. Sufannah, daughter of Edmund Calamy.

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 310.

- 1649, Nov. 13. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Twifden, counsellor at law
 1651, April 23. Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Calamy.
 1652, Jan. 5. James, son of Edmund Calamy.
 1658, Aug. 12. John, son of Edmund Calamy.
 1679, Feb. 10. Ann, daughter of Sir George Jeffreys, knight, and recorder of London.
 1680, Nov. 14. Thomas, son of Sir George Jeffreys.
 1681, Oct. 4. Mary, daughter of Sir George Jeffreys.
 1682, Feb. 23. Eliz. daughter of Sir George Jeffreys.
 Christiana, daughter of the right honourable the Lord Chief Justice Jefferys, by Lady Ann his wife, born Jan. 18, and baptized Feb. 10, 1683-4.

MARRIAGES.

- 1606, July 7. Sir Arthur Harris, knight, and Mrs. Ann Cranmer.
 1608, Feb. 20. Sir Edward Barrett, knight, and Mrs. Carew, in the house of Sir Dudley Diggs, knight.
 1614, April 27. Sir Anthony Palmer, knight baronet, and Mrs. Margaret Diggs.
 1626, Nov. 20. Sir Miles Sands, and Mary Wife, of Aldermanbury.
 1642, Dec. 20, were married Edward Earl of Manchester and the Lady Effex *Brudenel*. This was the third marriage of the great Earl of Manchester; but the person who made the entry was mistaken in the name of Brudenel: it should have been *Bevil*, widow, for Lady *Effex* (a Christian name), daughter of Sir Thomas Cheek, of Pirgo, in Effex, first married Sir Robert Bevil, knt.

Very few noblemen have been more actively employed throughout life than Edmund Montague. After receiving his education at Cambridge, and taking the degree of M. A. he accompanied Charles Prince of Wales on his fruitless expedition to Spain. On which account he was probably admitted to the honour of being made a knight of the Bath, at the coronation of that monarch.

In the first parliament called by Charles he had a seat for Huntingdonshire; which he retained in three others, till he was called to the House of Peers, by the title of Kimbolton.

After this honour, conferred in his father's time, he appears to have been the first cause of a party who were determined to punish the authors of those arbitrary measures which threatened the welfare of the state; and the King apparently favoured his designs, by admitting him and several of his friends to the privy council. Whether Lord Kimbolton conducted himself with temperance and moderation,

moderation, or the King and his immediate advisers ruled with a rod of iron, is not for me to determine; but his Lordship's proceedings in the Committee of the Lords was so offensive to the royal party, that the King was prevailed upon to have him arrested, with others of the Commons, and their papers seized. This measure, certainly ill advised, led to the horrors which subsequently overwhelmed the kingdom; and from that hour the monarch and the people were never reconciled.

When arms supplied the place of argument and remonstrance, Lord Kimbolton received the command of a regiment, and fought at the head of his men in the battle of Edgehill. His conduct and courage on that occasion made him so useful to the Parliament, that they heaped employments on him, appointing him one of the keepers of the Great Seal, with the care of seven counties, and power of appropriating money for the use of the army from sequestered estates. About this time he succeeded his father in the Earldom of Manchester; and his increased rank was accompanied by increased success in arms. He defeated the King's troops at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, and at Marston-Moor, Yorkshire; captured the garrison of Lynn, the city of Lincoln, and that of York; but at the battle of Newbury he received a check in his career of military glory, for both parties claimed the victory.

That arch-traitor Cromwell, whose designs lay in deep concealment, seized this first opportunity of undermining the generous minded Earl, who appears to have been actuated in his conduct by a genuine *amor patriæ*, a sentiment unknown to the reptile Lord General. This assertion is supported by Cromwell's own charge: "That the said Earl hath always been indisposed and backward to engagements, and *against ending of the war by the sword*; and for such a peace to which a victory would be a disadvantage." This accusation from the man who had planned for the suppression of all power *but his own* necessarily succeeded; and the Earl of Manchester was compelled to witness his monstrous presumption and success, with the uncomfortable reflection that *he* had contributed towards it; and at the same time dreading the vengeance of the Usurper, directed against him on every favourable opportunity. But he had the good fortune to survive Cromwell; and, as a most extraordinary instance of the changes of time, the Earl of Manchester, as Speaker of the House of Lords, congratulated the return of the Monarchy in the person of the son of the King whose forces he had so often conquered.

The

The profligate and generous son forgave all his errors, and bestowed many marks of favour on him; in the full enjoyment of which the Earl died, May 5, 1671, aged 69.

1648, Feb. 22. Anthony Deane, esq. son of Sir Drew Deane and Jane Barkham, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham.

BURIALS.

1560, March 7. Lady Car.

1582, July 30. Sir William Damsel, knt.

— Aug. 27. Mrs. Elinor, the wife of Mr. Alderman Woodcock.

1584, Sept. 5. Mr. Edward Stanhaw, one of her Majesty's ferjeants at arms.

1586, Sept. 12. Mr. Ralph Woodcock, alderman.

1595, Aug. 29. Mr. Thomas Diggs, esq. *and a most excellent mathematician.*

This gentleman was muster-master of the British troops in the Netherlands. His epitaph ascribes to him the same character of excellence in mathematicks given him by the curate of Aldermanbury; but the former goes farther, and makes him an *astrologer* besides.

1608, Oct. 24. Mr. John Swinnerton, the father of Sir John Swinnerton, knt. and alderman.

1610, Sept. 7. Mr. John Coombe, common-council-man and merchant.

1614, April 21. Gregory Downehalt, esq. one of the masters of chancery.

— Aug. 6. The right worshipful the Lady Cicely Scudamore.

1616, Aug. 11. Sir Clement Scudamore, knt. and alderman.

— Dec. 10. Sir John Swinnerton, knt. and alderman (a worthy magistrate).

1617, Aug. 12. Mr. Robert Harland, minister of this parish.

— Sept. 29. Sir Thomas Hayes.

— Dec. 23. Mr. Henry Swinnerton.

1618, June 28. A child of Sir Richard Young's.

1620, Nov. 2. Mr. Alderman Rotherham.

1629, May 28. Sir John Davyes, knt.

1632, Dec. 3 and 15. Buried two children of Sir Richard Saltingston's.

1633, June 26. Sir Clement Scudamore.

1642, June 8. Mary, wife of Mr. Edmund Calamy, our minister.

— 21. An infant of Sir Gilbert Pickering's.

1643, May 27. Benjamin, son of Edmund Calamy.

1650,

- 1650, Aug. 29. The Lady Thomafine Swinnerton.
 1656, Oct. 27. The right worshipful Simon Edmonds, esq. alderman.
 1666, Nov. 6. Mr. Edmund Calamy, late pastor.
 1679, Dec. 1. Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Gold, knt. and alderman.
 1680, Nov. 20. Thomas, son of Sir George Jefferys.
 1681. Elizabeth, daughter of the Lady Evelyn, died in Aldermanbury, and was buried at St. Margaret's Westminster, June 21.
 1682, Aug. 28. Charles Lord Berkeley*.
 1683, July 29. Ann, daughter of the Lord Chief Justice Jefferys.
 1687, July .. George, son of the right hon. Lord Jefferys, lord high chancellor of England.
 1690, June 24. The right rev. Ezekiel, lord bishop of Londonderry.
 1693. George Lord Jefferys, baron of Wem, died the 19 April, 1689; buried in a vault under the communion table, Nov. 2, 1693.

Lord Chief Justice Jefferys was a native of Acton, in Denbighshire, and the sixth son of John Jefferys, esq. He received a classical education at Westminster-school; and went from thence, as a student of the law, to the Inner Temple. While there he is said to have laboured under many pecuniary difficulties, occasioned by a very limited allowance, from a father rather parsimonious, whose fortune was barely sufficient for the support of a large family. However, George Jefferys possessed a fertile genius, which enabled him to contrive methods for dilating his pension, so as to live till he was either called, or made his way by other means, to the bar.

In the unhappy year 1665, when the plague prevented a full attendance of lawyers at the country assizes, the litigious spirits which must have actuated clients at such a period found him employment at Kingston; where his method of pleading introduced him to more extended practice.

It is but justice to suppose his legal abilities or oratorical powers were great, or he would not have readily obtained considerable practice, and the important office of recorder of London. The latter however is attributed, by the author of his life in the Biographical Dictionary, more to the good offices of Alderman Jeffreys with his brethren, and George Jefferys's qualifications over a bottle, than to any merit he possessed as a counsellor at law.

* A son of John, the first lord Berkeley of Stratton; who, in the Peerages, is said to have died in the Streights, unmarried.

Soon after, Jefferys was chosen by the Duke of York for his solicitor, in which situation he rendered him great service on a question as to the right of the Penny-post office; and probably it was through the Duke's influence that he received an appointment to the office of a Welsh judge. He was afterwards knighted, and made chief justice of Chester. From this elevation he ascended to the King's Bench; and lastly became lord chancellor, by appointment of James II.

Jefferys is accused of being one of the principal advisers of the sanguinary proceedings against the adherents of Monmouth. This circumstance, his severity, and terrific visage, rendered him an object of general disgust; and the extreme vulgarity of his speeches, when on the bench, confirmed that dislike which operates to this moment against his memory.

A specimen of his manners, and of his ideas of justice, from his own lips, will be a fairer representation of his character than any that can be drawn from any other source 114 years after his decease. The trial between Sir William Pritchard, knight, and alderman of the city of London, plaintiff, and Thomas Papillon, esq. defendant, before Lord Chief Justice Jefferys, on Nov. 6, 1684, for an arrest during the period in which he was serving the office of lord mayor, furnishes some curious flourishes and exotic flowers of rhetorick; but, at the same time, many of the observations do him honour, allowing them to have been sincere.

Mr. Ward, counsel for the defendant, had spoken some time; when the Judge interrupted him, saying, "No, Mr. Ward, that was not the question determined then."

Ward. "My Lord, I humbly conceive the issue of that cause did determine that question."

Jefferys. "No, no, I tell you it was not the question"—

Ward. "I must submit it to your Lordship"—

Jefferys. "I perceive you do not understand the question that was then, nor the question that is now: you have made a long speech here, and nothing at all to the purpose; you do not understand what you are about; I tell you it was no such question."

Ward. "My Lord, I was only giving an account of what we should prove as to the fairness of our proceedings"—

Jefferys.

Jefferys. "But I must interrupt you, and tell you, all you have said signifies nothing; and, as to what you mention of the trial for the riot, I say, if there be any election to an office at any time that is controverted or doubtful, you have forms and methods of law to determine the controversies"——

Ward. "And we say, with submission, my Lord we have only pursued such form."

Jefferys. "You are not to try rights by *club* law, by riots, by noise, and by tumults: therefore you are mistaken to say that was the question upon the trial of the riot. No, it *was not* the question; but the defendants there were tried for a notorious offence, and disorderly tumultuous assembly, an assembly that had like to set us together by the ears; therefore you must not talk after that rate. If you *will* speak, apply to the business in hand; do not make such excursions *ad captandum populum*, with your flourishes, for that is all that is designed by your long harangues. But I must not suffer it; I will have none of your *enamel* nor your *garniture*. The business of the Court is, and, by the grace of God, it shall always be my business, and so it should be the counsel's too, *servare jus illæsum*. But I see you do not understand the question, and that makes you ramble so much in your discourse."

Ward. "My Lord, I desire always to do my duty, and do it as well as I can. I know very well, and hope to apply it to this case, that in a question of right there are forms and methods of law to be pursued; and I would defend my client from this action by proving he did pursue that method; and when he apprehended he had been before mistaken, he desisted from what he had begun."

Jefferys. "I tell you, I perceive you do not understand the question."

Ward. "If your Lordship will give me leave to explain myself, I hope I shall satisfy your Lordship."

Jefferys. "Indeed, Mr. Ward, you do not understand the question at all, but launch out into an ocean of discourse that is wholly wide from the mark. I see you do not understand it."

Ward. "Will your Lordship please to hear me?"——

Jefferys. "Ay, if you would speak to the purpose; but I cannot sit here all night to hear you make florid speeches about matters that are foreign to the point before us. Come to the question, *man*. I see you do not understand what you are about."

Ward. "My Lord"——

Jefferys. “Nay, be as angry as you will, Mr. Ward; I do tell you again, all you have said is nothing to the purpose, and you do not understand the business.”

(Then there was a little hiss begun.)

Jefferys. “Who is that? What in the name of God! I hope we are now past that time of day, that humming and hissing shall be used in courts of justice. But I would fain know that fellow that *dare* to hum or hiss while *I* sit here. I’ll assure him, be he who he will, I’ll lay him by the heels, and make an example of him. Indeed, I knew the time when causes were to be carried according as the *mobile* hissed or hummed; and I do not question but they have as good a will to it now. Come, Mr. Ward, pray let us have none of your fragrances and fine rhetorical flowers, to take the people with.”

In his recapitulation of the merits of this case, the following whimsical effusions occur, mixed with the most serious and honest reflections. After observing, that persons obnoxious to government, and dissenters from the church, contrived to get into office, to make ignoramus juries, enabling “people to commit and be guilty of all the falsities and basenesses that human nature is capable of; no man living that has any ingenuity or goodness in him but must cry out against it;

“Was it not more safe to commit treason in the city than to sit upon a bench of justice?

“Was it not more safe to conspire the death of the King and his brother, than give the least frown or look of displeasure against one of those *snivelling* saints?

“To that stupidity in villainy were things brought by those fellows; nay, so far were the proceedings in courts of justice tainted, that in no common action whatsoever, that came here to be tried, but *cropped* hair, and a demure look, were the best signs of a good evidence; and the business of an oath signified nothing, provided the party were to be propped up, and the faction to receive an advantage by it. *For God’s sake, Gentlemen, let any man but seriously consider, and believe that there is a God in Heaven, and a dreadful Day of Judgement, when every one of us must answer for every thought of our hearts, every word of our mouths, and every action of our lives; and then tell me what horrid impieties these are, such as any ordinary ingenious person would blush and tremble at.*”

He then asked Mr. Cornish, whether, before his and fellow sheriff Bethel’s time, he had heard of *tabern* returns of juries; and if, till then, a London jury had

had not been considered the *ne plus ultra* of justice. "But when once they had begun to pick and cull the men that should be returned for a purpose, and got *this* factious fellow out of one corner, and *that* pragmatical, prick-eared, snivelling, whining rascal, out of another corner, to prop up the cause, and serve a turn, then truly people's causes were tried according to the demureness of the looks on the one side or the other, not the justice of the cause."

His unwarranted violence and severity carried with it its own punishment, and was eventually the cause of his imprisonment and death, thus related in the Biographical Dictionary. A scrivener of Wapping had a cause on trial before him; when the counsel of his opponent (as usual) indulged in a strain of invective against the poor scribe, calling him a *Trimmer*, or one who alternately frequented conventicles and the established church. Immediately the Judge, in tremendous accents, and with horrific features, commanded him to stand forth, for that he had often heard of that monster, but never seen one.

This man afterwards declared (such was the impression made on his mind by Jefferys), that he should never efface it: and so it proved; for, after the Revolution of 1688, the Judge found that England was a proscribed country to him. Accordingly, he disguised himself as a seaman, and retired to a cellar, or drinking-place, for concealment till an opportunity offered of obtaining a passage to the Continent. To this cellar the very terrified scrivener accidentally went; and, recognising him through all his artifices, had him watched, obtained assistance, conveyed him to a magistrate, who sent him to the Privy Council, and they committed him to the Tower; where he died, after a few months confinement, and was privately buried in that fortress; from whence his body was conveyed to the family vault, four years and six months afterwards, as a tradition in the parish of St. Mary's asserts, by the apprentices of Aldermanbury, in a manner rather tumultuous. But this must be a mere fable, further than that the apprentices might have run riot on such an occasion, as they frequently did a century or two past. But the body was doubtlessly removed by regular permission, obtained by his friends. The Sextoness informs me, that she saw the coffin of this unpopular Judge, a few years past, in perfect preservation, covered with crimson velvet, and with gilt furniture.

It is related of him, that he gave many just decisions from the bench; and his endeavours to prevent the iniquitous practices of the mayor and aldermen of Bristol,

Bristol, who were in the habit of sending petty culprits abroad as slaves, for profit, does his memory honour *.

1702, May 12. Lord Jefferys, baron of Wem.

1703, Sept. 29. The Lady Sarah Jefferys.

1709, June 4. Sir Robert Colbrond, knight.

1717, May 13. The Rev. Dr. Lilly Butler, curate.

1729, March 27. Sir Cleve Moore, baronet. This family (of Lancashire) is unquestionably of great antiquity and honour. Sir William de la More was created a knight banneret by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Poitiers; and many of his descendants have served high offices in the state. Sir Cleve was the third son of Sir Edward Moore, by Miss Fenwick, his first wife. Sir Cleve married Miss Ann Edmunds, of Cumberlow, Herts, and was member of parliament for Bramber, Suffex.

1731. Joshua Smith, minister, buried May 13.

1732, March 25. Sir Joseph Edmunds Moore, baronet. This gentleman married Miss Newman, of Lincoln's Inn Fields; by whom he had three sons, and as many daughters.

1732, June 9. Edmund Calamy, D. D. curate.

1741, April 2. Sir Joseph Edmunds Moore, baronet. This Sir Joseph married Miss Henrietta Maria Morris, of Fernan, Berks. He had an only son, who succeeded him in the baronetage, the *fourth* baronet from 1729 to 1741.

1754, Nov. 15. William Sandford, D. D.

1755, June 17. Rev. Edmund Calamy.

1776, May 19. Lady Elizabeth Hawley.

1790, Dec. 19. Samuel Lord Hawley, aged 71.

1791, April 16. Rev. John Lawrence, minister of this parish.

1802, Nov. 8. Paul Agutter, esq. aged 76.

1538. Baptisms 7, burials 6.

1603. — 74.

1625. — 100 names are entered from recollection, as Mr.

Downing the curate, his wife, three of his children, and the parish clerk, all were victims to the plague.

1665. Baptisms — burials 156.

1802. 23 34.

* An excellent and extended account of this infamous Judge may be found, under Framland Hundred, in Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," vol. II. p. 114.

MONUMENTS.

On the North wall is a very handsome monument, adorned with cherubim, drapery, scrolls, and flowers in festoons.

“Near this place lieth interred the body of Mary Hack, relict of Mr. Edmund Hack. She was the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Beach of Salisbury; and first married to Mr. Henry Ryly, of Upton Lowell, in the county of Wits, and departed this life September 20, 1704.”

Over a door, in the same wall, is a Corinthian monument, with two niches in the intercolumniations. Those contain two busts, in full-bottomed wigs and furred gowns, of Richard Chandler, who died 1691, aged 85; and John, his brother, 1686, aged 59.

A plain tablet on the South wall is thus inscribed:

“In memory of Joseph Letherland, late of this parish, M. D. fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, one of the physicians to the Queen, and some time one of the physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was born at Stratford upon Avon, A. D. 1699, and departed this life March 31, 1764; not less eminent for the integrity of his heart, and benevolence of his disposition, than for his knowledge in all parts of polite and useful literature.”

On the right side of the altar a neat variegated marble tablet, with a pyramid and funereal vase.

“To the memory of Samuel Smith, esq. who died Dec. 4, 1789, aged 68 years; and of Elizabeth Smith, who died Feb. 12, 1782, aged 59 years. This monument was erected by their family as a tribute of gratitude for the bright example which they set in discharging the various duties of social life, and for the noble lesson which they taught in contemplating death as opening the way to a blessed immortality.”

On the left side of the altar a pedestal, on brackets, on which, and a gun, is seated a very beautiful female figure, with her hands crossed on the pedestal of a broken rostral column, sculptured in Italian marble, by Dominico Cardelli, Romæ, 1789.

“Sacred to the memory of John Smith, lieutenant in the navy of Great Britain; who discharged the active duties of an officer with zeal and fidelity,
gave

gave vigour to military discipline by the force of his own example, and taught mankind that valour tempered with humanity is the true characteristick of a British ferman.

“The memorable actions in the Western world, where France disputed with England the empire of the sea, under her favourite commanders, D’Estaing, De Guichen, and De Grasse, bear testimony to his merit in this subordinate station. His admiral was preparing to confirm it, by raising him to a higher rank in the fleet, when he was unfortunately drowned, off Staten Island, in America; and left his country to deplore his loss, at the moment in which she fondly wished to have rewarded his services, Sept. 7, 1782, aged 24 years.”

NAMES ON THE PAVEMENT.

Walter Pell, esq. 1675.

Samuel Lambert, who died 1728, aged 62; and gave 500l. for repairs, &c.

Ann Betton, 1703, 29. Timothy Betton, 1731, 64.

Joseph Bagnall, 1728, 67. Margaret Bagnall, 1703, 40.

William Roberts, 1768, 63. Roger Hog, esq. 1788, 44.

BENEFACTORS SINCE 1700.

The following persons gave 5l. each: Thomas Ashby, Duncan Dee, esq. Anne Dee, Abraham Hill, Mary Collins, Martha Smythe, Mary Dee, Dorothy Grainger, Daniel Bayley, Samuel Laverick, Elizabeth St. Quintin, John Hesketh, Thomas Anderfon 5l. 5s., Patience Immyns, and Isabella Grainger.

Anne Dubois, George Ashby, Richard Bowater, Robert Fotherby, Henry Palmer, Rev. William Sandford, D. D. and Hugh Grainger, 10l. each.

Sir James Bateman, Ambrose Newton, a branch, 25l.

Elizabeth Ashby, Mary Mitchell, Susannah Edmunds, Samuel Smith, esq. and John Snee, 20l.

1707. Christopher Morgan, esq. 50l.

1728. Samuel Lambert, esq. 500l. for repairs, &c.

1792. William Smith, esq. for repairs, 50l.

On the North side of the narrow and unpleasant Addle-street, and at the East end, are the extensive domains of the Company of

BREWERS;

whose Hall is screened from the street by the clerk's and other houses; through which is a large entrance to a handsome paved court, with the front of the Hall on the North side; composed of a basement, something too rich for the Tuscan order and not quite Dorick, whose pillars are connected by arches over the windows; in which arches are stuccoed ornaments of shields, flowers, and scrolls. The upper story of the front is of red brick; and an enormous flight of steps, with a balustrade, leads to the great-door of the Court-room, above the basement. This room is gloomy, and rather inclining towards the colour of our external walls, blackened by smoke.

The screen at the East end is handsome, with two Composite pillars, whose intercolumniation is the door; over which is an elegant frieze and cornice, and a circular divided pediment, filled with carving of the Company's arms, adorned with festoons of husks, carelessly disposed on them and the cornice of the pediment; and in the angles over the arch of the door are neatly carved ornaments. The spaces between the pillars and the walls are filled by pannels, with festoons above them; and over each pillar are busts.

There are four windows, with angular mullions, on the South side; and over each divided circular pediments, containing shields; which are answered on the opposite wall by similar ornaments, with pannels in place of windows. Besides these, there are five oval Attic apertures in the South wall.

At the West end is the Master's chair, whose dimensions would have suited Mr. Bright, of corpulent memory, most clumsily *adorned* with carvings of the Company's arms, and festoons of fruit; and behind it an awkward apology for a pediment, on which is a bust and carving.

A square window, dated 1774, contains a circular border of wheat, or more properly of barley, inclosing the arms of England, represented in coloured glass; as are those of Richard Platt, esq. benefactor 1599; and under them Henry Lord Willoughby of Parham's, twice master. On the right is an emblem, the branch of a fig tree, with red fruit; Dame Alice Owen, benefactress 1614; and beneath the arms of Samuel Lord Hawley, four times master. On each side of the window are two pilasters, with pannels between, and busts on them.

The cornice below the ceiling is heavy and disproportioned, and the latter is horizontal.

The withdrawing room has a large Eastern window, in which are the arms of London, in painted glass, and St. Thomas Becket's, impaled with those of the see of Canterbury. How this imperious Saint became the patron of the Company of Brewers I know not; neither can I give any information relating to their history, such are the impediments thrown before me through the indolence and disobliging dispositions we often meet with in concerns of far greater moment. Once for all, and to avoid the necessity of apologizing continually for omissions, I must beg the reader to turn to the history of the Company of Ironmongers, where he will find the general outline of those of all the similar incorporations. If in future good fortune should open sources of information for me at *balls*, it will be given, with thanks; if not, what can be obtained of original matter by other means must be accepted, as in this instance.

Three oval windows in the North wall contain little paintings on glass. The first is a view of an antient moated house, with a garden, and gate in front; the second the arms of the see of Canterbury, with those of the Company; and the third is probably another view of the above house. They all have sufficient merit to excite a wish to know what the subjects were meant to represent; but it is probable such knowledge is too wonderful or too obscure for the proprietors of these paintings, on which I must however confess I was permitted without hesitation to use *my own* penetration in the rooms as long as I pleased.

On the South wall is an oval tablet, embellished with tasteful carvings; on which is inscribed, "The right worshipful Sir Samuel Starling, knight, and alderman of London, a worthy member of the Brewers Company, did wainscot this parlour in the year 1670; the said Sir Samuel Starling being then lord mayor of the City of London."

On the right side of the chimney is a portrait of James Hickson, esq. a whole length, habited in a scarlet gown, with a large ruff, his hair curled, and nearly grey, pointed beard and whiskers. The features are stern and unpleasant, and the attitude stiff.

On the left, a half-length of Richard Platt, esq. aged 76, 1600, in a black furred gown, holding a prayer-book in his hands crossed before him. The ruff is diminutive, and thrust above the ears, a little black cap on his head, a square red beard, and feminine features. He was sheriff of London, and founded, 1599,
a free

a free grammar-school, the master to be recommended by the master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge; and six alms-houses, for poor women, at Aldenham, Herts; and died Nov. 28, 1600; having married Alice, daughter of John Birstles, esq. by whom he had four sons and one daughter. His mural monument is in the South aisle of the church of St. James's Garlickhithe.

Dame Alice Owen's portrait, 1610, aged 63, has nothing to recommend it but the gratitude of the Company, who placed it here as a representation of their benefactress, whose monument in the old church at Islington was, on building the new one, 1754, removed to the free-school of her foundation in that town; and a neat marble tablet, at the East end of the South aisle of the present church, inscribed with letters of gold, and inclosed with iron rails, supplies its place. Of this good lady see more in Mr. Nichols's "History of Canonbury*."

Two pictures, of Charles I. and, I believe, of James II. are placed in the angles on each side of the great East window; where they are so effectually obumbrated that nothing can be said of their merit, which I conceive to be very slight.

The Company of Brewers were incorporated in the 6th year of Henry VI.; but my fragment of their history must commence with an order of the lord mayor and aldermen:

"Judd Mayor. *Jovis tertio die Septembris anno quinto Edwardi Sexti.*

"For certain reasonable considerations moving the Court, it was this day ordered and agreed by the same, that the Beer-brewers of this City, and the liberties thereof, shall be licenced to brew double beer, untill they shall have otherwise in commandment, so that they utter no part thereof to any vintner, innholder, or tipler, of the said City and liberties; and that, from henceforth, there shall yearly for ever, about the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, six discreet and substantial commoners of the distinct companies hereafter expressed, viz. two Grocers, two Salters, and two Beer-brewers, be nominated, elected, and sworn, by my Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City for the time being, truly to view and search, at four sundry times of the year, viz. once every quarter (or oftener, if they shall be thereunto reasonably required), all such hops as there shall be brought or bestowed within the said City or liberties thereof, to be sold, truly to present and certify, according to their oaths, to the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, all such and as many of the said hops as they from time to time shall find falsely and untruly mingled and packed, and not wholesome for man's body; that the same may be converted to some other use, if they

* Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XLIX. p. 58.

shall be adjudged by the said searchers meet for any such use; or else to be forthwith burnt and destroyed, in like manner as eager and unwholesome wines commonly are, and of long time have been, yearly searched, ordered, and used, within the said City. And that motion be made for confirmation of this act at the next common council. Peter Bristow and Edward Jackman, grocers; Richard Wither and Robert Peacock, salters; and Robert Smallwood and Giles Harrison, Beer-brewers; are presently appointed for the due execution of this act this present year."

However salutary the above order was, little attention had been paid to it in the reign of Elizabeth; for the Brewers, complaining, observe, "It is to be noted, that the Flemish hops, which were wont to be clean, without dust or mingling, is now generally grown so deceivable, that being sold for four marks the 100lb. yet is there not a third part, nor in many a fourth part, in perfect hops, and the residue *queer baggage*, as dust, leaves, sand, and other mixture to increase the weight."

In 1591. The Company remonstrated to her Majesty's Minister as follows.

"To the Right Honourable our very good Lord, the Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England: In all humbleness complaining, do shew unto your hon. Lordship, your daily orators, the Master, Wardens, and Company of Brewers of the City of London, that, whereas, by the statute made in the 51st year of the reign of King Henry III. and one other statute after it, made in the 31st year of King Edward I. remaining yet in force unrepealed, a good and very indifferent assize of bread, ale, and beer, was made and provided; whereby the bakers and brewers may have a convenient living by their said trades, and the commonwealth served of good and wholesome bread, ale, and beer, at reasonable prices; that is to say, by and after the rate of the price of corn, rising and falling 6d. in the quarter; which rate and prices your said orators are and will be very willing to observe and perform.

"And whereas every lord mayor of the city of London, at the time of his first entry into the said office, taketh oath, amongst other things, to set good keeping and assize of bread, and all other victuals, to be sold within the city of London, and suburbs of the same, according to the statutes and laws in that behalf made and remaining in force unrepealed; now so it is, Right Honourable, that the last lord mayor of the city of London (Sir John Allot), without making any proof or examination how your said orators may sell and utter their ale or beer, and live by their trades, and without regard of the said statutes, did, in or about the 10 day of October now last past, by force or colour of a branch of a statute made in the

23d year of the reign of King Henry VIII. affests, and publish by proclamation, that none of your said orators should make any more sorts or kinds of beer or ale than two, the strong and the double; and that the same should be sold after the rate and price of 6s. 8d. the barrel of the best, and 3s. 4d. the barrel of double beer or ale, and not above.

“ At which prices and rates your said orators, considering the price of malt, being now sold at 13s. the quarter, the great price of hops, which is now 3l. 6s. 8d. or 4l. 10s. the hundred weight, which heretofore were sold for 6s. 8d. *per* hundred weight, and yet 100 pounds of hops then well worth 300 of hops which now are sold; the price of barrels being now 20s. or 22s. the last, heretofore sold for 9s. the last; the price of coals being now sold at 24s. or 26s. the chaldron, not long since sold at 12s. or 13s. the chaldron; the great and excessive price of all manner of victuals, and charges of housekeeping, and other necessities belonging to your said orators' trade; the great and excessive rents of their houses, far exceeding the rents given for the same in any former age; are not able to utter and sell such goods, and wholesome ale and beer, as is fit the said city, and the suburbs of the same, ought to be served with, without their utter undoing.

“ Wherefore your said suppliants have, in all dutiful manner, been suitors to the Lord Mayor that now is, and to the worshipful Aldermen his brethren, to have good consideration of this cause, and to set such reasonable prices and rates of ale and beer as your said orators may take, and sell good and wholesome ale and beer, and live by their said trades, without offering any abuse or fraud to the commonwealth, or undoing of ourselves thereby.

“ And your said orators, for the better instruction of the said new Lord Mayor and Aldermen, not only at sundry times desired the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen to have consideration of the said two former statutes, and the said prices of malt, hops, coals, barrels, kilderkins, victuals, and other necessities belonging to the said trade, and to make an indifferent proof or trial what and how much good and wholesome ale and beer of the best, and how much of the double, may be made of a quarter of malt, and to consider of all charges belonging to the said trade; but also have offered to shew unto them their books, whereby they may plainly see what and how much ale and beer your said orators have or do draw or make of a quarter of malt, and the just charges expended in and above the same. All which, notwithstanding, the said now Lord Mayor and Aldermen have refused, and do refuse and deny, to the great hindrance of the city; for that your said
orators

orators are not able to sell or utter the said ale or beer, as is fit and convenient, but also to the utter undoing of your said orators, if they continue their said trades; whereby very many of your said orators shall be very shortly enforced to leave and give over their aforesaid trades, wherein they have been brought up, to the great hindrance and undoing of the said Company of Brewers.

“All which matters your said orators do in all humble duty present unto your honourable Lordship, by whose means only we do acknowledge to have obtained our incorporation from the Queen's most excellent Majesty, with divers liberties and privileges to and for the said Company; and thereby, and divers and fundry ways greatly bounden unto your Lordship; and for the same most humbly beseeching your good Lordship to execute such speedy trial and examination of the said cause; and hereupon such reasonable prices to be assessed for beer and ale as thereby the commonwealth of the said city and suburbs of the same may be well served, and your said orators have a convenient living by their said trade; and whatsoever order, prices, or rates, shall be herein made or prescribed, your said orators do and will, with all humble subjection and willingness, obey and perform.”

By the statutes above mentioned, when wheat was at 4s. *per* quarter, ale was sold at one penny *per* gallon.

In the reign of Henry VIII. a quarter of wheat sold for 6s. 8d.

Malt from 4s. to 5s. Oats 2s. 8d. 100 weight of the best hops 6s. 4d.

Let those sums be contrasted with the prices of the same articles in November 1803; and the astonishing difference would hardly gain belief were the facts less firmly established, and accounted for by the heavy duties they now sustain.

Wheat 44s. 6s. 6d. and 62s. *per* quarter. Malt 5s. to 58s. Oats 24s. to 29s.

In September a bag of Kentish hops sold for 5l. 2s.

So that in Henry the Eighth's time a quarter of wheat, a quarter of malt, another of oats, and one hundred weight of hops, might be purchased for 11. 0s. 8d.

In 1803 a quarter of wheat, a quarter of malt, a quarter of oats, and a bag of hops, would cost *twelve pounds eleven shillings*; and at this hour *one* quart of strong beer or porter (probably so termed from that intended for exportation antiently called *portage*) costs as much as four gallons in the days of Edward I.

As the ensuing curious narrative is in some degree connected with the subject, and more particularly as it came warm from the heart of the worthy old antiquary John Stowe, I have ventured to introduce it from his own MS.

“Wed-

“ Wednesday the 21st of October, *anno* 1584, surveying the ward of Castle Baynard, we found in the house of Jocelyn Briznan, tipler, his guests to be served by unlawful measure: whereupon we gave charge to such of the house as were then present, that they should from thenceforth sell no more sorts of ale and beer but twain; to wit, double and single; the best for a penny the quart, the small for a penny the *pottle*, by scale and measure, and not otherwise. Which charge they promised to observe, in presence of a constable and the beadle.

“ On Friday the 9th of July, 1585, again surveying the same ward of Castle Baynard, we found in divers places ale to be sold in stone potts and bottles containing the piece not a full ale quart for 1½d.; but the offenders promising reformation, we dealt the more favourably with them, as we can shew by writing when time shall serve. Seven *bazels* of baize we have sent into Christ's Hospital; and would ere this have sent as many more, had not been the late interruption of Jocelyn Briznan, and his unlawful supporters, of the same Castle Baynard ward.

“ Into the house of this Jocelyn Briznan we entered on the day above named, with one John Copley, constable; where, calling for a bottle of ale, we were promised it; but the constable perswading us that there was no bottled ale to be sold, we went further into the house, where Briznan's wife was, and there used such speeches, that she forthwith locked up the door where his bottles were, and said to us she had none. Which speech of her's the constable affirmed to be true. Then Agaster Symson requiring her to open the door, which she had locked, she answered she would not; and, we demanding to speak with her husband, she said he was not within. Then, without warrant under my Lord Mayor's hand, for he knew no authority we had, and therefore willed us to look we did no more than we might well answer for, the good man of the house would put us to it. At length, the said Jocelyn Briznan being amongst us, and unknown to us, he said, ‘I am he ye seek for, what would you?’ We told him it was reported he sold bottled ale contrary to order. Which he denied not; but said he did as other men did. Whereunto we answered, we *had* reformed some, and minded to reform the *rest*. We told him how his wife had denied to have any bottled ale; how she had locked up the door, and denied the opening thereof; which was a resistance. Said he, ‘I will not answer for my wife, nor other than for

for myself;’ and he had never warning to reform these things ye mislike of. The constable also affirmed the same, with many stout words.

“ In the end Jocelyn opened the door which his wife had locked, where we found a fifty or sixty pots and bottles filled with ale; whereof we measured one, which the wife said was three-fourths, and found it not to contain a full pint of sealed measure. We then, taking Jocelyn aside, willed him to reform, and sell no more such unlawful measures; which he promised to observe; but would grant none amends for the fault passed: ‘but,’ quoth he, ‘what your authority will serve you to, and spare me not, I will not satisfy you.’ Whereupon we departed, with Browne, an officer, to the Lord Mayor, and Payne the beadle; who are witnesses that this was the effect of that day’s doings in that place.

“ On Monday July 12 we came again to Jocelyn Briznan’s, and demanded of him if he yet would be conformable, and what baize he would send unto Christ’s Hospital for trespasses committed; whose answer was, that he had not offended, nor would make satisfaction; but willed us again to use our authority so far as we would answer it, demanding whether the same were by parliament or by statute. Whereunto we answered, it was by act of common-council: whereat he made a puff. Many words were used by us to persuade him. Copley, the constable, when called for, came out of the inner part of the house, with a brewer (as was said). This constable, with vehement words, charged us with offering wrong to the said Briznan, for that we had never given him warning; adding, that they lied that said they had given any warning there; and, telling Symson that he lied, shoved him. Whereupon Agaster Eliot, laying his right hand on Copley’s left shoulder, said to the constable, ‘Is that well said of you, being an officer, to give a man the lie? I had little thought to have heard such a word of your mouth.’ ‘What,’ quoth Copley, ‘dost thou strike me?’ ‘I strike you?’ said Agaster Eliot, ‘Wherefore should I strike you?’ ‘When,’ quoth Copley, ‘I feel my arm smart yet.’ William Lathe, officer to my Lord Mayor, and Payne the beadle, are witnesses to this.”

The moralist will perceive from this narrative that London remains nearly *in statu quo*; and I believe the tale might be matched without difficulty, if similar efforts were made to abolish the abominable licence assumed by retailers by weight and measure, whose daily occupation it is to bellow their commodities through the streets, with their modest discrimination between the *pound* and *full honest pound*.

On

On the North side of Addle-street, Westward of Brewers Hall, is that of the Company of

PLASTERERS,

who were incorporated in the reign of Henry VII. The rooms within this building were much ornamented with the work peculiar to their profession; and the best artists belonging to it were doubtlessly employed; but the Company having thought proper to admit a variety of tenants, the embellishments suffered at different periods, and probably will continue so to do, as it is still in other hands.

One of the rooms was undergoing a complete alteration when I visited it; but I have rescued a curious coat of arms from oblivion, which was in an East window. The reader will find it in a miscellaneous plate, appropriated to the parish of St. Helen, pointed out by the royal supporters.

The Common Council of London enacted as follows, in the 6th of William and Mary; "Whereas the Master and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the blessed Mary, of Plasterers, London, are, and very antiently have been, a brotherhood or guild, and for confirmation or strengthening of their privileges have obtained several royal grants; whereby, and by their original constitution, the said fraternity or guild ought to be and consist of all persons using the trade a plasterer within the city of London and liberties thereof;" that a penalty should be levied on all those who exercised the trade under the cover of having the freedom of other companies, and without making themselves free of this.

I suppose the situation of the antient Conduit in Aldermanbury, made by Sir William Eastfield, to have been near the junction of Addle-street and Aldermanbury, and in the vicinity of that worthy Mayor's house; surrounded by others, as Stowe expresses it, "meet for merchants or men of worship." This fair reputation has been preserved since the great fire; and, again to use my old predecessor's words, there are still "divers fair houses on both sides."

This parish contains comparatively but few shops, and the houses are generally well built.

The number of inhabited houses in 1800 were 110, uninhabited 5; male inhabitants 564, females 258, total 822.

The present worthy and venerable parish clerk has my warmest thanks for his very obliging assistance in compiling this article.

* * Bishop Hopkins published four single sermons in 1690. The other works of his, which are mentioned in p. 126 (where for "1792" r. "1692") were all posthumous.—In the same page, in the account of Dr. Wilkins, "1791" should be "1691."

ALLHALLOWS, HONEY-LANE;
ST. PANCRAS, SOPER-LANE;
UNITED WITH THE PARISH OF
ST. MARY LE BOW, CORDWAINER-STREET WARD.

THE very particular kindness of the rev. Mr. Van Mildert, the highly-valued rector of these united parishes, has enabled me to lay before the reader many curious remains of hitherto undisturbed antiquity, which I am confident will be a grateful present to genuine Antiquaries.

This Church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, derives its appellation of Le Bow, according to Stowe and Newcourt, from the *arches* or crypt beneath it; which crypt still remains; and, as I have been informed, is composed of ribbed vaults. It may be doubted if their derivation be right, and whether the name was not derived from the angular *bows* or arches supporting a lanthorn mentioned in the rebuilding of it 1512; probably on the original plan, like that of St. Dunstan's in the West, and St. Nicholas at Newcastle.

St. Mary's has always been under the jurisdiction, and in the gift, of the archbishops of Canterbury; who had appointed nearly forty rectors between the years 1287 and 1666. But, since the act of parliament was passed which unites the three parishes, the Grocers Company have been admitted to the right of one presentation in three, as they are patrons of Allhallows. A dispute as to this right was determined June 13, 1771, when the Court of Common Pleas declared the turn to belong to the Company. Mr. Van Mildert was presented by them very recently.

All the old books, except the Registers of the parish of St. Mary, have either been lost, or were burnt with the church; consequently no *original* information can be given previous to 1666. Honest Stowe must therefore afford me some assistance, to prevent a chasm.

He

He says, we read that in the year 1090 a violent tempest threw the roof of this church down; the materials of which killed several persons; and that four of the rafters, *twenty-six* feet in length, were driven *twenty-two* feet into the street; out of which they could not be pluckt, it being *moorish* ground. He does not name his authors on whose credit this story rests.

One hundred and six years afterwards, according to the same author, a seditious traitor, named William Fitz Osbert, seized the steeple of St. Mary, fortified it, and provided himself with provisions and instruments for defence, till he was smoked out, and made prisoner; and, after a fair trial, hanged, with nine of his accomplices. Stowe gives him a most detestable character.

The above steeple fell down in 1271, and killed many men and women.

In 1284 we find it rebuilt, and serving as a place of concealment for Lawrence Ducket, a goldsmith, who had dangerously wounded Ralph Crepin, of West Cheap. The friends of the latter, exasperated against Ducket, entered the steeple at night privately, and probably strangled the fugitive, or really hanged him, for the body was so disposed as to convey the idea of suicide; which was adopted upon inquisition, and the deceased buried in a ditch without the city. Some time afterwards it was discovered that a boy was with Ducket in his concealment, who related the real cause of his death. Upon which the assassins and their accomplices, to the number of sixteen, were hanged; and a woman, Alice, the chief contriver of the horrid deed, was burnt. Stowe adds, that several rich persons implicated were *hanged by the purse*, after long imprisonment. Upon this occasion the church was interdicted, and the doors and windows filled with thorns, till the stain of murder was effaced by purification. At the same time reparation was made to Ducket's remains, which were honestly deposited in the church-yard.

John Rodham, taylor, gave a garden in Hosier-lane, by his will, dated 1465, to this parish, for a burial-ground; but it was filled, and the site built upon, in Stowe's time.

In 1469 the Common Council ordered that Bow bell should be rung at nine in the evening; but for what purpose is not mentioned, unless they chose to make the old *curfew* one hour later than William had ordained. Stowe refers to the will of John Donne, mercer, for some particulars relating to this bell; and adds,

that he bequeathed two tenements, for its support and ringing, to the rector and churchwardens of St. Mary's, in 1472.

He then enumerates several sums given by citizens towards the completion of the ruinous steeple, which was finished in 1512; with five lanterns on the summit; one at each corner, and the fifth in the centre. Those, he tells us, *were* to have been glazed, and lights placed in them during the winter months, as beacons to direct the traveller to London. Mr. Van Mildert possesses an antient brass seal, engraved by order of this parish, representing the upper part of the steeple, and the lanterns; of which I should with pleasure have inserted an engraving, if he had not been under promise to lend it to a friend, to lay before the Society of Antiquaries.

Stowe says, that after the steeple was rebuilt Bow bell was rung by authority at nine o'clock in 1469. He afterwards asserts, that William Copland, taylor, who was churchwarden in 1515 and 1516, "gave the great bell, which made the fifth in the ring, to be rung nightly at nine of the clock. This bell was first rung as a knell at the burial of the same Copland." Quere, did not Copland cause the great bell to be *recast*?

Henry VI. founded a grammar-school in the parish of St. Mary. For which purpose a house was prepared in the church-yard. How long it was occupied as a school does not appear; but in the time of Henry VIII. the school had been let to different tenants; probably through the misfortunes of the unhappy founder, and the parsimony of his successors.

An accident which happened to the court in the reign of Edward III. was the cause of the erection of a stone building immediately before the North side of St. Mary's; which darkened the windows, and must have been very inconvenient to the parishioners. Queen Philippa, consort to the above monarch, standing, surrounded by her ladies, on a high temporary scaffold of wood, like a tower, erected across the street of Cheap, as spectators of a tournament of three days duration (those hardy and chivalrous exhibitions, the favourite exercises of feudal times), the upper story gave way, and precipitated the Queen and her ladies, "with some shame," upon the knights and others below, who were grievously hurt. Edward, justly incensed at the carpenters, would have severely punished them; the good Queen interceded, upon her knees, and obtained their pardon. But the King determined immediately to erect the before-mentioned

mentioned building; which was used for several reigns as a convenient place from whence the Royal Family might view tournaments, or solemn processions, in safety. The situation must have been on the site of the present houses on the East side of the steeple; which are directly before the enormous vestry-room, rendered by them as dark as a cellar. And this again deprives the church of all Northern light, by a blank wall, with a door excepted. Between the vestry room and the corner house of Bow-lane is the parsonage-house, or rather *tower*, for the dimensions are so extremely small, and the proportionate height so great, that it cannot be said even to resemble a house; and in *this place* was Mr. Van Mildert prosecuted for not *residing*, even though he regularly and invariably attended the duties of his parishes, as his parishioners unanimously testified in evidence: but the law admitted of no excuse; and he paid the penalties of non-residence, under peculiar circumstances of legal insult from the prosecutor, after the verdict was given.

After the church was burnt, several persons gave very liberally towards the expence of rebuilding, particularly Lady Dyonyffe Williamson, who contributed 2000l.; Sir Robert Viner, Sir John Langham, and Lady Abington, 100l. each; Sir John Sheldon, and Sir Samuel Starling, 20l. each; three other persons, 10l. each; and one 5l.; amounting in all to 2375l.

St. Mary's is situated on the South side of Cheapside, with the steeple at the North-west corner. The West end of the church faces an inconsiderable court, and has no architectural beauty to recommend it. Indeed, some error in the construction of the foundation has given the South-west corner a tendency towards that division of the compass, by no means recommending it as a safe and permanent piece of building, though it may probably stand many years, and till the inhabitants find it necessary to take it down, in order to prevent still more derangement in the arches and gallery within than is already visible. A narrow passage leads along the South side to Bow-lane, which contains the East end of St. Mary's. The North side has been already noticed.

Sir Christopher Wren intended to have erected two handsome arches, as a kind of Piazza, where the houses now stand in Cheapside; but the same persevering spirit of gain defeated his purpose, which prevented London from being the grandest city in Europe. He was, however, permitted to indulge his great powers in designing the steeple, said to be 225 feet in height. The basement of
which

which is Doric, with very grand door-cases, in Rustic niches; on whose cornices are naked boys, and other ornaments suited to the order. The antient *Crownfilde* seems to have suggested to the architect the idea he has adopted of introducing a door with a balcony before it, over the great North door, evidently intended for an exalted situation to view processions from, though not now used (if ever) for that purpose.

A handsome cornice forms the base of another basement, in which is a projecting clock-face. Above this are pairs of Ionic pilasters, at each corner; and in the great intercolumniations arched windows. The architrave, frieze, cornice, and balustrade, of this order, complete the square tower, on the corners of which are vases, supported by four scrolls each.

On the centre of the tower is a third basement, circular; and on it a circle of isolated Corinthian pillars, supporting a cornice and balustrade; from which pierced brackets over each pillar contribute to the stability of the circular tower, continued through the centre of them, and forming what may be called the Attic Composite story of this beautiful steeple; which is completed by a pedestal, surrounded with brackets, and an obelisk, with a gilt ball and dragon on its summit.

The inside contains two Corinthian and two semi-pillars in length, against each of which are pilasters; and it is from those that the arches between the nave and side aisles are turned. Their capitals are foliage; and the arches have cherubim on the key-stones. They reach to the great cornice of the order continued round the church, and consequently the architrave and frieze are confined to the columns.

The ceiling is a half-oval, and bands extend across it from pillar to pillar, richly ornamented. Two others cross them East and West. Those, three large pannels in the centre and sky-lights, complete the roof.

The East end of the church contains one large and several small windows; and two pillars, as a continuation of those of the nave; on which are two Attic pilasters, and cornice with vases.

The altar-piece fills part of the great window, and the center intercolumniation, and is composed of pairs of Composite pilasters, inclosing the Decalogue, inscribed on two tablets, with gilt frames. The sides of the pilasters outward are adorned with fine carvings of festoons, and other ornaments; and the frieze, and depth of the capitals between the pilasters, with others of cherubim, scrolls, and flowers.

A beau-

A beautiful Attick completes the design of double pilasters, terminating in enriched brackets, hung with festoons. Those support a circular pediment, and inclose a circular carved and gilt frame, with an inlaid glory, and the inscription "Glory to God in the highest;" and on the base, "On Earth peace, good-will towards man." The angles round the circles are filled with elegant carved ornaments. On the pediment are seven gilt candlesticks, with burning tapers in them, on an ascent of pedestals, three on each side, and one on the centre. The two great Eastern columns represent porphyry, and have gilt capitals and cornices. In each side window are tablets, of the Creed and Lord's Prayer. The pavement before the altar is of marble; but the table and the rails inclosing it have nothing particular to recommend them.

The intercolumniations of the columns of the nave are defaced by the necessary intruders galleries, which injures the effect of the architecture greatly.

The West end is exactly like the East, omitting the altar-piece, and introducing a door, with a gallery over it, supported by very tall pillars, in which is an organ, lately erected by Mr. T. Howard, for an annuity of 40 guineas; who pays the salary of an organist, or performs himself. This is a very good instrument, though not so large and richly carved as some others.

The pulpit and desk are against a square Ionic pillar in the South-east part of the nave: they are exquisitely carved; but the sounding-board of the former is enormous, perhaps necessarily so, to reflect the sound, and impel it through the church.

A handsome railing in the South-west corner, on a marble pavement, incloses the font; a marble basin, on an antique pedestal, "The gift of Francis Dashwood, esq. 1675."

A tablet over the West door is inscribed, "Dame Dyonis Williamson, of Hales Hall, in the county of Norfolk, gave to the inhabitants of this parish 2000l. towards the rebuilding and splendid finishing this church and steeple, and furnishing the same with bells, &c. which were demolished by the late dreadful fire, A. D. 1666."

BAPTISMS.

The Registers are preserved from their commencement.

1565, March 16. Mary, daughter of Richard Lambert, alderman.

1566, Oct. 6. Judith, daughter of Alderman Allen.

1567, Aug. 6. Giles, son of Alderman Lambert.

MARRIAGES.

1617, Aug. 20. Sir Robert Bevill and Elizabeth Wakeringe.

1624, Oct. 26. Sir Thomas Barington and Judith Smith, lady.

1630, June 21. James Colebrand, knight and baronet, and Margaret Amherst.

BURIALS.

Stowe mentions the following.

Sir John Coventry, mercer, mayor 1425.

Nicholas Alwine, mercer, mayor 1499.

Robert Harding, goldsmith, sheriff 1478.

John Loke, sheriff 1461.

The ensuing names are from the Registers.

1548, Feb. 10. Sir Robert Shackleton (probably a priest).

1550, Aug. 27. Sir William Locke, alderman.

1551, Dec. 5. Lady Locke.

1566, July 15. Alderman Banckes.

1567, April 10. Alderman Lambert.

1604, April 13. William Charlesley, killed by Bow-bell.

1626, April 25. Edward Allen, alderman.

There were 16 baptisms in 1539, and 6 burials.

1603, - - 33

1625, - - 28

9 - - - 1802, - - 10

CHANTRIES

CHANTRIES in the Church of St. Mary le Bow.

Stowe says, "Hawley and Sowtham had chauntries there;" but those names will not be found in the list below from the official book.

Henry Frowick, by his last will, gave unto the parsons and churchwardens, to find a priest and one obit there, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 15l. 10s.

John D'Hollegh, by his testament, gave to the same, to find a chantry priest, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 7l.

Dame Elianor, sometime prioress in Winchester, and the convent of the same place gave, towards the sustentation of a priest's wages, one annuity, or annual rent, of 4l.

John Norman, by his last will, gave, towards the maintenance of a morrow-mass priest's wages, one annual rent from certain lands in Bow church-(yard), *per annum*, 2l. 5s.

The parson and churchwardens there are, and have been of long time, seised of divers lands and tenements belonging to the said church, as by the certificate appeareth, without expressing for what purpose they were intended, *per annum* *, 7l.

MONUMENTS.

Under the South-east window of the chancel is a large and, in some respects, a very good one, by Banks, executed in statuary marble. It consists of a pedestal, sculptured with Dr. Newton's arms, impaled with those of the see of Bristol, on which is a sarcophagus, amazingly like a very rich bathing-tub, on whose front is a pretty relief, intended, as I suppose, to represent Mrs. Newton lamenting over her husband's bust †.

On the left side of the tomb is a beautiful and graceful head of Faith, attached to a most *graceless* body, supporting her left arm on the sarcophagus, and her head on the hand, with her right extended, as if clasping it. On the opposite

* Newcourt mentions a chantry founded by John Coventry, mayor 1525, the endowment of which was 12l.

† The reader will remember, that supernatural sagacity would not *always* appropriate human allegorical fancies correctly.

fide is a boy, of little merit, with a globe and triangle at his feet; and on the sarcophagus a mitre, crozier, and rolls of paper.

“In thee the fairest bloom of opening youth
 Flourish'd, beneath the guard of Christian truth.
 That guiding truth to virtue form'd thy mind,
 And warm'd thy heart to feel for all mankind.
 How sad the change my widow'd days now prove!
 Thou soul of friendship and of tender love.
 Yet holy faith one soothing hope supplies,
 That points our future union to the skies.”

“Sacred to the memory of Thomas Newton, D. D. twenty-five years rector of this church, dean of St. Paul's, and bishop of Bristol. He resigned his soul to his Almighty Creator, Feb. 14, 1782, in the 79 year of his age.

“His remains were, according to his desire, interred under the South aisle of St. Paul's. Reader, if you would be further informed of his character, acquaint yourself with his writings. His second wife, who had the happiness of living with him in the most perfect love upwards of twenty years, has caused this monument to be placed as a testimony of her affection and gratitude to the kindest husband and most benevolent friend.”

The rails surrounding this tribute of affection are imitations of *croziers*, with mitres for those divisions where vases are generally placed.

Against the South wall a pedestal sarcophagus, and pediment with a relief of inverted torches, within a circle of laurel, inscribed,

“Near this place lies interred the body of Matthew Howard, of Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, esq. who died March 22, 1737, in the 55 year of his age. He was blest with a sound and intelligent mind, which shone forth conspicuously in the habitual exercise of great and godlike virtues. In the midst of a profligate age he was inviolably attached to justice, sincerity, and truth. He maintained through the course of an exemplary life a strict yet unaffected piety. He was an affectionate father, husband, and friend, a generous benefactor to the oppressed and indigent. He married Britannia, daughter of Thomas Cole, esq. and by her (who died October 13, 1714, in the 23d year of her age; and who also is buried in

in the same place) he had four children: Thomas, who died in his infancy; Elizabeth, married to Edward Rudge, of Wheatfield, in the county of Oxford, esq.; Britannia, who died unmarried, March 1, 1731, in the 21st year of her age; and Hannah, married to John Earl of Rothes.

“ His wife and daughter, though snatched from this world by an early death, were ornaments of their sex, and deserved to be patterns for future ages to imitate. His two surviving daughters have caused this monument to be erected to the memory of their family.”

On the West wall is an incomprehensible collection of pedestals, sarcophagi, drums, flags, guns, and weeping boys, surrounding two busts, with their hands joined:

“ To the memory of Colonel Charles Bainton, who departed this life May 26, 1712, in the 47th year of his age. Erected by Elizabeth, his wife, who died October 6, anno 1719, ætatis suæ 49.”

Close to it, a monument consisting of a neat pedestal with a sarcophagus on it; and an excellent bust, placed against a pyramid, in the intercolumniation of four Corinthian columns of variegated marble, with a divided pediment, and reclining boys; designed by J. Potter, architect, and sculptured by S. Tufnell.

“ Near this place lie interred Mr. James Cart, of this parish, who died the 8 of June 1706, aged 46; and six of his nine children; viz. one son and two daughters, who died infants; Jane, married to John Church Medcalfe, of London, soap-maker, died June 10, 1717, aged 29 years, buried at Windsor; William died June 19, 1717, aged 25 years; Joseph died Sept. 8, 1717, aged 21 years; John died Sept. 13, 1720, aged 35 years, buried at St. Sepulchre's; Thomas Chew died March 27, 1722, aged 28 years, buried at Dunstable; James, late of St. John's street, departed this life Oct. 9, 1731, aged 41 years, lamented by the best of mothers, to whom he paid a most extraordinary duty to his last moments. She departed this life Oct. 15, 1736, and was buried in the church of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire. The last, named Mr. James Cart, was removed hence Oct. 23, 1736, and deposited in the same grave with his mother, Mrs. Jane Cart, in Dunstable, to the poor of which town, as well as to others, she was in her lifetime and at her death a generous benefactor. She instituted and endowed a weekly lecture in the said church of Dunstable, on the Lord's-day in the afternoon. She likewise built and endowed six alms-houses for poor women;

and also one-third part of a charity-school for forty boys. And, amongst other instances of extensive benevolence, she bequeathed the surplus of her estates for the yearly relief of poor clergymen of the Church of England, their widows and daughters, for ever."

A little tablet on the North wall is inscribed to Thomas Gearing, esq. 1730, aged 62.

NAMES ON THE PAVEMENT.

Katherine Elers, 1677, aged 55. Theodore Elers 57.

John Strong Enfor, esq. of Exning, Suffolk, a man of probity and understanding, aged 54.

Adam Stoner, 1678, . . . 27.

Thomas Beach, esq. many years coroner of the city of London, 1788, 68.

Sarah Webb, 1712. Sarah, her daughter, 1725, 32. Joseph Webb, 1725, 66.

Elizabeth Dutton, 1728, 79. And Catharine and Sufannah Smallwood.

Paul Carter, 1699, 39.

Thomas Drake, 1779, 17.

Julian Marsh, 1701, 89.

William Clarke, esq. 1787, 67.

Joshua Gearing, esq. 1730, 33.

William Withers

Sarah Howard, 1703, 17. Mathew Howard, 1675, 53. Samuel Howard, 169 ., 44. Sarah Howard, 1700, 70. Hannah Howard, 1699, 11.

William Scrimshire, 1684. Katharine, his wife, 1677. And their family.

John Scrimshire, 1752, 76. William Scrimshire, 1754, 80.

1691. In this year St. Mary's possessed two silver flagons, one of which weighed $68\frac{1}{4}$ oz. the other 67 oz.

Two silver basons, weight 72 oz.

Two silver-gilt patens, $16\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Two silver-gilt bowls, with covers, 47 oz. Quære if those were not chalices and patens?

Two silver-gilt cups, with covers, 27 oz. and 24 oz. And

A silver-gilt plate, 10 oz.

1709, Oct. 5. An order was made in vestry, that the yearly ground-rent of 12l. payable for a house in Abchurch-lane, to this parish, be applied and appropriated for the paying of a monthly catechetical lecture, to be in the last Thursday in every month, and the rent to commence from Michaelmas past; and that Mr. Gardner, the present curate, do perform the said lecture during the pleasure of this parish, the said 12l. *per annum* being formerly applied to this use. A few days after, Dr. Bradford, the rector, was appointed for a year, and the lecture fixed for the Thursday evening before the monthly administration of the sacrament.

1755. "It is to be remembered that 100l. in the South Sea New Annuities has been purchased with the money collected, and contributed by several hands, for the perpetual support of the necessary expences attending the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the parish church of St. Mary le Bow, on the Saints' days, and other festivals of the church, happening on the week-days; and that the 100l. in the South Sea New Annuities aforesaid has been transferred to the treasurer of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, now meeting in Bartlett's-buildings (and whose anniversary sermons are preached at St. Mary's), in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, who will annually pay the dividend to the curate of St. Mary le Bow for the time being, for that purpose."

The honourable Robert Boyle gave 50l. *per annum*, by will, to be paid by trustees, to the Divines appointed by them to preach eight sermons within every year, for demonstrating the Christian to be the *true* religion, against the cavils and denial of Atheists, Deists, Jews, Mahometans, or Pagans; but without entering into the controversies on inferior points, too common amongst Christians. The churches are in the appointment of trustees. These Lectures were preached within this church last year, and have been for many years.

ALLHALLOWS,

ALLHALLOWS, HONEY-LANE, CHEAP WARD.

ALLHALLOWS, *Allhallowen*, is an old English word, expressive of All Saints, to whom this and many other churches were dedicated. It will be recollected that the word alluded to is yet in use: "Our Father which art in Heaven, *hallowed* be thy name;" i. e. *sanctified* (*sanctificatum*).

The addition of *Honey* seems to have been applied in derision to the Lane from which this parish receives its second denomination; for, according to Stowe, it was "very narrow, and somewhat dark;" and, doubtless, extremely liable to damp and dirt: which obliged the inhabitants to wash and sweep it often to keep it clean.

Stowe is very concise in speaking of the church, which he describes as a small one, and without monuments worthy of notice; and mentions but one interment, which is that of John Norman, draper, mayor 1453, who gave his tenements on the North side of the church to the Company of Drapers, with a charge of 13s. 4d. towards the support of the beam-light and lamp.

It was a rectory, and the right of presentation is supposed to have been conveyed to the Company of Grocers by Thomas Knowles, mayor, or his peers; and they have presented since the year 1471. Newcourt gives the names of 28 rectors between 1300 and 1663.

Bishop Tonstall notices it thus, Mr. Richard Stubbs, ben. 10l. goods *nulla*, fined 50s.

"Richard Car * parson 1582," has written upon one of the registers as follows.

"This benefice is in the Queen's books 19l. 3s. 9d.

The tenths every year are 38s. 4d. ob.

And every subsidy is 34s.; and for every quittance 4d.

And then the bishops and archdeacons their visitations.

The first fruits are 17l. 5s. 4d. and are to be paid at four payments."

The church was burnt in 1666, and never rebuilt. The sites of the church and church-yard were purchased of the parish by the corporation of London, for

* Rubbed out in the manuscript.

400l.; and Honey-lane market, a neat and cleanly receptacle for all kinds of provisions, was erected on them. In making some alterations in the market a few years ago human bones were turned up.

The tolls and duties of the city markets were let to farm for some years following 1692, for 3600l. *per annum*. They then estimated their interest in Queenhithe meal market at 60l. the *groundage* of Billingsgate at 50l. and the standings at Bartholomew fair rented in some years for 100l. *

THE REGISTERS

are complete from 1538. The only baptisms of persons of importance before 1550 were several children of William Smith, gentleman, and Mr. Marsh, esq.

1592, July 2. Katharine, daughter of William Temple, gentleman.

“ 1619. Anne Henshaw, daughter of Benjamin and Anne Henshaw, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, in Milk-street (because the great East window of the same church was then founded and builded at the proper cost and charges of the aforesaid Benjamin Henshaw, the father), was baptized in our parish June 6.”

1675, Sept. 19. Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Jackson, baronet, of Enfield, by the Lady Anne, his wife.

1676, Feb. 6. Ursula, daughter of Sir Thomas Halton and Lady Elizabeth. I suppose this Sir Thomas to be the third baronet of the family of Halton, of Samford, Essex, who succeeded Sir William, his half brother, the year preceding the date of this article. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cressener, esq. all of whose children by him died unmarried, except William, the successor in the baronetage, and Mary, wife of James Nicolle, esq.

1681, Nov. 17. Grace, daughter of Sir Edward Waldoe, knt. and Lady Elizabeth.

1682, Feb. 12. Jane, daughter of Sir William Barkham and Lady Judith.

1685-6, March 23. Mary, daughter of William Barkham.

1686-7, March 21. Theodosia, daughter of William Barkham.

1688, Dec. 25. Anne, daughter of William Barkham.

* Journals of the House of Commons.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

1564, Nov. 27. Mr. Thomas Whorwood, gentleman, of the parish of Medmenor, Buckinghamshire, and Magdalen Edwardes, of this parish.

1597, Oct. 24. Mr. Robert Brooke, son of Robert Brooke, of St. Mary Woolchurch, alderman, and Mrs. Jane Wild, of this parish.

1633, July 4. Mr. Richard Saltinstall, son of Sir Richard Saltinstall, and Mrs. Muriel Gurdon, daughter of Brompton Gurdon, esq. of Affington, Suffolk.

1649, Dec. 13. Brian Walton, D. D. and Jane Foster, both of St. Giles, Cripplegate. She was daughter of Dr. William Fuller, vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

It will be recollected that this was the learned author of the Polyglott Bible; who was born in the year 1600, at Cleaveland, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. He received his education in the university of Cambridge, at Magdalen and Peter-house colleges, where he had the degree of M. A. After his studies were completed we are informed that he kept a school, was a curate in Suffolk, and at Allhallows, Bread-street; subsequently, rector of St. Martin Orgar, London, and Sandon, Essex; D. D. in 1639; prebendary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to Charles I.

In the midst of this success, a sudden change precipitated him into the utmost distress and danger, occasioned by his firm adherence to the principles in which he had been educated. Sequestration was but a comparative evil with him: his life was threatened; and preserved only by successful concealment from his enemies, who would have dispatched him in Essex, whence he escaped to Oxford, where he projected his mighty plan of the Bible. From that city he fled to London, and received an asylum in the house of his father-in-law, Dr. Fuller. There, with the assistance of his friends in money and materials, he completed his great work, and published it during the reign of Cromwell, 1657, in six volumes, folio.

When it is remembered that this Bible is printed in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persian, and Greek languages, with a peculiar Latin translation, in the very period when almost every thing valuable suffered persecution and outrage, it must reflect the greatest honour on the persevering spirit which actuated Dr. Walton in thus producing a work that would do credit to the nation in times of profound peace. After the Restoration he presented

presented the Polyglott Bible to Charles II. who had so proper a sense of its merit, that he made him a chaplain in ordinary, and recommended him to the see of Chester; at which city the clergy, nobility, and gentry, of his diocese, received him with great ceremony. But he died very shortly after his return to London, at his house in Aldersgate-street, Nov. 29, 1661, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

Dr. Walton was an eminent civilian, and indefatigable in his researches for evidences in the disputes about tithes between the citizens of London and their clergy, whose cause he evidently espoused. The enmity excited by his exertions accounts for the uncommon asperity with which he was at first pursued.

1649, Dec. 31. John Lane, jun. of the Inner Temple, esq. and Mrs. Katharine Gale, daughter of T. Gale, esq. one of the barons of the Exchequer, of the parish of St. Dunstan's, West.

BURIALS.

1564, April 15. Mr. William Godolphin, gentleman; who was doubtless of the noble family whose martial achievements in the reigns about this date rendered their names so honoured.

1604, May 2. Nicholas Staps, son-in-law to Sir Humphrey Wilde.

1612. Margaret Spatche was buried close to a pillar in the *Cloisters*, and is said to have been the first person interred within them.

"Arthur Coleby, merchant, son of Francis and Anne Coleby, late of Layston, in the county of Suffolk, esq. was buried at the upper end of the *Cloister*, between the East wall and uppermost pillar, March 10, 1616."

This *cloister* will prove to be a crypt, for the registers of 1665 mention the *cloisters under* the church; in which crypt very probably some of the anniversaries below were celebrated.

"Alexander Sprat gave, to find a priest, all his lands and tenements. Test. 19 Henry VI. *per annum*, 6l. 16s. 8d."

Thomas Trompington, 7 Henry VI. John Downe gave the Bull's head, in Cheap, *anno* 18 Edward IV.; and Henry Edelmeton gave, to find a priest and one obit, all their lands and tenements, *per annum*, 24l. 13s. 4d.

Baptisms, 8 in 1539, burials 4, and but 85 between that period and 1564.

1625 - - 16

1665 - - 6

ST. PANCRAS, SOPER-LANE.

SOPER-LANE was converted, after the fire in 1666, into Queen-street, a continuation of King-street, which, leading from Guildhall, intersects Cheap-side; but the church was situated in Pancras lane, antiently called Needler's lane. Mr. Strype's edition of Stowe mentions Soper-lane as having been a receptacle for the sale of pies, and quotes the following words: "Thou must at Easter receive the God of Antichrist; and thou must buy it, and pay for it as men sometime bought pies in Soper-lane."

Newcourt places the patronage of St. Pancras in the Prior and Chapter of Christ-church, Canterbury, from the earliest records extant, and till 1365; when they conveyed it to Simon Islip, archbishop of their province; in whose successors' gift it has since remained.

Consequently, we find the archbishops Simon and William exerting their influence in favour of this church, and procuring that of other prelates. Very fortunately, it is in my power to give their own words, from a vellum book, almost miraculously preserved, through the violent reigns of monarchs and fanatics who were sworn enemies to the innocent fragments of superstition left at the first great efforts of Protestantism. They were only marked with an *accidental St. Andrew's cross*, made by the pen of a person possessed of some veneration for curious antiquity.

Four articles in this book are indulgences; and the fifth an ordinance respecting the payment of tithes. The first, from Islip, and the ordinance, I have given at length, and abstracts of the remainder.

"Sancte matris ecclesie filiis universis Simon premissione divina Cantuar' Archiepus, totius Anglie primas et apostolice sedis legatus, salutem in eo qui est omnibus vera salus. Ad divine laudis obsequium ecclesie sanctorum in titulum eriguntur, ut in eis que domus orationis existunt beatorum agminum suffragia implorentur, quorum prefidiis Christi fideles eterne felicitatis premia consequantur: terrestres siquidem ecclesia celestis mansionis edificium representat, et in hac exhiberi debet obsequium quoad illam per faciliorem assensum possit aditus preparari. Cupientes igitur ut ecclesia parochialis Sancti Pancracii Martiris London', nostre jurisdictionis immediate, cujus ecclesie dedicationem sanctissimus pater et dominus dominus Innocentius digna Dei providentia Papa sextus, certis de

de causis, decrevit et statuit fore quinto idūs Julii, una cū octabis ejusdē, ppetuis temporibus in eadē ecclia celebrand' congruis honoribus frequentetur; de Dei om̃ipotentis misericordiā, sctissime Marie Virginis matris sue, Thome Martiris gloriosi, omniumq̃ Sanctorum meritis et precibus confidentes, cunctis Xp̃icolis p̃ nram Cantuarien' p̃vinciam constitutis, et aliis quorum dioecessani hanc nram indulgentiam ratam huerint et acceptam, de suis peccatis verē penitentibus consolantur, qui pro statu et tranquillitate Ecclie, Regis, et Regni Anglie devotē oraverint, et qui eccliam Scti Pancracii predcā in festo dedicationis et p̃ octabas ejusdē visitaverint, quadraginta dies indulgentie in hac pte ritē concessas, et nris temporibus concedendas. In cujus rei testimonium figillum nrm fecimus hiis apponi. Dat. apud Lambeth, xii^o kaln' Martii, anno Dñi milimo ccc^o.lx, et nre consecrationis duodecimo."

In the year 1374, William Archbishop of Canterbury granted an indulgence of forty days to all those truly penitent and confessed, who should contribute to the support of the bell vulgarly called Le Clok, in the tower of the parish church of St. Pancras. "Sustentacōem ejusdem Campanę vulgariter nuncupat' le Clok, in campanile ecclie pochialis S' Pācracii, London', nre jurisdictionis immediate appendentis et constitut'; necnon ad emendacionem et reparacionem dñi campanilis et ornamentorū campanę pdcē, de bonis eis à Deo collatis, contulerint, legaverint, seu quovis modo assignaverint, grata subsidia caritatis; qui eciam pro animā Dñi Ade nup dñe ecclie Scti Pancracii rectoris, et dñe campanę fundatoris, ac p̃ animab' om̃i' fidelū defunctorum oracōem," &c.

Richard Bishop of Bisācien (Besancon), in 1355, issued a pardon of forty days to those pious persons who gave oblations to God and the church of St. Pancras, for the support of the structure, books, and ornaments; and who would also in charity pray for the prosperity of the church, and kingdom of England, the King, and all faithful souls, with an Ave and Paternoster.

And Roger, by the grace of God, Bishop of Waterford, granted forty days of pardon, in 1354, to those who offered for this church, and prayed for the welfare of the kingdom.

"Reverendis et discretis viris Sctorum Benedicti et Augustini ordinis mon' seu prior' prioribus ac decano, singulisq̃ canonic', vicar', et psonis Scti Martini magni, et gardianis, prioribus, et fr̃ib' quorumcunq̃ ordinū mendicañm, ac uniṽsis et singulis rectorib', vicariis, presbris, curatis et non curatis, clericis, et eccliaisticis personis ac tabellionib' publicē p̃ civitē et dioc' London' constitut', et official' Dñi Archidiacon' London', & quibcumq̃ aliis ad quos p̃ntes lre nre p̃venerint, Willms de

Alkeby cancellar' eccle London', executor ad infraſcripta p dominum nrm ſctiffimū in Xpo pre Dñm Innocentiū divinā providenciā ſpecialiter deputatus, ſalutem in Domino, et mandatis ap̄licis cum reverenciā debitā obed'. Pridem p lras circumſpecti viri Dñi Ade de Branktre, rectoris parochialis eccle S̄ci Pancracii, London', nobis preſentatas recipimus tenorem qui ſequitur continentes: "Innocentius Epus, fervus fervorum Dei, dilecto filio Cancellar' London' ſalut' et ap̄licam ben'. Significavit nob' dilcūſ filius Adam de Branktree, rector pochialis eccle S̄ci Pancracii, London', qd nonnulli iniquitatis filii, quos prorfus ignoratur, decimas, terr', domos, oblaciones, reddit', cenſus pecuniarum, ſvicia, legat', ſuppell'ia, jocalia, vaſa aurea et argentea, jura juridiſſionis, et nonnulla alia bona ad eccliam predcā pertinent' temerē occultaverint, et occultē detinere p̄ſum', non curantes ea p̄fato rectori exhibere, in animarum ſuar' p̄iclum, et ipor' rectoris et ecclie non modicum detrimentum. Sup quo idm rector ap̄lice ſedis remediū implorat; quocirca diſcrecoe tuā p ap̄lica ſcript' manu' oblacionū, reddituū, cenſuum, legatorum, et aliorum bonorum predcorum, ex parte nrā, publicē in eccliis cor' p̄pto pte vel aliter moneas, ut infra competentem terminum quem eis prefixeris ea predco rectori a ſe debit' reſtituant et revelent, ac de ipsis plenam et debitam ſatisfaccionem impendant; et ſi id non impl'e infra alim terminū competen' quem eis ad hoc pemptor' duxeris p̄figendum, extunc in eos generalem excois ſentenciam proferas, et eam facias ubi et qu' expedien' videris, uſque ad ſatisfac' condignam ſolemniter publicari. Dat. Aviñon, non. Marcii, anno pontificatūs nr̄i ſecundo." Verum quia d̄carum ſrar' ap̄licarum execucoi intendere non valemus, aliis in Romanā curiā in negot' occupati, vobis omnib' et ſingulis quibus p̄dce lre nr̄e dirigunt auct'e ap̄licā et in virtute ſcē obediencie, commitimus et mandamus, firmiter injungentes quatenus in v̄ris eccliis, et d̄cā S̄ci Pancrac' eccliā p̄cipuē, cum major aderit populi multitudo, diebus d̄mnicis et feſtivis, omnes et ſingulos hujus detentos occultos decimarum, terr', domorū, cenſuū, reddituū, oblacionū, et aliorum bonorum quorumcunq̄ ad dictum rectorem et eccliam p̄tinen', moneatis et efficacit' inducatis ut ipſe et eorum quili ea predco rectori a re debitā reſtituant et revelent, ac de ipsis plenam et debitam ſatisfaccōem impendant, et impendit quili eorundm, quouſq' de omiſſis d̄co rectori fuerit plenar' ſatisfactio, et ap̄lice ſedis venerint humlr parere mandatis; ac om̄ia alia et ſingula faciat' et facere quo minus verum que nobis p̄ dict' lras ap̄licas ſunt comiſſa. In quorum teſtimoniū p̄ſentes nr̄as lras p Maḡm Joh̄m Branktree notarm publicum infraſcriptum ſcribi et publicari mandamus, nr̄iq' ſigilli appenſione fecimus communiri. Dat. et act. Aviñon, in Hoſpie' tranſlacionis nr̄e, die XIII menſis

mensis Marcii, anno Dñi millmo ccc quinquagesimo quarto, Indicōe septimo, pontificatūs sc̃iffimi in Xpo P̃ris et Dñi ñri Dñi Innocentii divinā p̃videnciā Pape VI. predict' anno secundo; p̃sentib' tunc iñm Dño Willmo de Corbuge de Kyrkeby sup' Bayn, ac Stepho de Gyrffingdon', Lincoln' dioc', pochial' eccliar' rectorib', testibus ad premissa vocatis et rogatis."

Newcourt mentions a very meritorious gift of John Barnes, 1371, which was, a chest containing 1000 marks, with three keys, probably to be kept by the rector and two churchwardens, who were to lend it, I suppose in small sums, to young men, upon good security. The worthy Mayor required but *De profundis* and a Paternoster as the premium.

PARISH ANNALS.

For those I am indebted to the original records of the church.

"A copy of the charge given to this parish, anno 1555, October 30. To make up the altars by November 8, to make up the rood-loft, with the rood Mary and John, of five feet long, by Candlemas. The churchwardens to assess themselves and their neighbours. To bring in a bill of presentment to Mr. Warrington within fourteen days, containing the names of the spoilers of the church, and who have any of the church goods; and the names of them that come not unto the church, or receive not the Sacrament there; and of those that do come, and use themselves there irreverently, and to put out the *antiks*."

This is the first mention that I have met with of the fize of the figures on the rood-loft, or gallery, in which the statue of Christ, affixed to the Cross, was placed with those of Mary and John. The term *antiks*, I suppose, is a substitute for anticks, or fantastical (as the Romanists chose to call them) texts of Scripture, inscribed on the walls of churches in the reign of Edward VI. and universally obliterated by his successor.

1617. The Clock-house, mentioned in page 167, was let for 6l. 8s. *per annum*.

At that period the parish possessed but one chalice; and a paten of silver gilt, weighing 33 ounces; and a silver-gilt paten, weight four ounces, for the service of the altar.

There were then five bells in the tower.

1621. There is a charge in the churchwardens' accounts of this year of 5s. 8d. for stuffing the pulpit with cotton: by this is probably meant the *cushion*.

The vestry of St. Pancras assembled May 30, 1641, in order to subscribe the protestation of their abhorrence of all attempts to restore the Roman Catholick, and their determination to maintain the Protestant religion, according to the form prescribed by order of the House of Commons, dated May 5.

There are 75 signatures, including the rector's.

On the 15th of October following, the spirit of the above order was more minutely carried into effect, by a resolve to remove a picture, which was either hung or painted on the wall, over the font; all inscriptions on grave-stones tending to superstition; all the crosses on the walls, and that on the candlestick for the pulpit; the initials of *Jesus Hominum Salvator*; the word Christ by the Commandments; and the statues on the church porch. An unfortunate flagon, whose sides were adorned with emblems and an inscription, was turned from the altar in disgrace; and the following grossly ignorant and bigoted article inserted in the churchwarden's book: "A silver flagon, given by Mrs. Wightman, in lieu of 10l. which her husband gave the parish by his will. On this flagon was lately a *superstitious, jesuitical, and idolatrous* mark; which mark Mr. Ecopp and *she* (the rector and his lady) getting the flagon into custody, got rubbed off; which mark is in the margin of our vestry book, and is fitting to be set in this margin (which it is) as a note of the superstition of it. It cost, as it is said, about 20l." The reader would hardly believe this mark was simply I. H. S. with *Nomen Domini laudabile*, in a semicircle, above the initials.

"Also, it is ordered that Mr. Christopher Goade is chosen for lecturer, to preach on Sundays in the afternoon for the year ensuing; and to give him 50l. a year, to be collected of the parishioners, for the same. I, George Ecoppe, subscribe to all this act, save that of the lecturer."

Mr. Ecoppe had reason to object to Mr. Goade as a lecturer; for this very man was placed in the rectory, by order of Parliament, upon the sequestration of Ecoppe; which he enjoyed but a short period, as will be seen. On the 20th of October, 1643, the Vestry offered, that if Mrs. Ecoppe would remove out of the parish, and a Mr. Riley become security that her children should occasion them no expence for one year, they would pay her 50l.

In

In the year 1644 we find that Goade had agreed to accept the place of lecturer, and that William Thomas should be presented to Parliament for induction to the rectory; by which time the infant son of Mr. Ecoppe was brought to the parish, which returned him to his grandmother, who was allowed eighteen pence *per* week for his maintenance. From this circumstance it is probable that Mr. Ecoppe's sequestration proved fatal to himself and his wife.

Goade was shortly after turned out of his office, for refusing to preach on some particular request of the parishioners.

1670. The Vestry made a return to the queries submitted to them by the Committee for enquiring into the incomes of benefices, in order to fix their future value, as follows: "In obedience to your Worships order, we do humbly certify, that the present incumbent's name of our parish is Samuel Dillingham; and we further humbly certify your Worships, that, in pursuance of your said order, we have enquired, and to the best of our knowledge and understanding do find that the value of the tithes of the said parish do amount to, *per annum*, 38l.

"That the parsonage-house, or glebe, was before the fire of the yearly value of 24l.

"That four gift sermons do amount yearly to 5l. 6s. 8d.

"And we do estimate the minister's perquisites will amount to yearly 8l."

The poor rates of this parish were 1s. 6d. in the pound 1794, and 1797 2s.

REGISTERS.

This is the most complete set of registers that I have yet met with, and where the consequence of the parents is pointed out in the baptisms by the names and titles of the sponsors.

"First, the 24 day of November, 1538; was John Pierfon, son of Thomas Pierfon, scrivener, christened; Sir John Gresham, knt. and William Harding his godfathers, and Lettice Worsoop his godmother."

1539, April 14. William, son of William Abbott, whose godfathers and mother were, "William Abbott, serjeant of the King our Sovereign Lord's cellar, William Daunefey, alderman, and my Lady Elizabeth Yarford."

1540, May 7. Thomas, the son of Thomas Morbury, haberdasher; Sir Thomas Pope, knt. Mr. Richard Blount, gentleman, one of the gentlemen huishers
of

of the King's chamber, and my Lady Johan Warren, wife to Sir Ralph Warren, alderman.

1540, May 7. Ralph, son of Edward Bowland, of the King's exchequer; Sir Ralph Warren, knt. and alderman, Mr. John Pointz, gentleman, and Mrs. Eliz. Hill.

"The third day of March, anno secundo R. Edwardi Sexti, was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pierfon, born; Mrs. Elizabeth Gresham and Mrs. Ursula Gresham, daughters of Sir Richard Gresham and of Sir John Gresham, knt. godmothers, and Walter Younge, godfather."

1554, Nov. 30. Mary, daughter of Richard Elkin; my Lady of Shrewsbury and my Lady Jane Fleming godmothers, and Mr. George Wrytt, godfather.

1557, March 29. Mary, daughter of Thomas Storton, gentleman; Sir John Ratcliff, knt.; my Lady Mary, duchess of Norfolk; my Lady Jane Lumley.

1561, Nov. 13. George Bosack, a native of Tartary, was baptized at the age of 18.

1565, March 7. Sarah, daughter of Sir Richard Mallory, knt.

1603, Jan. 9. Thomas, son of Alderman Glover.

1604, March 17. Thomas, son of Sir William Smith.

1605, June 9. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Smith.

1606, March 17. Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Hoskins.

1607, May 18. Edmund, the son of Sir Francis Anderson, knight. This Sir Francis Anderson was the second son of Sir Edmund Anderson, of Flixborough, lord chief justice of the court of Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; to which situation that sagacious monarch, and her excellent ministers, raised him for his great knowledge in the municipal laws of this kingdom. Sir Francis married two ladies: Edmund, whose birth is here recorded, was the son of the first, Miss Judith Soame, daughter of Sir Stepney Soame, lord mayor of London.

1621, Aug. 7. Gamaliel, son of Sir Gamaliel Capel, of Rookwood Hall, Effex. I suppose this Sir Gamaliel to be one of the eleven sons of Sir Arthur Capel (who, Collins says, was remarkable for his hospitality), by Lady Mary, daughter of Lord Grey of Pirgo.

1631, July 28. James, the son of Bulstrode Whitelock, esq.

1639, Jan. 1. Mary, daughter of Alderman Soame.

1642, March 21. Henry, son of Sir Richard Saltington.

1652. Carleton Whitelock, second son of the right honourable Bulstrode Whitelock, esq. one of the lords commissioners for the Great Seal of England, by Mary Whitelock, his third wife, was baptized June 21.

The following particulars of the life of Commissioner Whitelock are extracted from his own manuscript in the British Museum; and, as they were not printed with his Memorials, which are part of the same pages, they may afford the reader some entertainment, and prove how very anxious he was for the good conduct of his children, to whom this odd mixture of preaching and narrative is addressed. After one or two prefatory sentences, he adds, "But here ariseth another objection against me, that one of my profession, a common lawyer, educated in other studies and sciences, should make choice of a subject so improper for him, fitter for a doctor of theology than for a counsellor at law to treat upon, who cannot be presumed to be furnished with learning and abilities for such a work. But my chief design therein was the glory of God, and the instruction of you my children. Among his choicest mercies I account it that he hath given me a numerous posterity. I have fourteen of you my children yet living, and three are not.

"Also your grandmother (though a woman) hath left you an example, by a book written with her own hand, a collection of many choice promises and precepts out of the Book of God.

"Your father may likewise be admitted by you to a little share in this example (which is not remembered for ostentation, but for your instructions), that when a commissioner of the Seal, a member of Parliament and of the Council of State, yet in one of those years he read, and took notes, through the whole Bible." From the Temple, July 1, 1664.

He gives some account of Sweden, which he collected and arranged by Cromwell's command.

49 year. "This was my birth-day, but not solemnized, according to the custom of some, with feasting and much jollity. Neither did my former acquaintance and friends, *now, after the change among us*, and vote to take away the court of Chancery, resort to me as before. Yet I enjoyed the comforts of my wife and children in my family, rejoicing in the goodness of God, who had thus long preserved me."

He makes a multitude of reflections on his intended voyage to Sweden in the situation of ambassador.

“ Sept. 25. The Lord’s day. I was at Mr. Cockain’s church in London, and *much company now* resorted to me.

“ Oct. 30. *So many visitors came to take their leave of me*, and I was so full of flutter in preparing for my speedy departure, that I had no leisure for retirement.

“ Nov. 6. All my people and horses and goods being shipped, and myself aboard, and our sails hoisted, we began our voyage; and I left my native country, my wife and children, my kindred and father’s house, all my dearest relations and comforts, to go a dangerous voyage, to a strange country, upon a business of difficulty.” It is beyond a doubt that Mr. Whitelock never trusted the intrepid Cromwell with the secret of his pusillanimity, or such a *whining* ambassador would never have been trusted as *his* representative. His ambition appears to have had a severe struggle with his *fears* and regrets upon this occasion; and he vented them on *twelve columns in folio*, taking for his text the first verse of the twelfth chapter of Genesis.

“ Nov. 10. I was upon the high seas, which were full of storms, and very raging.

“ Nov. 13. We had many violent storms, and much tempestuous weather and contrary winds, at sea; and, had not my ship been very firm and strong, we had perished.” This is the spring from which a fountain of *fourteen* columns issued, on Psalm cvii. v. 13, 14.

“ Nov. 20. I was full of visitants and ceremonies, at Gottenburg, and busy about the affairs of my family, with whom I returned thanks to God for our safe arrival in this place.

“ Nov. 27. I was full of business and *trouble* in preparing for my land journey, and had no books or time for study or retirement.

“ Dec. 11, 49 year of his age. I continued in my land journey, full of hardship and *trouble*.

“ Dec. 15. I passed by the vast lake Meler, and took notice of many poor fishermen in their boats fishing upon it.

“ Dec. 18. Upon my passing by the great lake, or sea, Meler, in Sweden, I had as I rode, and when I was private, some *few* and plain meditations, such as occurred without books, only having the holy Bible always with me; and I fixed them upon this text, Math. xiv. 19. *But eleven* columns.

“ Dec. 25. I was full of visits, and this day of solemnity more than at other times, and had no opportunity of retirement.

“ 1653,

"1653, Jan. 1. I was very full of my business in the court of Sweden, and passing of ceremonies, after the manner of ambassadors and the courts of foreign princes.

"Jan. 8. I was deeply engaged in my business at Sweden, and spent a great deal of time in receiving and giving of visits to grandees.

"Jan. 29. Some merchants and jewellers had been with me, to shew and offer for sale divers rich jewels, diamonds, and other precious stones, and several pearls; and among them one fair and large pearl of great value and price. I had neither money to spare to buy them, nor any need of them; but they gave me occasion of some meditations upon Math. xiii. 45, 46." And those follow, to the number of *nine* pages and a half.

"Feb. 26. Lord's-day. Little observed in Sweden; and a day commonly of their visits and resorts to me.

"March 12. I had my usual devotions, by my own chaplains, in my house at Upsal.

"May 14. I was in a hurry, preparing for my long-desired journey of return to England.

"May 21. I was busy in taking my leave of the Swedish grandees, and entertaining the English at Stockholm.

"June 4. I was at sea, upon my desired voyage for my return home.

"June 11. I was in good quarters at Hamburgh, in the house of an English merchant.

"June 25. The sight of the ships, boats, and vessels, passing to and fro, yesterday, and some this day, in the mouth of the Elbe, and upon the high sea," introduces *seven* pages of reflections on Deut. xxxiii. 19.

"1654, July 2. I came with joy to my wife and family; and we spent this day together, in praises to God for our comfortable meeting.

"Sept. I received this letter from Mr. Hall, from Nottinghamshire.

"My dear Son,

"Methinks I am very remote from my poor damsel, and having soon opportunity to wait on your Lordship in the beginning of the great affairs, for when you are once entered into them I shall find the less access to have any time of discourse. I must needs say that I have here as kind welcome from the highest to the lowest as can be wished; yet I must needs crave leave of my Lord of Clare to come for London the next Monday, &c.

"Your grave father and true friend, BATH. HALL."

The Earl of Clare, in whose house this letter was written, with his own hand wrote this postscript.

“My Lord, I must lose no opportunity to present you with the service of your humble unprofitable servant, CLARE.”

It is in such letters as these that you may see how much a man in place and capacity to do favours is courted, and how much forgotten if his fortunes change.

We learn from this diary that Mr. Whitelock's most favourite diversion was hawking; and that his vanity had ample gratification in receiving the freedom of the city of Bristol, on which occasion a cavalcade of 500 horsemen met him in its environs; and that Cromwell was in great dread of a visit from the Queen of Sweden, and much wished Whitelock to use his influence with her to prevent it, as he was afraid the presence of a royal personage might contaminate his new subjects of London.

Frances Whitelock was to have married the eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Bernard, who intended to give his son 800*l.* *per annum*, and 250*l.* *per annum* to the young lady, to which Mr. Whitelock was to have added 1500*l.*; but the small-pox put an end to this fair prospect by causing her death.

Her father describes her as “a young woman of excellent parts and discretion, pleasing, chearful, and ingenuous in her conversation, and very solid and prudent beyond most of her age.”

Viscount Rochester wrote the following to the Earl of Salisbury at the time of Mr. Whitelock's decease, I hope without foundation.

“The King having talked with my Lord of Essex, he tells him concerning Whitelock's death, that they all thought him poisoned, by reason of his swelling, and the looseness of his belly, and other signs, which the surgeon of my Lord of Essex judged to proceed from poison; besides, he came thither sick, lay the night before at Dr. Savill's, came to Newhall sick, and at the same time my Lady Northumberland's physician came thither unusually; and, being asked concerning his health, said he was a dead man. Whitelock's boy is yet about this town, who seemed very glad of his master's death, and before he was dead got on his clothes.”

The reader will find some other particulars of the Lord Commissioner's family in the registers of the parish of St. Helen.

1661, Nov. 22. Joseph, son of William Love, alderman.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

1568, Oct. 7. Mr. George Frevile, esq. one of the barons of the Exchequer, to Jane Banks, widow, relict of Edward Banks, esq. alderman.

1597, July 21. Mr. Thomas Knevet, gentleman of the chamber, and Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, late widow to Mr. Richard Warren, by the Dean of Westminster.

1619, Feb. 28. Gamaliel Capel, of Rookwood-hall, in the county of Essex, knight, and Dorothy Bennet, daughter of Thomas Bennet, alderman.

1631, June 30. Stephen Smith, of Blackmore, in the county of Essex, esq. and Joan Bennet, daughter of Thomas Bennet, alderman.

1652, Aug. 5. Thomas Southwell, of Abbot's Langley, county of Hertford, Esq. and Anne Whitehead, of London, one of the daughters of Sir Henry Whitehead, deceased.

1698, Nov. 10. Nicholas Wolstonholme, esq. of Enfield, and Grace Waldo, of Pinner.

1699, March 30. Thomas Cartwright, esq. of Aynho, Northamptonshire, and Armine Crewe, daughter of Baron Crewe, of Stene.

BURIALS.

The fourth day of April, A. D. 1543, was buried Mr. Richard Reynolds, sometime mercer and sheriff of London, in the choir by the tomb.

The 20 day of March, An. 2^{do} R. Edvardi Sexti, was Mr. William Gresham buried in Our Lady chapel. I beg leave to refer the reader to the parish of St. Helen for a pedigree of this antient family.

1560, April 26. Mrs. Anne Malory, wife of Richard Malory, alderman, in the chapel of St. Thomas de Acre.

1582, Aug. 8. William Knighte, parson of St. Pancras, and Thomas, his brother's son, of the plague.

1593. "This year the plague was very quick in London, *Ostie par la pyte l'ire de Dieu enflamme à l'enconter la ville.*"

1593, Sept. 20. Richard Turnebull*, parson, and Richard his son, of the plague.

* He was a Lincolnshire man, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, much followed in London as a preacher, and published several things. Ath. Ox. I. 280.

1602, June 19. Alice Bret, the wife of Robert Bret, esq. was buried in the vault, and laid upon her mother, the Lady Rowe: her funeral was worshipfully performed.

Dame Judith Anderfon, wife of Sir Francis Anderfon, and daughter of Sir Stephen Soame, knt. died in child-bed, July 4, 1608, buried on the fifth, under the altar, and afterwards removed to Thurlow, in Suffolk.

1619, June 23. Sir Stephen Soame, knt. sometime lord mayor and alderman of Cheap ward, died at his manor-house of Little Thurlow [Suffolk], May 23.

1619, Feb. 2. Edmund Burton, son of Lady Catharine Burton.

1620, May 18. Thomas Bennet, alderman, Mercers' chapel.

1643, March 31. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Pigot, knt.

1741, Feb. 17. Richard Howard, esq. from Hackney.

CHANTRIES.

John De Causton, citizen and mercer, 1353, founded a chantry in the church of St. Pancras, where he directed his body to be interred, in the chapel dedicated to the Holy Virgin, on the North side of the church. He gave to James Andrewes, citizen of London, and Matilda his wife, and after their decease to the prioress and convent of Holywell and their successors, all his tenements and shops in the parish of St. Pancras and elsewhere, who were to pay ten marks *per annum* for the expences of his chantry; and in default of payment to forfeit the possession, which was to devolve to the rector and churchwardens of St. Pancras. And this seems to have happened, for, in the preamble of an indenture between the rector, John Rumpion, &c. and Symon Rice, citizen and mercer, dated Dec. 23, 1522, two tenements in the parish of St. Pancras, and a garden and stable in that of St. Anthony, part of this bequest, are mentioned as having long been in possession of the rector and churchwardens.

This Symon Price, alarmed at the evident neglect and decay of those possessions, surrendered to Rumpion, &c. all his lease, right, and title, of certain rents rehearsed; amongst which was a tenement purchased of Sir Henry Colet, knt. to augment and support De Causton's chantry. In return for which he required, that the chantry priest should pray daily for the souls of himself, his wife Lettice, and their parents. This augmentation was confirmed immediately after by the archbishop of Canterbury.

Margaret

Margaret Reynolds, wife of John Reynolds, citizen and mercer, bequeathed, in the year 1520, a rent of 8l. 13s. 4d. to the rector and churchwardens of St. Pancras, which was payable to her and her heirs for ever; requiring them and their successors to employ an unbeneficed priest, at a salary of 6l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*, who was to be approved by the Company of Mercers, to pronounce her mass daily at the altar of Our Lady, because she had given 60l. towards rebuilding the North wall of the church. At his first lavatory she required him to turn to the people, and say with a loud voice, "Of your charity pray for the souls of Margaret Reynolds," &c. &c. This anniversary was held on the 29th of July, preceded, on the evening of the 28th, by "Placebo and Dirige." Several small payments were made to the master and wardens of the Mercers, and others, if they attended the celebration; to which they were invited by the luring baits of wine, spiced-bread, biscuits, and "white brede called boones;" the *modern buns*, known to our ancestors almost 300 years past by this article, and probably very many years before. To which were added ale, and "250 pears."

The obit of John Hadley was celebrated Feb. 7; when 20s. paid by the Company of Merchant Taylors, from a tenement at the corner of the Vintry, was distributed as follows: to the rector 3s. 4d.; 1s. to every chaplain present; 20d. to the clerk; and 12d. each to the churchwardens; the remainder of the money to be expended for the tapers and other necessaries.

The anniversary of John Lagage was held Jan. 3. This person was commemorated with Placebo and Dirige on the evening preceding, and with a mass of Requiem for the anniversary; when 13s. 4d. payable from a house at the East end of the church was given, in scanty portions of 20d. to the rector, 4d. to chaplains, 6d. to the clerk, 20d. to each churchwarden, 20d. for tapers, 4s. 4d. for bread, cheese, and drink, and 6d. to the poor.

Robert Burley, and his wife Elizabeth, had an anniversary held on the vigil of St. Alban, with Placebo and Dirige "over even, and on the morrow three masses by note:" those of Requiem, the Trinity, and Our Lady. These masses were supported by a rent-charge from a tenement called the Saracen's Head St. Mildred's.

And John Boston had an obit, April 28, the feast of "St. Vital," the expences of which were paid from 20s. received of the master and brethren of St. Thomas of Acre's, issuing from lands and tenements in the parish of St. Mary Colechurch, 3s. 4d. of which was used in purchasing tapers, to burn before the statue of Our Lady.

GIFTS.

GIFTS.

Thomas Chapman, esq. bequeathed, by his will, dated March 11, 1615, 60l. to eight discreet parishioners of St. Pancras, and the two churchwardens, requiring them to lend it to two or three honest persons, traders, or young beginners in trade, on good security, for three years; or, if in sums of 30l. but two years; the loan to be repeated on the same terms for ever.

3l. 10s. *per annum*, payable from three small tenements in Whitecross-street; 40s. of which is to be paid for three sermons, at 13s. 4d. each, to be pronounced on the 10th or 12th of August, the anniversary of the destruction of the memorable Spanish Armada; on the 17th of November, Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne; and on the 5th of November, the anniversary of Guy Vaux's attempt to destroy the parliament. One of these is preached by the rector, and the two others by priests elected by the parishioners. He directed, that on the day of the first sermon 5s. should be given to the poor of the parish, and 5s. to the prisoners of the Poultry Compter; on the second, the same sums to the parish poor and Wood-street Compter; and on the third, the two payments to the poor and the prisoners at Ludgate.

And 20s. *per annum* to educate scholars bearing his name, or, in default, others, at Barley, Herts.

Thomas Chapman, jun. esq. son of the above gentleman, added Sept. 6, 1626, 13s. 4d. to each of the sermons founded by his father; and 20s. *per annum* to the twenty appointed for the education of boys at Barley; making the whole amount 5l. 10s. and 40s.

And an additional rent-charge of 8l. 13s. 4d. from the houses in Whitecross-street.

This gentleman founded a sermon, to be preached on St. James's-day, which was that of his nativity, and allowed 26s. 8d. to the preacher.

And 40s. for a dinner; to which he invited his wife, heirs, and executors, the rector and churchwardens, at his own house, while it remained in their possession.

And 20s. *per annum* to the parish of Little Bursted, Essex, for distribution to the poor on Christmas-day; with 12d. *per week* "to keep sweet, clean, and decent, the preaching place of Paul's Cross."

20s. *per annum* for the two lanterns by me already set up, at and by the church, "that way being a very dark and dangerous place;" and 5s. *per annum* to the clerk or sexton, to keep them in order.

10l. for the increase of the church stock.

And to the afternoon Sunday lectures 30l.

Edward Cotton, esq. gave 5l. *per annum*, to be distributed to the poor, in 1634.

Having completed the separate histories of these parishes, it only remains to add, they were *united* by the act of the 22d of Charles II. which ordains that the parishes shall be *distinct*, with *some exceptions*.

After the church of St. Mary le Bow was rebuilt, the parishioners of each resorted to it; but the three sets of parish officers interfered in each other's province: disputes ensued, which they endeavoured to avoid by an agreement, dated April 24, 1682. This was ineffectual; but a second, April 13, 1699, appears to have set them all at rest.

All profits by burials in the church, vaults, or yards, or duties for persons dying *in*, but buried *from*, the three parishes, for the bells, &c. are to be paid to the upper churchwarden of the parish in which the death occurs, for the use of that parish; and the same for burials within his parish.

All receipts for the ringing of the bells of St. Mary's on public occasions are to be paid to the upper churchwarden of that parish, for the use of the parish of St. Mary; but any parishioner of the United Parishes may have them rung for weddings of parishioners, they providing ringers and paying the charges. Parishioners of the United Parishes may bury in any of their grounds for single duties.

When collections take place at the church doors, St. Mary's parish is entitled to the receipts of the great Northern entrance, St. Pancras to those of the West door, and Allhallows those of the South.

The repairs, and every incidental expence attending the church, and the celebration of divine service, is divided: St. Mary's pays 9 17ths, St. Pancras 4½, and Allhallows 3½.

The offertory money is divided in the same proportions.

Neither of the churchwardens can expend above 3l. *per annum* on the church for repairs, without acquainting the others; and if a greater sum appears necessary, and the other wardens refuse their assent, a vestry must be summoned, and the question decided by them.

All the legacies, payments, and annual receipts, are the property of each parish to which they were bequeathed, or the payments are due.

The rector of these three parishes has an income of 200*l. per annum*, fixed by the above act of parliament.

The present most musical bells were rung for the first time June 4, 1762. The following account of their weights is from the Gentleman's Magazine for that year.

1st bell, 8 cwt. 3-4ths, and 7 lb.	6th, 7 cwt. and 11 lb.
2d, 9 cwt. and 2 lb.	7th, 20 cwt. and a half, and 26 lb.
3d, 10 cwt. 1-4th, and 4 lb.	8th, 24 cwt. and a half, and 5 lb.
4th, 12 cwt. and 7 lb.	9th, 34 cwt. and a half, and 6 lb.
5th, 13 cwt. and 24 lb.	10th, 53 cwt. and 22 lb.

The deep and sonorous tone of the great bell would be heard at a considerable distance, were it not for the eternal din which arises from the constant passage of numberless coaches, carts, waggons, gigs, tandems, buggys, chaises, tax-carts, curricles, wheel-barrows, and trucks, through Cheapside, the chorus from whose wheels receives ample addition from the yells of curs, who watch their masters' carts, and those of the drivers, united with reiterated and thrice-strained screams of barrow-women. The term of Cockney, applied exclusively to the Londoner who resides within the sound of Bow-bell, is very much abridged by the cause just mentioned, for it sounds in vain to the inhabitants very near it, except at that hour when "Margaret's grimly ghost stood at William's feet." And yet, with all this confusion of sounds, and the hurry of thousands of foot passengers, Cheapside is lined on both sides with numbers of really elegant houses, some of which are two or three stories higher than the generality of mansions; and those are inhabited by tradesmen of the first respectability; others are used chiefly for wholesale commodities, while their rich owners reside at some favourite retirement in the vicinity of London; from whence they visit their receptacles, enjoying alternately the pleasures of relaxation and a view of their day-books, replete with the orders from which their riches flow.

The display of every description of articles, used by male and female of the present day, is really wonderful; by eminent print-sellers, at the head of whom stands the venerable Boydell, silversmiths, pocket-book makers, mercers, grocers, musick-shops, seal-engravers, filkmen, hatters, haberdashers, and milleners, with many others, whose method of disposing their commodities, and

the

the elegance and neatness of their shops, with the brilliant illumination of them at night, cannot but be admired by the passing stranger.

But this street is greatly changed in one particular: now the inhabitants witness nothing but the shadow of its former splendid appearance, dwindled into the annual processions of the 9th of November, and some few others, necessarily made, but with as little splendour as possible. The tournaments witnessed by the Court of England, the public entries so often made by our monarchs, when the houses were frequently hung with cloth of gold and tapestry, and the pageants exhibited by the different companies; all those have passed away, probably never to return, proving us to be far less magnificent than our ancestors, but I am confident not less happy.

The great Conduit was situated at the East end of Cheapside, and the water flowing from it brought in pipes from Paddington. This reservoir is mentioned as early as 1285; when, according to Stowe, it was "castellated with stone, and cisterned in lead;" but rebuilt and enlarged by Thomas Ham, sheriff 1479.

The same indefatigable author tells us, that the Standard was in the midst of Cheapside, and acknowledges himself ignorant of its antiquity. At this place it was customary to inflict the sentence of the law on certain criminals; and he quotes an instance, in the year 1293, when three men had their right hands severed from their arms, for the rescue of a prisoner arrested by a city officer. To this horrible execution he adds the beheading of Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, who lost his life through the impetuosity of the Londoners, on the 10th of October, 1326, "bycause (as the saying was) he had gathered a great army to withstand the Queene." His esquire, William Atwall, and John of Paddington, his yeoman, suffered with him ("but this was by Paul's gate. *")

1351. Two fishmongers were beheaded at the Standard; but for what offence is not mentioned.

1381. Richard Lions, an eminent lapidary, fell a victim here to the furious mob collected by Wat Tyler.

1399. "The sixth day of February King Henry caused the blank charters made to King Richard to be burnt at the Standard in Cheap of London †."

This disagreeable subject terminates with the beheading of Lord Say, in 1450, by Jack Cade.

It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. together with a Conduit in or near it.

* Second edition, p. 267.

† Stowe's Chronicle, edit. 1580, p. 546.

THE CROSS.

This was the eighth erected by Edward I. the tender and affectionate husband of Eleanor; who raised a monument on each spot where her remains rested on their way to Westminster, from Hardeby, near the city of Lincoln, where she died. It was built in the year 1290, and, in all probability, was nearly similar to those yet standing near Northampton, and at that part of Waltham which is in Cheshunt parish, at the parting of the roads, which are in a state of greater mutilation than decay; yet even thus they are beautiful objects. But it would be reasonable to suppose that the King had ordered still more splendid crosses for the capital, and the vicinity of his palace.

The reader who has seen the above crosses themselves, or engravings of them by the Society of Antiquaries, may understand the form of that in Cheapside; all so many memorials of the exalted affection which subsisted between Edward and Eleanor.

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN, FARRINGDON WARD WITHOUT.

THIS Church was given, very many centuries past, to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Abbot and Convent of St. Saviour Bermondsey, by Gladerinus, a priest, and, it may be inferred from this circumstance, a man of some eminence, or at least opulence, on condition that the Abbot and Convent paid the Dean and Chapter 12d. *per annum*.

When Henry VIII. dissolved the monastery, the advowson of the church of St. Andrew devolved to the Crown; from which it went to Lord Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton, in the gift of whose descendants it continued for a number of years.

It is now in the possession of the Duchess of Buccleugh, who presented the present rector, the rev. Charles Barton, M. A. to whom I am indebted for his friendly assistance in compiling this article.

ST. ANDREW'S, HOLBORN*.

Sir Richard Garfett, rector, benefice 12l. goods *non habet*, fined 3l.

Sir William Abe, chanter, 6l. goods 13l. 6s. 8d. fined 2l.

This Church is rated in the King's books at 18l. but the compilation by the Parish Clerks says it was worth 600l. *per annum* 1732, including surplice fees.

CHANTRIES.

Amy Edyman and John Rowell gave by their wills, for finding a priest, to the rector and churchwardens, *per annum*, 13l. 6s. 8d.

William Forman gave to the fraternity of St. Giles within the parish, for the maintenance of a priest and an obit, *per annum*, 1l. 17s. 4d.

* Tonstall's Valor.

Stowe and Newcourt mention two other chantries, that of William Sidnam and Henry Linch, and William Edeman's.

Mr. Strype has printed the will of Gilbert Worthington, rector, dated 1447, from which we find that there were four altars within this church: the High Altar, the Bleffed Mary's, St. John Baptift's, and St. Nicholas's. Whether the fraternity of St. Sithe (or Ofyth) celebrated their rites at any of those altars, or had one dedicated to their patron, doth not appear; but fuch a gild exifted, and fome curious particulars relating to it will be found in the following extracts from the notes of John Bentley, churchwarden 1584, which he entered in a book, under the title of "Some Monuments of Antiquities worthy Memory," now in poffeffion of Mr. Barton.

"I find that all King Henry the Seventh and King Henry the Eighth's time the four principals of the four inns or houfes of Chancery paid yearly a mark a-piece to the church; which was received by the officers called St. Sythe's wardens; and that it was paid, it fhould feem, for the maintenance of a chantry priest, that fung mafs before the feats or pews of every houfe; which rent after was paid by them to the churchwardens in King Edward the Sixth's time, for and in the name of their pews, when by the ftatute thefe fraternities and chantries were put down.

"I find in the wardens of St. Sythe's accounts, that they received rent of fifteen or fixteen houfes yearly in this parifh, to the ufe of the church and maintenance of the brotherhood, amounting to 10*l. per annum.*"

According to Mr. Bentley there were, in the 29th of Henry VIII. a tabernacle of St. Stephen in the church, and a crofs in the church-yard.

1 Edward VI. 36*s.* were received for brafs taken from the tombs. At the fame time all the altars and ftatues were removed.

"3d of Queen Mary. The churchwardens this year received 35*s.* of the communicants at Eafter. This was called Houfling Money in old time; the which was ufed to be received by the light-wardens. Henry VII. and VIII. as alfo the 6th of Queen Mary, the light-wardens received it at God's board, and called it the *Hali Pence*. The fame in old time was received of the Inns of Court and Chancery alfo by the light-wardens."

"4 Queen Mary. The obit of the Pope was folemnly kept, and with great ringing of the bells."

2 of Elizabeth. The churchwardens sold the remaining brasses from the tombs, and were proceeding to demolish *them*, when the Queen interfered by proclamation. "In the first and second of her Majesty's reign, all the altars and superstitious things in the church, set up in Queen Mary's time, were now again (to God's glory) pulled down; and, by little and little, all the reliques of Rome utterly turned out of the church. First of Elizabeth, the Rood, and Mary and John, were this year all burned to ashes, by commandment of the Commissioners. Note, that in the beginning of this Queen all the other wardens of the church, viz. light-wardens, were put down, and had no use in the parish; as the wardens of St. Syth, and St. John, and St. Christopher, were put down in the latter end of King Henry the Eighth's time."

The four inns of Chancery paid to the rector of St. Andrew's 4s. 4d. *per annum*; "that is, one penny a house, every Sunday in the year," besides their offerings on Allhallows and Candlemas days.

Richard Conygrave was the only priest employed for chantries at the Dissolution, in 1553, when he was granted a pension of 5l.

RECTORS.

Thirty-eight from 1322 to 1691.

Thomas Manningham, D. D.

Henry Sacheverell, S. T. P. died 1724.

Jeffery Barton, LL. D. 1725.

Cutts Barton, D. D. Sept. 19, 1734; died 1780.

Charles Barton, M. A. Jan. 11, 1781.

Mr. Bentley says, that the steeple standing in his time (whose fides have received a new covering and still remains beneath it) was begun in the 25th year of Henry VI. and the bells placed in the 35th year of the same king; but that it was not completely finished till the 7th or 8th of Edward IV. The North and South ailes were rebuilt at the same period.

"And note that all this, as many things else in the church in those days, even when the church had most lands, were nevertheless builded by the money given of devotion of good people, then used to be gathered by the men and women of the parish in boxes, at ales, shootings, &c. for the only purpose, through the parish weekly, during the time of these works, as by their accounts, yet remaining,

remaining, may and doth appear. Among which (for that I find many both in their life-time, and after their deaths by their last wills and testaments, have contributed and bequeathed largely towards the said works) therefore, for their worthy memory, and commendation to all posterity for example, I thought good here to register by name (as the said accounts would afford) as followeth: Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Staple Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Thavie's Inn; Lord Fitz Warren, Lord Tiptoft, Lady Gonives of Sonds, the Lord Chief Baron, Bishop of Rochester, William Alnewick, Bishop of Lincoln, Justice Markham, all the four Justices of the King's Bench in 1456, all the four Justices of the Common Pleas in 1456, Justice Fulthorp: Sir William Estfield, knt. gave much to the steeple, and 6l. 10s. towards a window in the church, about 1456. All these, I say, with infinite others, well-disposed persons, were great benefactors yearly for the most part to the parish, and the church-works aforesaid; and gave and bequeathed, some 5l. some 10l. some 20l."

A little *repetition* from the antiquary Bentley will explain the "ales and shootings."—"19, 21, and 22 of Henry VII." The wardens and parishioners were accustomed yearly to make plays in convenient places, and great shooting matches among the parishioners; as also, to keep ales or drinkings, with barrels of ale given by some well-disposed parishioner to the church, and all to the intent that the overplus and gain thereof might be received and converted to the use of the church-works, as appeareth at large in many accounts."

There were but four bells, which were re-cast, 20 Henry VIII. by subscription, their names, *Spes*, Katharina, Maria, and Andrea, their weights 8 cwt. 7 lb., 11 cwt. 10 lb., 14 cwt. 14 lb., and 18 cwt. 30 lb.

It was customary for the churchwardens, previous to and in the reign of Henry VIII. to lend chalices, vestments, missals, &c. to noblemen, priests, parishioners, and others; but always for money, which they accounted for to the parish. An instance is quoted by Bentley in the 2d of Henry VIII. when the serjeants at law borrowed them, to give solemnity to their feast held at Ely-house.

"Nota, 2 Henry VIII. that the Serjeants' feast was kept in the parish at Ely-house, to the which Henry VIII. was invited, and came; unto whose Grace the churchwardens and parishioners then put up a supplication for and in the behalf of their church-lands, which he generously accepted." At the feast Mr. Dallizon, Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. Asket, and others of Gray's Inn, gave liberally towards the repairs of St. Andrew's.

The

The serjeants at law then resided in an inn directly opposite St. Andrew's church, near the bottom of Holborn hill, a place now in the vicinity of a most lamentable neighbourhood, Field-lane, and some others. At that time it was known by the name of Serjeants' Inn; and its vicinity to Ely-house accounts for their using that palace when entertaining the noble guests their high stations made them familiar with, and as their own hall was in all probability much too small to accommodate their numerous visitants.

Scroope's court points out the exact site of this antient inn, which afterwards became the residence of the noble family of that name.

Those inns may be termed *Collegia Juris Consultorum*, or Colleges of Lawyers. Colleges in our universities had their *hostel* yard, containing their inferior offices. The Romans gave inns the appellation of *Diversoria*, or houses for the reception of all sorts of persons. The French had their *Hospitia*, called antiently *Hostels*, but in more modern times *Hotels*; as the Hotel Dieu, an inn or house for the reception of the wretched, and the hotels of numbers of their antient nobility which bore their titles. *Ostler*, though confined to the servant attendant on horses, was originally a general term for a servant in an inn. The modern acceptance of *hotel* with us is a house for the entertainment and accommodation of a class of persons superior to those who are supposed to frequent inns properly so called.

This term must have been applied distinctly to the inferior lodgings of lawyers, because certain persons were appointed by them to admit others for money to partake of their chambers and their meals, and therefore with propriety*; but how it came to be given to the houses of prelates and noblemen is not so easily accounted for, unless the words Oxford Inn, Warwick Inn, and Ely Inn, were intended to convey an idea of plenty or hospitality, and where the friends of those great personages would meet with the same attention as if they paid for their lodgings and entertainment.

The term is much better applied at present, and is confined to the squares and courts of law for the different societies of lawyers, and houses exclusively appropriated to the reception and accommodation of travellers.

An antient heraldic manuscript in the Museum observes of the serjeants' inns, that "they are the receptacles of the most respectable and right reverend judges, barons in office, and serjeants at law. They are in all decency to precede all the others in regard of the Chancery of their place and profession.

That hostel or inn now called Serjeant's Inn, in Fleet-street, was sometime a messuage belonging to the dean and prebends of York, and purchased by the

* This was never done at what are called "The Inns of Court."

judges and serjeants that lived in the reign of King Henry VIII. to be a place of their residence in the term time; and that hostel or inn in Chancery-lane was sometime a messuage pertaining to the bishop's see of Ely. In which said two houses or inns of court, called Serjeants' Inn, the reverend judges of this land and serjeants have for many years lived, and been lodged within the same.

The arms of these two inns of judges and serjeants are appropriated and described by heavenly bodies: 1st, Mars, two galbes in saltire Solis, bands Jovis; 2d, an Ibis proper. This bird, so useful to the Egyptians when the Nile retired to its native channels after the inundation which fertilised their parched country, is still found in great numbers, carefully inclosed in jars and wrapped in cearments; a strong proof how grateful those people were that the Ibis devoured the reptiles left after the water subsided, and how disgusting and pernicious they must have been in form and numbers.

When it is thought expedient to increase the society of serjeants, the judges acquaint the Monarch of the necessity, and recommend those learned members of the different inns whom they may think eligible for the office; upon which the King issues his writ.

"Serjeants at law are called by writ severally to them directed under the Great Seal of England, by the King, with the advice of his council, to take upon them such state and degrees, thus: "Rex, &c. A. B. Salutem: Quia de advisamento consilii nostri ordinavimus vos ad statum et gradum fervientis ad Legem die mensis proximo futuro suscepturos: vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes, quod vos ad statum et gradum prædictum ad diem et locum, in formâ prædictâ suscipiendum, ordinetis et preparetis: et hoc sub pœnâ mille librarum nullatenus omittatis. Teste," &c.

But the antient or usual form of calling to the order of knighthood was by a writ at large, sent to the sheriff of any shire, to summon all men of 5l. land to come and take that degree; so the king took no special notice of merit or desert, but rested only upon the livelihood or ability, and that (as may appear) very small.

The creation of serjeants is performed with great expence and solemnity, and is always graced with presence of the nobility, and often of kings, and is the most famous and sumptuous manner of proceeding in any degree of learning whatsoever.

Serjeants are sparingly chosen, few in number, and those selected after their long study, practice, and experience, for their sincerity and sufficiency in learning, and competency of livelihood, fit to take upon them such state and degree.

Serjeants

Serjeants at the law are as antient as the law: they have always been employed in the general services of the commonweal, and in stead and place of justices of assize and gaol delivery; and of them are made the judges, who have used, and do always call them brothers. They have their scarlet and purple robes, and may wear their coifs in the King's presence.

If serjeants be made knights, they do not precede or take place of any other serjeants who are not knights, being their antients. And by the death of the late Queen's Majesty all the judges were but serjeants until they were again made judges by the King's patents.

Place and precedence is before known by usage and custom; but serjeants have been placed in order, and ranked next to the judges, at all coronations and solemnities; *et consuetudo Regni Angliæ et Lex Angliæ*.

Divers bishops and abbots had authority given them by their charters to make knights at their discretion.

Serjeants are, without controversy, above all esquires, and are never called or written *esquire*, because that place is drowned in the state of serjeant, because more worthy; whereof it follows, that serjeants being above all that are the knights inferiors, they stand in equality with knights; and therefore, between them and knights standing in terms of equality, there is no other reason of precedency but seniority, as it is between knights amongst themselves*.

I shall omit the ceremonies used at the creation of a serjeant, and his solemn oath, in order to introduce the general outline of a speech made by Lord Chief Justice Coke, at the installation of eleven serjeants in the Middle or Inner Temple-hall, but probably at the latter, as he was of that society, 1614.

“† As the natural body is quickened and maintained in life and being by the soul, and governed by the reasonable part thereof, so is the politic body by law, which is the soul of the commonwealth, *Lex est anima republicæ*, for the conservation whereof it standeth in need of *summa ratio*, and that is *Lex bene fundata*.

“The common law of England hath always had three adversaries, wresters and perverters of the law. Illustrated by example of the Spencers, with a prosecution of the dangers thereof ensuing, closing thus, *Corruptio optimi perniciosissima pestis*. When the best things are perverted, then ensueth the greatest peril the commonwealth can undergo.

* A MS. case on precedency at the coronation of one of our Kings.

† Ayscough's Catalogue, No. 3522.

“ The second enemy, the Romanists; who have been always very potent, and continually attempting adversaries; but always resisted, yea, by the barons, who in parliament, seeking the legitimation of bastards, refused them to their faces; saying, *Nolumus mutare Leges veteres et consuetudines Angliæ.*

“ The third enemy, flatterers; De la Pole in Henry the Sixth's time. Northampton, though not named, glanced at; De la Pole commended by him, though for other good parts, see the Chronicles what death he died. He observed that none of these three enemies could ever prevail against the common law of England, and most of them were overthrown by that which they sought to overthrow; namely, amongst the wresters and perverters, Compton, in Henry the Seventh's time, named by him, but not Dudley; the aforesaid Spencers in *exilium aëli secure et lege p'en'si.*

“ The Duke of Somerset in Edward the Sixth's time, as one that purposed the abrogation of the common law; Cardinal Wolsey, in Henry the Eighth's time, purposing the like, and the bringing in of the civil law, condemned by the law in premunire, the greatest punishment next to death that the law can inflict. The words of his indictment in part were, *Quia leges Angliæ abrogare machinatus erat, &c.*

“ Lord Coke propounded three things to treat of concerning serjeants; their antiquity, dignity, service, or duty.

“ He is made only by the King, and called by his writ.

“ No baron made by letters patent till Richard the Second's time. The patent is the surer, but the writ the antienter. His antiquity is long before Henry the Third's time; proved by the Mirror of Justices; by Bracton, lib. iii. cap. 38 (so naming himself, because when he compiled his book he was in prison in the Fleet). Though the author of the Mirror of Justices doth treat of matters belonging to the common law of England 536 years before the Conquest, yet it may appear that he lived long since, for he mentioneth the reign of Henry I.

“ A serjeant must have four qualities; he must serve the King's subjects, and that without delay, with fidelity after his best cunning; he hath *statum et gradum*; the King calls him by advice of his council of law; the King hath divers councils, and as the subject is whereabout he employeth them, they take their denomination of council of state, law, war.

“ That their call is by writ, he vouched 3 et 5 Henry VI.

“ If

“ If the dignity of a baron or of a serjeant be questioned, they shall be tried by the record, which is the writ whereby they are called.

“ No profession but attains the highest degree sooner than the lawyer : but things of greater weight and consequence move slowly ; illustrated by the two planets Jupiter and Saturn ; the one finishing his course in 31, and the other in 28 years ; the youngest called of 28 years continuance, the eldest of 44 standing.

“ A serjeant may take a fine by the common law, *De solennibus nihil omittend'* ; though he passed somewhat *in specie*, yet he would omit nothing *in genere* (whereunto alludeth that which Baron Atham said in his charge at Norwich assizes, in summer 1614).

“ *Facilius est dicere totum quam omne*. He is taught this duty three ways ; out of his writ, his oath, his habit ; for *vestimenta documenta quocunque aspicias, nihil est nisi doctor et actor*.

“ Neither is it in his power, if the King will call him, to refuse, under a great mulct ; of old, *sub pœnâ forisfacture omnium que forisfacere possit* ; now, under a certain sum.

“ *Serviens ad legem*, his very denomination doth teach him humility. He must be diligent and labour ; and, which is not the least, though the last in place, he must be faithful and honest, not flatter his client in a wrong, nor bolster out an untruth. Cheeke and Littleton, in Henry the Sixth's time, were intreated to place a false plea, to save a default in a real action ; viz. to plead that the waters were so great that in sixteen days the client could not pass by any place ; which they, holding untrue, refused to do.

“ Serjeants in old times did first plead ; and, after the exceptions thereunto openly made, and the pleadings agreed upon, the prothonotary did get the pleadings down : *servire legibus est summa libertas*, saith Bracton ; *leges Angliæ sic dictæ quasi libertates quod liberos faciunt Angliæ subditos*.

“ They have seven insignia, seven *solemnia*. The coif, in form round, representing a scull, putting them in mind undreadfully to discharge their duty ; for *cassis tutissima virtus est conscientia bona*. Minerva, the goddess of counsel, is termed *Galeata* ; and she is called Minerva, *quasi nervos minuens*, either because with her wisdom she breaketh the strength of her enemies, and bringeth it to nought, or else because she with her solicitous care doth even diminish her own strength, the strength of man being held to consist in his sinews. His coif is of white, to shew and represent unto him the integrity that he ought to retain ;

retain; and that as the coif, being of white colour, is carried by him upon the highest and most eminent part of his body, so his integrity ought to be conspicuous and notorious; it is only appropriated to his profession and state.

“The hood is an ornament common to other professions, in respect of the common name; but the fashion of the serjeants not being common, being borne in part upon the shoulders, and lying likewise in part upon the breast, representeth *fasciculum scientiæ*, which adorneth the bearer as it were *sacculo honoris*.

“In your robes there be three things considerable; the substance, the fashion, the colour. *Nativa vestimenta*, you send not to foreign parts for your vestments, as your profession is of your municipal and native law, so your habits are native. Edward brought not in the use of wool and cloathing; it is of antienter continuance: wool hath been a more antient staple, and your vestments be of that staple commodity, to represent unto you, that as wool hath from all antiquity been the staple or standing and supporting commodity of this realm, so you are reputed and taken in the consideration of the law to be staplers, principal professors, and merchants royal, of the royalist commodity this kingdom enjoyeth; law *stabilimentum regni*, the support and stay of the kingdom.

“The fashion of your garment, it is wide and easy, to shew with what facility, in respect of your qualities and sufficiencies, you may do good to others in your advice and travel about their business; to put you in mind also to be easy of access; and, by finding the benefit of ease yourselves in your own persons, to admonish you to enlarge your clients, and free them from their troublesome suits, that pens them worse up than a straight suit of apparel doth the body, pens them in this town to their pain in travel, in charge, in disquiet of mind, in restraint from and care and oversight of home affairs.

“Your gowns be close before, to admonish you of secrecy in your client's cause. The Spaniard hath a proverb, *From him I trust, good Lord deliver me; from him I trust not, I will deliver myself*. In trust lyeth treason, saith our English adage. Indeed, the danger ariseth from the *known* secret which the client must needs impart unto you; or else, not understanding the state and truth of his business, you cannot rightly advise him; for *consilium est de confessis et confessis*, a man must know where to apply his advice. Seeing, therefore, the client doth make you, as it were, his confessor, make as great a conscience as the religious confessor, who

who is bound at his ordination by oath not to reveal any thing that is imparted unto him *sub stola confessionis*.

“Another ensign of your quality, and fashion of part of your habit, peculiar to your degree, is two tongues; not that you should be *bilingues*, double-tongued (God forbid!), for such an one the Lord hateth; but you must have two tongues, one for the advancement of truth, the other to suppress falsehood: for truth can never be sufficiently commended, nor falsehood dispraised; the one deserveth, the other requireth, a several and substantial labour. You may also have one tongue for the service of his Majesty, another for the service of the subject; an ecclesiastical tongue to help to maintain the peace of the church, as well as a lay tongue, to help to maintain the civil peace of the kingdom. And here, by the way, let your tongue be readily employed to fend down a clergy client amongst his flock, lest some of his sheep go astray, or perish, for want of a shepherd.

“I come now to the colour of your garments: part of them are murray, which is *color prudentiæ*; part blue, or azure, being the colour of faithfulness; part violet, which takes no stain; and for your scarlet, it is known to all men to be a judicial colour; your black betokeneth gravity and patience: yet I wish not the use of an austere or stoical gravity; but, as it is said, *homini bono dedit Deus scientiæ lætitiā*; so I allow a learned wise man a chearful countenance, the ensign of an upright heart.

“So you see here that *vestimenta* be, as I said before, *documenta*; they be *loquentia et docentia*.

“The four corners of your cap represent science, experience, observation, recordation; *Qui negligit famam tenet elis est*; yea, I may say, is *felo de se*, for what survives of a man but his good name and fame, *conscientia cordis scientia*?”

As Mr. Bentley, in the quotation which precedes this article, expressly mentions the serjeants' feasts at Ely-house, it will be necessary to give some account of them; and this faithful old Stowe enables me to do.

The first of those was held in 1464; but the entertainment expected, and all the good cheer provided, was insufficient to produce that harmony so essential to the enjoyment of sociality, the very spring and life of public dinners. The disgust proceeded from a difference of opinion respecting precedence; the Lord Treasurer Ruthen occupied that precise situation which Matthew Phillip, lord mayor of London, deemed his by right of office. In a point so delicate what was to be done? The dispute could not be carried on for any length of time, if any
respect

respect was had for the mortified serjeants, who professed themselves unknowingly to have committed some error; therefore we must suppose that the Lord Treasurer *would not* resign the place in the hall, which the Mayor had always occupied, except in the King's presence, throughout the city and its liberties, and that the latter was determined to *have it*, or none. Thus situated, Phillip and his brethren departed for the city, where they dined in full as much discontent as the party they had left.

Neither Stowe, nor Dugdale in his "*Origines Juridiciales*," mention the feast alluded to by Bentley, when Henry VIII. honoured the serjeants with his company, for the *first* time, in the second year of his reign; but describes that of 1531, when eleven serjeants were created. This most extravagant hospitality lasted five days, commencing on Friday November 10, and terminating on the following Tuesday.

It was on Monday that Henry went, with Queen Katharine and his court. Upon this occasion all that nicety of etiquette was observed, which, having been omitted before, became the source of discord and separation; accordingly we find Nicholas Lambard, the mayor, at his proper station at the high table in the hall, accompanied by the judges, barons of the Exchequer, master of the Rolls and Chancery, aldermen, merchants, and other citizens.

In the gallery, cloisters, and *chapel*, were the knights, esquires, and gentlemen; "in the *balles*" the different companies of London.

The King and Queen in two chambers; the foreign ambassadors in a third; and the serjeants at law, with their ladies, dined in their own chambers; but whether Stowe means at the *inn*, is not clearly expressed.

When we reflect on the monstrous gluttony and waste of those feasts, it must be with innate satisfaction that they have, from conviction of their impropriety, dwindled into those of our times, but mere starvation in comparison. Stowe very justly observes, that the preparations were almost incredible, and fit only for an *antient* coronation: there were 301 four-footed animals sacrificed for the five days; together with 1584 birds, from the swan to the pigeon, and 4080 larks.

The parishioners of St. Andrew's had in their possession, in the time of Edward IV. a house next the White Hart, with 5s. *per annum* from land behind it, called the Church Acre.

A quit-rent of 8s. from the chantry priests of St. Paul's; one of 5s. from the Bishop of Ely; and 13s. 6d. from the Principal of Furnival's Inn.

In the reign of Henry VI. they possessed the White Vine, the Great Vine, the Little Vine, St. Andrew's Cross, the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth houses next the church, together with fifteen others in Fetter-lane, &c. and a garden in Gray's Inn-lane.

In the reign of Henry VII. the churchwardens compelled "Sir Harry," the priest, to pay 4d. as a fine for driving a cart across the church-yard to the rectory.

9 Henry VIII. "The little organs were made, and bought, at the charges of the parish, and devotion of good people, and cost, as I can gather, 6l. The loft cost 4os."

2 Edward VI. "My Lord of Lincoln gave a pair of organs."

1 Mary. The parish gave young White 5l. for the great organs which his father gave to the church.

Mr. Bentley observes, "It was not lawful for the clerk to wash the corporas of the altar with his bare hands; but with linen gloves, made for him to wear for the purpose, especially provided by the churchwardens, at the parish charge."

This was intended as a mark of the utmost veneration for the cloth which had supported or touched the *host*; according to the Roman Catholic doctrine, the real and undoubted body of Christ.

5 Henry VIII. "The bells were accustomed to be rung always at the election of the Pope, ever here in this parish, as in all lands over." To which the loyal Bentley adds, "how much rather ought they to be rung, *and rung again*, for our blessed Prince."

"The churchwardens of the parish sometimes (viz. in the 11th year of Henry VIII.) took a woman's gown to pledge for their duties, belonging to the church, at a funeral."

About the first of July, in the 1st year of Queen Mary, there was a great fray made between the gentlemen of Gray's Inn and the Lord Warden's men. In the said fray or fight there was two of the Lord Warden's men killed, and buried in this parish.

The priests of St. Andrew's renewed their processions in the reign of Mary. There is a payment in the books of 2s. to the waits or minstrels who preceded them on their Saint's anniversary.

7 and 8 of Elizabeth. "There was a great mortality in the inns of court two years after the great plague." Twenty members of those Societies were buried at St. Andrew's.

25 Elizabeth. "The great heap of dead men's bones and skulls *that lay unseemly and offensive at the East end of the church* were all this year buried in a pit."

In the above year a priest was employed, at a salary of 20*l. per annum*, to preach, and teach the young parishioners their Catechism.

26 Elizabeth. "Finally, that this year the two memorable feasts of our gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth; to wit, her Grace's birth-day, being the 7 of September; and her Highness's coronation, or of her Majesty's first entrance into the Crown and kingdom, being the 17 day of November; were both this year now first solemnized in the church with prayers and thanksgiving, made in the behalf of her Majesty, by the poor of the parish, who were invited or convened there to assemble themselves as upon those two days especially for that purpose, and to receive alms of the parish. And memorandum, that on the first, or birth-day, in memory of her Majesty's age, which then was 52 years since the time of her birth, there were 52 old women, of the greatest age in the parish, assembled, who (after prayers and thanksgiving by them heartily made for her Majesty's long life and prosperous estate) solemnly and reverently received, at a maid's hand, there ready for the purpose, every one a spice-cake and a draught of wine, and 2*d.* in money; and so, after a form of thanksgiving unto God, made together of them all, after Mr. Heaton, they departed. The alms that day given was 17*s.*"

"On the second day of her Majesty's entrance, in memory that her Grace had now reigned, or was entered into her 27th year, there were 27 of the most aged women in the parish again assembled in the church, together with 27 young maiden children of the same parish; who likewise, after public prayers earnestly made for her Majesty's long and prosperous reign over us, solemnly received, at the hands of the maids aforesaid, and the two churchwardens, a spiced cake, a draught of burnt claret wine, and 3*d.* of the old maids and old women; and a cake, and draught of wine, and 1*d.* apiece to the *young maid children*; and so, after prayer and thanksgiving again zealously made for her Majesty, with joyful heart, thankful and devout, they all departed in God's peace home to their houses, expecting (if so please God) the continuance of so good an exercise, to the glory of God, the parish credit, and the poor's relief."

As to any further particulars relating immediately to the church, I must beg leave to mention, that Mr. Bentley's extract from the parish books is the only one I have seen except the registers.

Newcourt

Newcourt says, "Here was likewise a free-school, which was one of those which Henry VI. in the 24 and 25 of his reign, erected by act of parliament." This act was passed in consequence of a petition from "Master William Lyche-feld, parson of the parish church of All Halowen the More in London; Master Gilbert (Worthington, D.D.); who, according to Stowe's Chronicle, was a most *worthy* man, and good preacher, of the family of that name in Lancashire, and (died very soon after the presentation of this petition, 1457,) parson of St. Andrew, in Holborn; Master John Cote, parson of St. Peter, in Cornhill; and John Niell, master of the house or hospital of St. Thomas of Acre, and parson of Cole-church, in London." Their request is of some length; part is worth transcribing: "And for as much as the city of London is the common concourse of this land, wherein is great multitude of young people, not only born and brought forth in the same city, but also of many other parts of this land; some for lack of school-masters in their own country, for to be informed of grammar there; and some for the great alms of lords, merchants, and other, the which is in London more plenteously done than in many other places of this realm, to such poor creatures as never should have been brought to so great virtue and cunning as they have, never, had it not been by the mean of the alms abovesaid; wherefore it were expedient, that in London were a sufficient number of schools, and good informers in grammar, and not for the singular avail of two or three persons, grievously to hurt the multitude of young people of all this land; for where there is a great number of learners and few teachers, and all the learners be compelled to go to the same few teachers, and to none other, the masters waxen rich in money, and the learners poor in cunning, as experience openly sheweth, against all virtue and order of weal publick. They therefore, stirred of great devotion and pity, beseech that a school may be established in each of their parishes."

The church of St. Andrew has a more commanding situation than any other in London, and yet but one side can be seen from the street. The foundation is carried on a level from nearly the summit of Holborn-hill; which is continued, on both sides of the church, to Shoe-lane, where the East walls of the church, and the North and South yards, are of very considerable height. This gives a complete view of the building from Holborn, over the wall and through the rich iron gates of the church-yard; which, aided by a few trees, is pleasing and picturesque.

The sides are plain, merely a basement, with two doors, on which are circular pediments, five windows, and a string separating it from the range of seven arched windows, over which are a cornice and ballustrade, with vases.

The tower retains the original buttresses at each corner; very handsome Doric windows, a cornice, ballustrade, pinnacles, and vanes, complete the description. This tower was cased in 1704, as at present, and the Grecian order introduced, at a very great expence; consequently it is of considerable thickness, and will in all probability be very durable. This is demonstrated by the North and South pointed arches within, with two strong pillars in their depths, and equally strong mouldings. The tower and church were separated by a tall pointed arch, which is now filled; but the West wall has a pointed window, in its original state of two mullions, with trefoil arches, and similar small divisions over them.

Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Andrew's, has certainly made it one of his most finished performances. This must be acknowledged by the amateur on the first glance. Twelve pillars, and four semi-pillars, produce a nave, and two side aisles, of the Composite order. Those columns are supported by an equal number of Tuscan, formed by four pilasters, the frieze and cornice of which, and a continuation of the pedestals of the Composite pillars, are the fronts of the galleries.

The ceilings of the aisles are intersected arches, supported on the external walls by brackets. Their centres have stuccoed roses. The great vault of the nave contains 21 square pannels, in three rows, with alternate large and small flowers. In the seven middle ones, from the three largest, elegant brazen branches are suspended.

The outline of every arch, from pillar to pillar, is formed by husks, and the spaces between them and the pannels are filled by finely-executed festoons of flowers and fruits with their ribbons entwined around the necks of Cherubim. Under each of those are strings of fruits and flowers, that reach to the cornices of the capitals of the pillars.

The *sacrarium* is so highly enriched that I despair of conveying a just idea of it by description. The basement is Tuscan, with an enriched frieze, on which are square Composite pillars; the ceiling, beautifully adorned with ornamented pannels. The East wall has a double window, or window upon window; the lower of which is divided by two pillars of the Corinthian order, whose capi-

tals

tals are gilt, and shafts fluted. The intercolumniations are filled with painted glass, representing the Last Supper, held in a circular Corinthian room, with a dome, "J. Price fecit, 1718." The drawing of this subject is very incorrect, and the expression of the faces indifferent, but the drapery is very brilliant. The artist has introduced *a whole lamb, skin and all, on a dish*, wisely intimating that the apostles were to partake of the *corporeal* lamb, and not of the typical substitute, bread; a hint that the sapient inventor believed in transubstantiation; or (if not so) that the rector and churchwardens were strangely inattentive, or ignorant what inferences might be drawn from such an exhibition in a *Protestant* church, and directly over the table where the *real* presence is justly reprobated.

The upper window is a complete Venetian one, of the Composite order. The glass on this has an indifferent representation of the Ascension.

On the left side of the Last Supper is a large carved gilt frame, containing a painting in fresco of St. Andrew; on the opposite, another of St. Peter; over each of which are paintings of the Holy Family, &c.

The altar-piece is composed of Corinthian pillars and pilasters, with a circular pediment, a glory, chalice, and gilt carvings, and the Creed and Lord's Prayer. The altar is on two steps, supported by fluted and gilt pilasters, connected by a glory and dove. It is of porphyry, as are two steps on it, intended for candlesticks. The pavement within the rails, of black and white marble, contains a lozenge of white, inscribed,

Infra jacet Henricus Sacheverell, S. T. P.

Hujusce Ecclesiæ Rector; obiit 5^{to} die Junii, An. Dñi 1724.

The pulpit faces the third Southern pillar from the altar, profusely adorned by carvings of elegant and tasteful workmanship.

The organ is very large, and contained in a most splendid case. The font stands under it, of marble, with cherubim on the corners, and a fluted shaft.

The pavement is of marble.

The wall behind the organ is painted with very large representations of Christ restoring sight to the blind, which is coarsely but well done, and the expression just; and the Sermon on the Mount, far inferior to the first in drawing and colouring. I could not obtain the name of the painter.

There are two windows of painted glass in the East end of the church that deserve particular notice. The South contains the arms of John Thavie, esq.

A. D.

A. D. 1348, who left a considerable estate towards the support of this fabrick for ever (and which, being situated in a thriving neighbourhood, has produced a tolerably decent amount: so much indeed, that subscriptions and briefs will not be necessary to repair St. Andrew's for some years to come). Those arms and ornaments fill the window, and were the work of William Price, 1731. They are exquisitely beautiful: the truth in the sweeps of the scrolls, and the minute finishing, do the artist's abilities great credit.

The other window is a very splendid painting of the arms of Queen Anne; inscribed, "*Ex dono Thomæ Hodgson de Bramwich in agro Eboracen' Militis.*" They are under a blue canopy, lined with purple, supporting the Prince of Wales's crest, surrounded by a border of husks, and at the base the donor's arms.

THE REGISTERS.

It will be found that I have deviated from the plan pursued in all the preceding extracts from parochial registers: to account for the reason, I beg leave to refer the reader to the Advertisement at the commencement of Volume I.

BAPTISMS.

1597, Aug. Margaret Audley, daughter of my Lord Audley.

This Lady Margaret died, as I suppose, in her infancy, and was probably the daughter of Henry Lord Audley, who signalized himself in the Netherlands 1586. On which occasion he received the honour of being made a knight banneret. The name of Margaret is not mentioned in the lists of issue of either Henry, or his successor, George Lord Audley.

1597, Aug. Margaret Winckefielde, daughter of Sir Edward Winckefielde, knt.

1598, May. Edward Gilford, son of Sir Henry Gilford, knt.

1599, Aug. Elizabeth Coke, daughter of Mr. Edward Coke, esq. and to my Lady Hatton (see Marriages).

1599, Aug. Frances Cecil, daughter of Mr. Cecil, gentleman. Doubtless a branch of the family of Lord Burleigh, as the baptism was celebrated in Ely Palace.

1601, June. Frances Cecil, daughter of Mr. William Cecil, esq. in Ely-house.

1602, Jan. Ralph Cecil, son of William Cecil.

1603,

1603, April. Anne Wallop, daughter of Sir Henry Wallop, knt. Sir Henry was of the antient family ancestors of Viscount Lymington. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, member of parliament for the county of Southampton, and sheriff of the same when the above event took place. His lady was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Corbett of Moreton Corbett, esq.; and Anne, daughter of John Lord St. John, of Bletsoe. This young lady married John Dodington of Breamor, Southamptonshire, esq. and died September 13, 1656.

1603-4, March. Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Savage, knt.

1604, Nov. William Cornwallis, son of Sir William Cornwallis.

This infant must have been the son of the Sir William Cornwallis, who was knighted by the Earl of Essex for his services in Ireland, by Lucy, daughter of Lord Latimer. Collins says, he had a son named William, who died young, in 1565. Quere, has he meant 1605?

1604-5, Jan. Philip Markham, son of Sir Robert Markham, knt. one of the family of Markhams of Sedgebrook, Nottinghamshire; remarkable for producing eminent lawyers. Sir Robert Markham was raised to the baronetage 1642.

1605-6, Feb. Anne, the daughter of Sir John Ratcliff, knt.

1607, April. Thomas, the son of Sir Richard Whyte.

1607-8, Feb. Henry, the son of Thomas Lord Arundel, by the Lady Blanch.

The above nobleman was shot in the battle of Lansdown, 1643, and died at Oxford shortly after.

Lady Blanch was fifth daughter to Edward Earl of Worcester, and became a most distinguished personage, by defending the castle of Wardour with the most determined bravery against the parliamentary forces, commanded by Sir Edward Hungerford in her husband's absence, who raised a regiment of horse for the service of Charles I.

This Henry, with several other lords, were committed to the Tower, on charges for which the House of Commons never brought them to trial, as they perhaps thought five years imprisonment sufficient punishment. They were not admitted to bail till 1683.

James II. gave him a place at the council table; and in 1686 made him lord keeper of the privy seal; and appointed him, with other peers, Commissioners of Regency, in 1688. He died at the age of 87, in 1694.

1609-10, Jan. Sarah, daughter of Sir Peter Hamond.

1611-12, Jan. Judith, the daughter of Sir George Southcote.

1613, April. Mary, the daughter of Sir George Southcote.

1614, Aug. Eliz. the daughter of Sir Richard White, out of Southampton-house.

1615, Aug. Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Mumford, knt.

1615, Dec. Mary, daughter of Sir Henry and Judith Carey, out of Sir Thomas Pelham's house in High Holborn.

1616, March. Francis Cope, son of Sir William Cope, and Elizabeth his lady.

1616, Dec. Richard Snelling, the son of Sir George Snelling, knt. and Cicely his lady, out of Mrs. Martin's house, in Scroope's-court.

1619, June 9. Margaret Coulte, daughter of Sir Henry Coulte, and of Dame Bridget, his wife, from Scroope's-court.

"Margaret and Clare, twins, daughters of Thomas Lord Arundel, and of Anne his lady, was baptized (as it was reported) Feb. 1619, in the Lord Arundell's house, in Castle-yard in Holborn, by one of his chaplains, and recorded here."

1620, May. Judith Coulte, daughter of Sir Henry, and Bridget his lady.

1620, Sept. William Woodward, son of Sir John Woodward, knt. and of Margaret his lady, from Sir H. Coulte's.

1620, Dec. Charles Vane, son of Sir Henry Vane, knt. and Frances his lady, out of his house in Chancery-lane.

Sir Henry Vane was sent in 1630 as ambassador extraordinary to the courts of Germany, Sweden, and Denmark, to solicit the assistance of those powers in aid of the attempt to restore the Elector Palatine to his dignities. He was made secretary of state in 1639; and in the year 1662 arraigned as a traitor, for imagining and compassing the death of Charles I. On this charge he was found guilty, and executed, having his head severed from his body on Tower-hill.

1620-21, March. Edward Foster, son of Sir Humphrey Foster, knt. and of Anne his lady, was born Feb. from Sir Henry Coulte's.

1621, May. Theophilus Sands, son of Sir Henry Sands, knt. and Penelope his lady, out of Thomas Heard's house, shoemaker, near Gray's Inn-gate.

It will be perceived from the above, and other entries, that High Holborn, and the road (*as it was then*), served the same purposes for which the villages in the vicinity of London are *now* eminently preferred, no other than as *country* lodgings.

1621, Oct. Henry Coulte, son of Sir Henry Coulte, and of Bridget his lady.

1622,

1622, Nov. Barbara Hearde, daughter of Sir Thomas Hearde, knt. and Frances his lady, out of Thomas Threlgild's house, in Leaden Porch, in High Holborn.

1623, May. Hatton Rich, son of Robert Lord Rich, earl of Warwick, and of Frances his lady; who was his first of three wives, and daughter of Sir William Hatton, *alias* Newport. This Hatton died unmarried.

1624, May. Katherine Reynolds, daughter of Thomas Reynolds, gentleman, and Katharine his wife, out of Sir Henry Spiller's house, in High Holborn.

1624, Sept. Anna, base born of Frances Forest and Sir Francis Duncum, knt. (I suppose Duncombe or Duncan) out of Lancelot Dod's house, in Field-lane.

1624, Oct. Edward Savage, son of Sir Edward Savage, knt. and Margaret his wife, out of Thomas Bryan's house, in High Holborn.

1624, Dec. Charles Tufton, son of Sir Humphrey Tufton, knt. and Margaret his wife, out of Charles Slead's house, in High Holborn.

1627, May. Lucy Fines, daughter of Lord Theophilus Fines, and of Bridget his Lady and Countess, out of Richard Marche's house, in High Holborn.

This is a mistake of the person who made the entry: it should have been Lucy, daughter of Theophilus Earl of Lincoln, and Lady Bridget, who was daughter of Sir William Fiennes, created first Viscount Say and Sele 22 James I. The above young lady died unmarried.

1627. George Coventry, son of Thomas Coventry, esq. and of Mary his wife, grandchild to the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Coventry, knt. lord keeper of the Great Seal of England, was born Feb. 1627, and baptized out of Ely-house, in Holborn, March 1627-8.

Sir Thomas Coventry was lord keeper fifteen years, and died in the year 1639, with the reputation of a worthy minister attached to his memory. He sent a message to Charles I. from his death-bed, beseeching him to bear with the remonstrances of the Parliament then summoned for the ensuing April, to receive them patiently, and not exert his prerogative in ordering a dissolution. Such were the just fears entertained by this upright minister of the intemperance to be expected from both parties.

1627, March. Lætitia Brooke, daughter of Sir William Brooke, and of Pembroke his Lady, out of Curfitor-alley.

1628, March. Mary Fiennes, daughter of the Right Honourable William Fiennes, viscount Say and Sele, and of Elizabeth his lady, was born in Richard Marche's house, in High Holborn, near the sign of the Three Cups.

1628. Mary West, daughter of the Right Hon. Henry West, lord de la War, and of Isabel his lady, was born in Southampton house, in Holborn, June, and baptized July. She married a rev. Mr. Orme.

1628, Aug. Katharine Anvill, daughter of Lewis Anvill, gentleman, and of Frances his wife, out of Sir William Jones's house, in High Holborn.

1629, Aug. John Richardson, son of Sir Thomas Richardson*, knt. and of Dame Elizabeth † his wife, out of Chancery-lane.

1630, May. Katharine Hastings, daughter of Sir George Hastings ‡, knt. and of "Seamer" his lady, out of Shoe-lane.

1630, Aug. Elizabeth Somerset, daughter of Sir Charles Somerset, knt. and of Elizabeth his lady, out of his house in High Holborn, near Rose-alley.

1631, Aug. Charles Blundel, son and heir apparent of Robert Blundel, of Ince Blundel, in the county palatine of Lancaster, esq. and of Ann his wife, was born in Fetter-lane.

1631, Dec. Frances, daughter of Viscount Mandeville, and of Anne his wife, out of Hatton-house.

1632, Oct. Katharine St. George, daughter of Oliver St. George, gentleman, and of Joanna his wife, near Brooke-house, in Holborn.

1632-3, Jan. Martha Hastings, daughter of Sir George Hastings, knt. and Seamer his lady, out of Shoe-lane.

1632-3, Jan. Henry Norton, son of Gregory Norton, knt. and Dame Martha his lady, out of Edward Parry's house, near George-yard, in Holborn.

1633, June. Mary Somerset, daughter of Sir Charles Somerset, knt. and Elizabeth his lady.

1633-4, Feb. Theodore Demey, son of Sir William Demey, knt. and Dorothy his lady, deceased, baptized in Mr. Legg's house, Bartlett's-buildings.

1634, April. Robert Needham, son of Sir Robert Needham, knt. and Elizabeth his lady, at Mr. Legg's, Bartlett's-buildings.

1634-5, Jan. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Richardson, knt. and Elizabeth his lady.

1634-5, March. Margaret, daughter of Sir George Hastings, and of Seamer his lady.

* Afterwards the famous Judge, commemorated in Fuller's Worthies.

† Afterwards created baroness of Cramond in Scotland.

‡ Second brother to Henry fifth earl of Huntingdon. He died of the plague in 1641. His lady was Seymour Prin. See before, under St. Bartholomew the Great, vol. I. p. 295.

1635, June. "Huzey," daughter of Robert Mafon, esq. then recorder of London, and Hester his wife, from High Holborn.

1635. Charles Wriothesley, son and heir of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, and Dame Rachael, his countess, was born in Southampton-house, in Holborn, June 1635, and baptized in the said house the same month. *Rex lus ejus compater erat.*

1635, July. Katharine, daughter of Sir Arthur Hazelrig, knt. and Dame Dorothy his lady, was baptized in Brooke-house.

1635, Sept. Sarah, daughter of Sir Thomas Trefle, knt. and Dame Sarah his lady, was baptized in Mr. Tarver's house, in Ely-rents, next Hatton-house, in Holborn.

1635, Dec. Frances Somersfet, daughter of Sir Charles Somersfet, knt. and Dame Elizabeth his lady.

1636, April. Eliz. daughter of Sir Thomas Hatton, knt. and Dame "Mary" his lady, baptized in Hatton-house.

1637, June. Thomas Hatton, son of Sir Thomas Hatton, knt. and of Elizabeth, *domina ejus*, baptized in Hatton-house.

1638, Aug. John, son of Sir Thomas Hatton, knt. and of Elizabeth his wife. Henry Wriothesley, son and heir of the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, and Dame Rachel, *comitissa ejus*, born in Southampton-house, Holborn, October, and baptized there, Nov. 1638.

Ann Roberts, daughter of the Right Honourable John Lord Roberts, and of Dame Lucy, *domina ejus*, born in Warwick-house, in Holborn, November, and baptized there, December 1638.

Lady Lucy Robartes was daughter to Robert Earl of Warwick, and the first wife of Lord Robartes, who rendered himself very conspicuous during the memorable period of civil war which I have so often occasion to mention. He seems to have been divided in his opinions; a sort of midway statesman, fighting at one time for the Parliament, but secretly condemning their proceedings, and finally withdrawing his support; and at another concurring strenuously in the schemes employed for the Restoration; which event was of infinite advantage to him as a member of the privy council, lord lieutenant of Ireland, speaker of the House of Lords, viscount Bodmyn, earl of Radnor, and lord president of the privy council. All which high offices are said to have been ho-

honourably obtained, and supported by abilities and courage. He died July 17, 1685.

1639, Sept. Christopher, son of Sir Thomas Hatton, knt. and of Dame Elizabeth.

1639, Oct. John, son of William Lord *Sherwood*, and of Abigail his lady, in Mr. Threllkill's house, at the upper end of High Holborn.

This entry is another proof of the extreme inattention with which persons have *hitherto* executed the important trust committed to them of recording the entrances and exits of valuable members of the community; an instance of which rarely occurs in the Registers of later date throughout London, greatly to the honour of the incumbents of the last and present centuries.

The entry should have been John, son of William Lord *Sherard* and Lady Abigail, who was daughter of Cecil Cave, esq. This William was knighted by James I. 1622; and created Lord *Sherard* by his successor, Charles I. Collins mentions five sons by this marriage, but the name of John is not among them.

1640. Edward, son of Robert Grevile Lord Brooke, and of Dame Katharine his lady, born at Brooke-house, in Holborn, April, and baptized the same month.

The residence of this ancient family was situated at the corner of Brook-street and Holborn; where the name is still used to point out the extensive warehouses of Mr. Oldham, whose assortment of every description of ironmongery is very great indeed. Brooke-house was the mansion where Fulk Grevile, chancellor of the exchequer to James I. who created him Lord Brook of Beauchamp's-court, lost his life, at the age of 74, by the hands of an assassin. A servant, named Haywood, had lived with him the greater part of his time; from which circumstance, it might have been supposed, he would rather have defended than attempted his master's life; on the contrary, conceiving that he had not been sufficiently rewarded for his services, he suddenly plunged a sword into the back of the ancient Lord while they were together in a chamber; of which wound he died, Sept. 30, 1628. The execrable and unnatural monster, terrified at his own horrible deed, added to his guilt the crime of suicide, which he committed in another room immediately after.

* Lord *Sherard* had seven sons; of whom this John, who died an infant, was the youngest. See Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 346.

The Robert Lord Brook, whose son's baptism is recorded above, came to the title by virtue of the remainder in the patent of creation; for Fulk Grevile was a batchelor. He married Lady Catharine, daughter of Francis Earl of Bedford; whose son Edward died unmarried. Lord Brook commanded the parliamentary forces at the siege of Lichfield-clofe and cathedral, where he received a shot directly in his eye, which terminated his existence immediately, March 2, 1642.

1641, April. William, son of Sir Thomas Hatton and Dame Mary.

Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Rich, son of the Right Hon. Robert Lord Rich, earl of Warwick, and of Dame Mary his lady, born in Warwick-house, in Holborn, and was baptized July, in Warwick-house.

1660, Dec. Walter, son of Walter Hawksworth, esq. and of Alice his wife, was born in Sir William Brownlow's house, above Warwick-house, in High Holborn, November.

1661, Nov. John, son of Sir John Bucke, bart. and of Dame Mary his wife, near Hand-yard, in High Holborn, was born October.

Sir John was of the family of that name in Lincolnshire, and a descendant of the Sir John who was a high-spirited and courageous soldier in Elizabeth's wars in Holland and Spain, where his intrepidity obtained him the honour of knight-hood.

Sir John Buck was created a baronet in 1660; and Dame Mary, his second lady, was daughter of William Ashton, of Tingrey, Bedfordshire.

1661. Henry, son of Sir Thomas Mackworth, bart. and the Lady Anne his wife, in High Holborn, born and baptized in November.

The ruins of Mackworth Castle still remain, in Derbyshire. From this place the ancestors of the Mackworths derived their name. A Mackworth has rendered himself immortal by the assistance he afforded Edward the Black Prince in obtaining the victory of Poictiers, as one of the retinue of James Lord Audley.

Sir Thomas had a seat in Parliament for many years, as knight of the shire for the county of Rutland. Anne was his second wife, and daughter of Humphrey Mackworth, of Betton, Salop, esq. He died 1694.

1662. Henry, son of Sir John Bucke, bart. and the Lady Mary his wife, near Leaden-porch, in High Holborn, was born Oct. and baptized November.

1662-3. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Craven, knt. and bart. and of Theodosia his lady, born in Mr. Doughty's house, over against Gray's Inn-gate, and baptized Feb.

1662-3.

1662-3. Edward Henry, the son of Sir Francis Henry Lee, bart. and Eliz. his lady, at Warwick-house, in Holborn, was born Feb. and baptized by James Lambe, parson then of this church.

1663, Sept. Anne, daughter of Sir John Cloberry, knt. and Anne his lady.

1663, Oct. Barbara, daughter of Sir Robert Atkyns, knt. and Mary his lady.

1663-4, Feb. Jane, daughter of Sir Heneage Fetherstone, bart. and Dame Mary his lady, in Southampton-buildings.

1663-4, Feb. Charles, son of Sir Charles Pym, knt. and bart. and Dame Katharine his lady, in Hatton-garden.

1664, April. Theodofia, daughter of Sir Anthony Craven, bart. and Theodofia his lady.

1664, Sept. Mary, daughter of Sir John Bowles, and Eliz. his lady, deceased.

1666, Nov. Richard, son of Sir Robert Atkyns, knt. of the Bath, and Dame Mary, opposite the Turnstile, Holborn.

1668, April. Lucy, daughter of *Edward Stillingfleet*, and Eliz. his wife, in Hatton-garden.

1668-9. James, son of Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. rector of this parish, and Eliz. his wife.

1669, July. Charles, son of Sir Edward Turner, and Isabella, at his father's house, in Chancery-lane.

1670, March. John, son of Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. and Eliz. his wife.

1670, June. Robert, son of Sir Arthur Ingram, knt. and Anne his lady, Hatton-garden.

1671, April. Mary, daughter of Edward Stillingfleet, and Eliz. his wife.

1671-2, March. Robert, son of Sir Robert Dakers, knt. *Fetter-lane, opposite the White Cross tavern.*

1672, July. Lucy, daughter of Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. and of Elizabeth his wife, in Shoe-lane, near the Windmill. Quere, a *real* windmill, or the sign of a public-house? His curate, the reverend Edward Wells, lived at the parson-house at the same period.

1672, Dec. Edward, son of Sir Edward Rich, knt. and Mary his lady, from Chancery-lane.

1673, June. Hannah, daughter to Sir Arthur Ingram, and Anne his lady.

1673, Nov. Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Rich, knt. and Lady Mary.

1674, Nov. Thomas, son of Sir John Huxley, knt. and Honour his lady.

1674-5,

1674-5, Jan. James, son of Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. and Eliz. his wife, Amen Corner.

1674-5, Feb. Mary, daughter of Henry Saint John, esq. and the honourable the Lady Mary St. John, born in Warwick-house.

Henry St. John married Mary, second daughter of Robert Rich Earl of Warwick, and was created Viscount St. John by George I.

1675, March. John, son of Sir Arthur Ingram, and Anne his lady.

1675, May. George, son of Sir William Wiseman, bart. and Arabella his lady, Hatton Garden.

This is a very antient family; but the dignity of a baronet was first conferred on William Wiseman 1628. Lady Arabella was the daughter of Sir Thomas Hewit, of Pishiobury, Hertfordshire, bart. and Sir William's second wife, by whom he had *thirteen* children.

1675, Aug. Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Dakers, knt. and Mary his lady.

1675-6, March. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bowles, knt. and bart. and Mary his lady, at the Tobacco Roll, High Holborn.

1676, June. Anne, daughter of Sir John Huxley, knt. and Honour his lady.

1679. John, the son of Thomas Egerton, esq. third son to the Earl of Bridgewater, born and baptized February.

Collins in his account of this family says, that Thomas Egerton married *Hester*, only daughter of Sir John Bushbey, of Addington, Buckinghamshire.

1680, April. Anne, daughter of Edward Stillingfleet, D. D. and dean of St. Paul's, and Elizabeth his wife.

1681, Dec. Katharine, daughter of Oliver St. John, esq. and Mary his wife, Hatton Garden.

1684, Sept. Richard, the son of Sir Edward Chifenhall, knt. and Eliz. his lady.

1684-5, Jan. Sarah, daughter of Sir Roger Langley, bart. and Sarah his lady, Brook's-buildings. The first baronet of this family was Sir William Langley, of Stainton, in the county of York, and of Higham Gobion, Bedfordshire; to which dignity he was advanced 1641. Sir Roger was his only surviving son; who married three wives, of whom the above lady was the last. She was the daughter of John Neale, esq.

1686, May. Edward, son of Sir Edward Smith, bart. of *Suffex*, and Joan his lady. The new Baronetage calls the above lady *Jane*, daughter of Peter Vandeput, esq. The family is there described as of Hill-hall, *Essex*, and the infant Edward as successor to his father in the baronetcy.

1687, Aug. Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Legard, knt. and Mirabella his lady.

1687, Feb. Swinnerton, son of Sir John Dyer, bart. and Elizabeth his lady. This Swinnerton Dyer succeeded his father. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rowland Johnson, of Gray's Inn.

1689, March. Mary, daughter of Sir James Chamberlaine, and Margaret his lady, in Hatton Garden. Of the family feated at Wickham, Oxfordshire, an ancestor of which was lord chamberlain to Henry I. and from this circumstance the name is said to be derived. Another was Sir Thomas, chief justice of Chester. Sir James, third baronet, married Miss Margaret Goodwin, of Bodicote, Oxon.

1690, Aug. Johanna, daughter of Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, and Eliz. his lady, High Holborn.

1690, Sept. John, son of John Earl of Bridgwater, and Jane his lady. The Hon. John Egerton was the Earl's sixth son, page to the Duke of Gloucester, and died unmarried.

1691, Jan. William, son of Sir John Marshall, of Finchingfield, Essex, and Lucy his lady.

William, son of the Right Rev. John Lord Bishop of Norwich*, and Dame Dorothy his wife, was baptized at his house, in Hatton Garden, July 1692.

1692. Edward, son of Sir William Barkham, and Judith his lady.

1694, Feb. Owen, daughter of Sir Walter Young, and Owen his lady, Bedford-row. Sir Walter Yonge, as the name should have been spelt, the third baronet of this family, sat as representative for Honiton and Ashburton in five parliaments, in the reigns of Charles II. and William and Mary. He was many years a commissioner of the customs, and died 1731. His second lady was Miss Owen Williams, daughter of Sir Robert Williams, of Penthryn, Caernarvonshire, bart.

1694, April. Anne, daughter of Sir George Rivers, and Dorothy his lady, Red Lion-square.

I have not seen the registers subsequent to the above date, but have been informed that the name of Richard Savage is recorded as baptized in the year 1698; it will be proper therefore to give some account of this most extraordinary man, born of a mother unexampled in barbarity and malignity; who acknowledged him as the adulterous offspring of herself and the Earl Rivers, in order to procure a divorce from her husband, the Earl of Macclesfield.

* Dr. John Moore, at that time rector of St. Andrew's.

This lady, detesting her own act, revenged it on her innocent son, by treating him with the utmost cruelty; and, determining to involve her shame in obscurity, she placed the infant Richard with a poor woman in the parish of St. Andrew, in order that he might be supposed her child, and treated as such.

Earl Rivers would have acted the part of a father, by bequeathing him 6000*l*. but this unnatural Countess convinced him that Richard was dead.

It is said that she endeavoured to transport him to America; but the plan failed, and he was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Holborn.

After the decease of his supposed mother, Savage thought himself intitled to her effects; in searching of which he found certain letters that explained his birth, and the reasons for its concealment. Immediately upon this discovery he left his master; and endeavoured, with unavailing assiduity, to awake that maternal affection which every child has a right to expect from a parent. In this fruitless pursuit he expended all his little resources, and at length became a prey to absolute want.

It is said, in the Biographical Dictionary, that his maternal grandmother had placed him at St. Alban's grammar-school. It is to this circumstance that his undertaking the profession of an author is to be attributed, first exercised in a poem against Hoadly Bishop of Bangor.

Savage was extravagantly fond of theatrical representations, and attended them very constantly for several years. This partiality induced him to write for the stage; particularly the tragedy of Sir Thomas Overbury, which was composed in a most extraordinary manner, when he had neither lodging or other covering than the blue expanse of infinite space, and but little food; in short, it was written with borrowed pens and ink in the first shop whose master granted him admittance. He contrived however to have it produced, and his profits amounted to 200*l*. This play procured him several friends, who were sufficiently powerful to render him essential service; but that propensity to ill habits which is too often the attendant of genius led him into company and places very disagreeable to his patrons. In one of those dens of ill-fame, the bane of London youths, near Charing Cross, he became a party in a violent quarrel, which terminated in the death of a Mr. St. Clair or Sinclair; for this himself and a companion in iniquity were tried at the criminal court, and convicted of wilful murder. Such was the effects of even-handed Justice, who feels no weak and wavering pangs of compassion for the guilty, nor is she expected by the virtuous. But what shall we urge

for nature? The very mob who attend an execution to gratify an ungovernable curiosity, though they applaud the justice which brought the criminal before them, relent when they see him ready to expiate his crime with his life, and would to a man rush forward and lead the guilty wretch the path of mercy and forgiveness to his home. Such are the grand and sublime effects of the human mind when untainted by Vice, that rooted and unrelenting enemy of all happiness, who urges her victims to the very gulph and acmè of wickedness and infamy. To this acmè had the wretched Countess of Macclesfield arrived: Vice plunged her into the fathomless abyss, when she went to the royal fountain of forgiveness, and *forbad the pardon of her son*. But this modern Medea was counteracted by the *human female* Countess of Hertford, who obtained his pardon.

After his release, he determined to satirise his mother, or at least to threaten her into compounding with him. The plan succeeding, he was received into the family of Lord Tyrconnel, with a pension of 200*l. per annum*, on condition that he relinquished his design. If Mr. Savage had possessed one estimable quality, he would now have endeavoured to establish his character on a firm base, and continued to exercise the talents which produced his poem of the Wanderer, amidst the comforts and rational pleasures of affluence; but the stock was impure, Vice flowed from his mother's veins into those of his own: she impelled him into imprudence and licentiousness, and at last hunted him from a splendid home, from whence Lord Tyrconnel was obliged to expel him.

Revenge, another fiend, and companion to Vice, prompted "The Bastard, a poem." When the world read this, their justice applied it to the true object; and the miserable Countess felt the lash.

Savage solicited the patronage of the Queen, to whom he was indebted for his life, in a birth-day ode, entitled, "The Volunteer Laureat." This effusion procured him a pension of 50*l.* His manner of expending this sum has never been explained: he disappeared as soon as it was received, and emerged from his retreat penniless. The friends his politeness and wit afforded him exerted their influence with Sir Robert Walpole; but unsuccessfully. Savage revenged himself in a poem, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. VI. p. 225; from which the following lines are extracted, as a specimen of his satirical powers.

"Some seem to hint, and others proof will bring,
That, from neglect, my num'rous hardships spring.

II. "Seek

"Seek the *great man*!" they cry—'tis then decreed,
 In *him* if I court *fortune*, I succeed.
 What friends to second? who, for *me*, shou'd sue,
 Have int'rests, partial to *themselves*, in view.
 They own my matchless fate compassion draws,
 They all wish well, lament; but drop my cause.
 There are who ask no pension, want no place,
 No title wish, and would accept no grace.
 Can I entreat, they should for *me* obtain
 The least, who greatest for *themselves* disdain?"

The profligate may profit from this man's conduct: full of wit, the complete gentleman, a good poet, with men of genius for his friends, Mr. Savage preferred a life of disgrace and infamy, in conversation with those whose ideas must have been held in utter contempt by him, to the energetic effusions of the constellation of wits who flourished in his time. He preferred a filthy set of rags, in a cellar, surrounded by thieves and abandoned women, for his bed, rather than those of his patron, Lord Tyrconnel. And even of those rags and the cellar his wants deprived him at times. But a resource was at hand; a walk through the streets wearied him, and Nature will close the eyes of the exhausted wanderer upon a bench or pavement, or the ashes of a glass-house.

After the death of the Queen, his friends proposed to raise 50*l. per annum* for him, on condition that he would retire to some place where he might live in comfort and ease, far from the scenes of his profligate days. This he consented to, and set out for Wales with 15 guineas in his purse; but his evil genius still prevailing, he expended it all on the road; and, instead of a letter of thanks, Mr. Pope and his friends received a demand for more money, to enable him to reach his destination, fourteen days after his departure from London. At last he arrived in Wales; but not without partaking of the civilities of Bristol.

He resided a year there, and finished a tragedy which was begun in London. He made his wish of bringing it before the publick a reason for returning to the metropolis; but his benefactors, and particularly Mr. Pope, opposed his design, advising him to permit Thomson and Mallet to render it fit for representation; at the same time offering to receive the profits, from which they would transmit him a regular annuity or pension.

This proposal he rejected, and began his journey to London; but that perverseness which governed all his actions arrested his progress at Bristol; where he experienced, for a short period, a renewal of those civilities which his easy manners and wit had procured him from the inhabitants of that commercial city. They however proved insufficient to counteract the prejudices justly entertained against his imprudence, profligacy, and late hours; and he fell from the state of an agreeable companion, caressed and admired, into the neglected rake, ragged and penniless. To complete his misfortunes, the mistress of a coffee-house arrested him for 8l. No one would bail him; he was imprisoned; wrote a satire, intitled "London and Bristol delineated;" received a letter from Mr. Pope, charging him with ingratitude; replied to the charge; was seized with dejection of spirits, which terminated in a fever, and that in his death, Aug. 1, 1743, aged 46; and, to complete the scene, was buried at the jailer's expence, in St. Peter's church-yard.

The life of the wretched Richard Savage exhibits a most melancholy picture of depravity. His biographer tells us, he was a slave to his passions, which were easily excited; a warm friend, but an irreconcilable enemy; ungrateful, assuming, but a man of genius. His works were collected a few years past, and published by Evans the bookseller, in 2 vols. 8vo. with the Memoirs of Savage by Dr. Johnson prefixed.

"On Candlemas-day, 1709-10, Jona Ben Jacob Zeras, born at Sophia in Barbary, a learned Jew, was baptized in this church by the Bishop of Oxford; had the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of Chichester, for his godfathers; and the Countess of Plymouth to his godmother; and was christened John.

"He published on this occasion an address to the Jews, giving his reasons for leaving the Jews, and embracing the Christian religion."

MARRIAGES.

1598, May. Sir Christopher Haydon, knt. and Miss Anne Potes.

1598, Nov. Mr. Edward Coke, esq. the Queen's Majesty's attorney-general, and my Lady Elizabeth Hatton.

This *oracle* of the English law, an apt emblem of its uncertainty in some cases, was born at Mileham, in Norfolk; in which county his ancestors had flourished for

for 344 years previous to his birth, in 1550. He was of Trinity-college four years, and afterwards high steward of the university of Cambridge. From thence Mr. Coke went to Clifford's Inn, and subsequently to the Inner Temple. Six years close application rendered him so great a proficient that he was called to the bar, and read three years at Lyon's Inn; where his lectures were so much approved, that clients without number attended his chambers, to the rapid increase of his fortune. Which success enabled him to pay his addresses with effect to the rich heiress Bridget Paston, whose portion was 30,000*l.*, an enormous sum in those days, and equal to 120,000*l.* at present. The powerful relations of this lady, and the united riches of the two, were the introduction to numerous high and lucrative offices, for which his talents rendered him a fit possessor. Those were, recorder of Norwich and Coventry, member of parliament for the county of Norfolk, speaker of the Commons, solicitor general, attorney general, chief justice of the Common Pleas; and, at the age of 63, he was appointed lord chief justice of England.

Sir Edward Coke is said to have been of that sagacious turn, that, whatever disgrace or disappointment attended him, he was always ready to seize the first favourable opportunity of improving it to the utmost; and such was his skill in this way, that James I. used to compare him to a cat, who, whether thrown or dropped from an eminence, certainly alights upon his feet.

His colloquial powers obtained him his honours, and afterwards deprived him of them. Those were always exerted in a just cause; *for* the Court when employed in reforming abuses; but determinedly against it when creating them. He died Sept. 3, 1633, aged 83.

1604, Dec. Sir John Savile, knt. and my Lady Weston.

1611, Nov. George Douglas, knt. and Elinor Runnington, lady.

1613, July. Robert Dillon and Dorothy Hastings, *alias* Stewart, lady.

1620, June. Sir John Hales, knt. and Anne Ogle.

1621, Nov. Charles Blunt, knt. and Dorothy Wilde, lady.

1621, Feb. John Stafford, knt. and Anne Moody.

1628, May. Sir John Brooke, knt. and Frances Bamfylde.

1628, Jan. Sir Thomas Lucas and Anne Biron.

1629, Nov. Edward Hinde, knt. and Barbara Andrews.

1632, Dec. Edward Alford, knt. and Mary Coop, lady. Q. Cox.

1634.

1634, May. Edmund Earl of Suffex and Dame Elianor Lee, of Ditchley, Oxfordshire.

1649, Oct. Sir Horatio Townshend, knt. of Raynham, Norfolk, and Mary Lewkner.

1651. Thomas Cole, of Lisse, in the county of Southampton, esq. and Elizabeth Harvey, second daughter and co-heir of Sir Stephen Hervey, of Colton End, in the parish of Hardingstone, in the county of Northampton, knight of the Bath (deceased), and Dame Mary his wife, sole daughter and heir of Richard Morden, of Morton Merell, in the county of Warwick, esq. deceased. December.

1654, April. William Keith, earl marshal of Scotland, and Lady Anne Douglas, of this parish. Their banns were published in Newgate market.

“An agreement of intent of marriage between Mathew Dyott, of the city of Lichfield, and son of Sir Richard Dyott, of Lichfield, aforesaid, knight, and Mary Babington, now of this parish, and daughter of Zachary Babington, of Corborowe, in the county of Stafford, esq. was published on three Lord's-days, in the *public meeting place commonly called the church of St. Andrew's, Holborn*, June 1655.”

1655, June. Sir Maurice Williams, knt. and Jane *Mawhood*. Q.

1655, Aug. Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, bart. and the Hon. Margaret Spencer, daughter of the Right Hon. William Lord Spencer, deceased, and the Lady Penelope.

1655, Dec. Thomas Porter, esq. and Lady Anne, daughter of Mountjoy Earl of Newport.

1656, Sept. Richard Betenson, esq. son of Sir Richard Betenson and Albinia Wray, daughter of Lady Wray.

1656, Feb. The worshipful John Maynard, esq. serjeant at law, and the worshipful Mrs. Jane Awsten. The event thus recorded happened about one year after the escape of Mr. Serjeant from the vengeance of Cromwell, excited as follows. Mr. Cony, a merchant in the city of London, had certain goods, either to be exported or just imported, which were liable to duties imposed, at the Protector's instance, so arbitrarily and unjustly that hatred and abhorrence of his usurpation and tyranny began to be very general. The collector demanded them; Cony refused; the collector seized; and Cony prosecuted him at the common law. Serjeant Maynard was one of his counsel, and consequently an opponent of his

Mightiness

Mightiness the Protector. That he dared thus presume, was an offence beyond the tolerance of the tyrant; the Tower was his portion: which fortrefs had very nearly the honour of receiving the judges of the court upon the same occasion, when Cromwell was pleased to call *Magna Charta Magna f—ta*.

Serjeant Maynard was a member of the disgraceful parliaments of that period; and in 1660 one of the Council of State; part of whose proceedings and power will be best explained by the following proclamation, issued by the Council, March 29, 1660, extracted from the original *Mercurius Politicus*, “published by order.”

“The Council of State being intrusted in this interval of parliament with preservation of the public peace, and being well informed that some persons, from mistaken apprehensions of the temper of the army, do secretly attempt the debauching and alienating the affections of some of the army from that obedience and duty which they owe, and (as upon good grounds is hoped and believed) bear to the present authority, established by parliament, and to their superior officers in their army, have therefore thought fit hereby to declare and make known their great dislike of such proceedings, as tending and aiming at the disturbance of the peace of this commonwealth, and engaging it into new distractions and blood (now that such a door of hope is opened of deliverance and settlement); and do hereby charge and require all and every person and persons, of what sort or degree soever, whether belonging to any the armies of this commonwealth or others, to forbear at their uttermost perils all applications, of what kind soever, to any the officers or soldiers of the armies of the commonwealth, by way of agitating, or otherwise with design or endeavour, by word or act, to beget dissatisfactions in any such officers or soldiers towards the present government, or to withdraw them from their obedience to their superiors; or to make combinations or factions in the army, to the disturbance thereof, or endangering the peace of the nation.

“And the Council do hereby empower and require all officers, both military and civil, and all soldiers and others, upon certain information given them of any person or persons, contriving, advising, or prosecuting, any design or endeavour to the purposes aforesaid, forthwith to seize and secure every such person and persons, and him, and them, to bring or send in custody to the Council of State, to answer the same: and albeit the Council have reason to hope, that
every

every person concerned in the safety and public interest of the nation will be thereby sufficiently obliged to discover, and bring to condign punishment, all offenders of this kind; yet, for the better encouragement of all whom this may concern to be faithful to that duty which they owe to their country's peace, the council doth hereby declare and promise, that for every person who, upon due proof to be made, shall appear to have acted under the name of an agitator, or otherwise, for the mischievous ends and purposes aforesaid, there shall be allowed and paid out of the public treasury of this commonwealth, the sum of 10*l.* to the officer or officers, soldier or soldiers, who shall discover, secure, and bring or send in custody to the Council, any such person as aforesaid. And all officers, military and civil, are required, upon request made in that behalf, to be aiding and assisting in the apprehending, securing, and bringing in custody to the Council, all and every person and persons who may be justly charged with the crimes aforesaid.

“And the chief officers of the respective regiments, troops, and companies of the army, are required forthwith, after it shall come to their hands, to cause this proclamation to be published at the head of their regiments, troops, and companies, to the intent the same may be better taken notice of, and put into the more effectual execution. W. JESSOP, Clerk of the Council.”

1656, Feb. The Right Worshipful Sir James Whitlock, knt. and the *worshipful* Mrs. Mary Pritchard.

1666, March. Sir Francis Englefield, bart. and Dame Honoria O'Brien.

1657, Nov. Sir Robert Kemp and Mrs. Mary Sone.

1657, Dec. John Campbell, esq. son and heir of Sir John Campbell, bart. and Lady Mary Rich.

1657, Feb. Sir George Windham, knt. and Frances Percival.

“An agreement and intent of marriage between the worshipful John Ledger, esq. and the worshipful Mrs. Frances Widdrington, daughter unto the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Widdrington, knt. lord chief baron of his Highness's Exchequer, Aug. 1658.”

1663, Dec. Sir John Bolles (*Bowles*), of Southampton, in the county of Lincoln, knt. and bart. and Mrs. Elizabeth Pinsent, of this parish.

1667, Dec. The Hon. John Earl of Middleton and Martha Carew.

1667-8, March. John Kelyng, lord chief justice, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bassett.

1669,

1669. Sir Samuel Jones, knt. of Courtenhall, Northamptonshire, and Mary Tryon, of the same county.

1671, June. Sir Robert Williams, bart. and Frances White of St. Bride's.

1673, April. Heneage Earl of Winchelsea and the Lady Katharine Wentworth.

1687, July. William Lytton, knt. of Knaveworth, Herts, and Philippa Keling.

BURIALS.

The extreme length and importance of these registers oblige me to refer the reader to Stowe for the interments previous to their commencement, which some accident has limited to the year 1558; when the rector, churchwarden, curate, or clerk, made the ensuing entry.

“ Here beginneth the burialles *had* in the tyme of our most gracious Soverayne Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God, of Ingland, Fraunce, and Ireland, Queene, Defendor of the *ould auncient and Catholique* faithe, and *in* yearthe next and immediately under Christ, and principall member of his Church, and supream governoure of this realme, as well in all causes, as over all persons ecclesiastical or temporall; her rayne begynninge the xvii day of November, in the yeare of our Lord God 1558.”

1562, May. Sir Richard Goodriche, knt.

“ 1563, July 23. Here began the great plague.”

“ 1563-4, Feb. Here, by God's mercy, the plague did cease; whereof died in this parish, this year, to the number of four hundred, four score and ten.”

1571, Aug. Sir John Wetherington.

1602, John. Sir Thomas Tasborow.

1604, Nov. Sir Philip Parker.

1615, Feb. Sir Vincent Skinner, knt.

1621, March. Sir George Etherington, knt. of Yorkshire, out of Thomas Threlkill's house in Leaden Porch.

1642-3. Jane Smitheys, an antient lady, wife of Sir Arthur Smitheys, knt. died in William Smith's house, in Baldwin's Gardens, in Gray's Inn-lane. Jan.

1643. Nathaniel Tompkins, esq. who was executed July 5, at Fetter-lane end, in Holborn, being found to be one of the conspirators against this city, London, and was buried here 6th of the same.

This gentleman was one of the party who had espoused the cause of Parliament at the commencement of the dissension which was then widened into open war; but, finding that events not in their contemplation occurred, and that every thing disastrous would be their consequence, they determined to make all the retribution in their power; accordingly, some returned to their allegiance, and others, among whom was Mr. Tompkins, formed a plan for seizing upon some of the leading members of Parliament, storming the city, and recalling the King. The issue of this plot precedes my account of it: Mr. Chaloner was hanged; but Waller, the poet, lived on a pardon that cost him 10,000*l*.

1643, Nov. Sir Henry Ludlow, *knt.* died in his house next the Red Lion, in High Holborn. The Red Lion in 1624 was situated with the front to the street; but the back of the house opened into the fields. When Aggas made his map, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there was a row of houses from Cow-lane to about Ely-place, whose backs were open to the fields. All the East side of Gray's Inn-lane were fields, excepting a row of houses, which extended to a road from Oxford road to Clerkenwell, perhaps intended for Theobald's or King's road.

1643. Dame Lucy Fiennes, daughter of Lord Theophilus Fiennes, earl of Lincoln, died in his house in Chancery-lane, March; and carried away and buried in the country.

1645: Dorcas Clinton, *alias* Fiennes, a lady, sister to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lincoln, died in his house in Chancery-lane, and was buried thence in our church, Nov.

1645. Jaquelina Borough, daughter to the Lady Borough, died in William Ellis's house, in Gray's Inn-lane, Dec.

1645. Dame Susan, lady to the Right Hon. Robert Lord Rich, earl of Warwick, died Jan. and was buried at St. Lawrence's church, near Guildhall.

1645. *Philip* (Q. *Philippa*) Heale, daughter of Sir John Heale, of Devonshire, from Hand-yard, buried at Highgate.

1646. Frances Andrewes, daughter of the Lady Andrewes, died in the house the further end of Gray's Inn-lane, April. I believe this house, and one or two under the same roof, probably *but one* originally, is now standing, within a few doors of Liquorpond-street, on the East side of the lane. The architecture warrants the supposition: angular gables, projecting stories, with grotesque brackets or caryatides, and of timber and plaster.

1646.

1646, April. Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Earle, knt.

1646-7, Feb. Mary Mainwaring, daughter of Sir Edward Mainwaring, knt. in *Southampton Garden* buildings.

1646-7, March. Sir Mathew Boynton, knt. died at Highgate; buried in the church of St. Andrew's.

1647, Aug. Anne Brownlow, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, knt.

1647. Elizabeth Heneage, lady, wife of Sir George Heneage, knt. died in Dillington, Tinker's-house, near Rose Alley, High Holborn, Dec.; carried into Lincolnshite, to be buried.

1647-8, Feb. Sir Robert *Hoboarne*, knt. (Q. Hepburn?), counsellor, of Lincoln's Inn, buried there.

1649. Sir Robert Bennet, knt. died in his house at Windsor, and was buried there, Feb.

1649, June. Mary Andrewes, lady, wife of Sir John Andrewes, knt.

1650, April. Sir James Evington, knt.

1650, June. Ann, daughter of Sir William Andrewes, knt.

1650. Alexander Rigby, one of the barons of the Exchequer, died at his house in Ely-rents, in Holborn, Aug. and was buried in Lancashire.

1650, Dec. Charles, son of Sir Richard Stone, knt.

1650-1, Jan. Dame Alice Minshaw, wife to Sir Richard Minshaw, Fullwood's-rents.

1650-1, Jan. John, son to Sir Mathew Boynton, deceased.

1650-1, March. Sufanna Wiseman, wife of Sir Richard Wiseman.

1650-1, March. Sarah, daughter to Sir Charles Dallison.

1651, March. Thomas Teasdale, esq. counsellor, of Gray's Inn, murdered in his chamber, in the night.

Dame Elizabeth Richardfon, late wife to Sir Thomas Richardfon, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, died in Covent Garden, and was buried in this church, April 1651.

1651, Sept. Sir George Greenfield, knt.

1651, Oct. Sir John Hales, knt.

Richard Cresheld, serjeant at law, sometime one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, died in Serjeant's Inn, buried Jan. 1651-2.

1652, May. Sir William Fenwick, knt.

Sir William Langley, knt. and bart. died in Mr. Threckell's house, High Holborn, Aug.

Twenty-three of the unfortunate persons who lost their lives at the fatal vespers at the Blackfriars were of this parish. Further particulars will be found under the account of St. Andrew Wardrobe.

The recent registers, it will be recollected, were not submitted to my perusal.

1559 28 baptisms. From that period to March 23, 1624-5, 6807; and from that year to 1642, 7086.

Burials, 1603, 1423.

1604, 213.

1625, 2104.

From the commencement of the registers to 1648 there were 15,540 interments. 1643, 449.

Buried, from Sept. 30, 1538, to Dec. 31, 1584, 6233 persons; of which 172 were from the inns of court, and 5 of Chancery; and 83 lords, ladies, knights, esquires, and gentlemen.

"The parochie of St. Andrewes, Holborn. Memorandum, ther is of howfeling people within the parishe the number of m. fix.

"Sir Nicholas Burton is person of the feid churche, and his personage is by yere xvii.; and that no preste is founde to serve the cure besydes the feid person, but the feid chauntery prieste, to whom he giveth for his paynes, yerely, xls.*."

According to the return to Parliament in 1710, the parish then contained, 1 chapel, 1 Presbyterian meeting, 5000 families, and 30,000 persons.

In 1800 there were 623 inhabited houses, 16 uninhabited, 1,444 families, 2,649 males, 2,862 females, 4,511 persons.

* Ex certif. in Londonia et Middlesex de anno 1 Ed. VI. in archivo Augmentationum; Madox's Collections, No. 4527.

MONUMENTS.

In the North-east angle of the church, and above the galleries, where all the memorials are placed in St. Andrew's, is a handsome tablet,

"To the memory of Edward Bootle, esq. serjeant at law, and attorney general to the duchy of Lancaster. He departed this life January 21, 1752, aged 56. And also to the memory of Sarah his wife. She was daughter of Thomas Dawson, esq. merchant in York, and lord mayor of that city in 1703. She died October 20, 1753, aged 50.

"This monument was erected by order of their brother, Robert Bootle, esq."

The next is a neat tablet, adorned with Corinthian pillars, to the memory of Thomas Manningham, S. T. P.; but the inscription is utterly illegible.

A tablet to William Horsnell, 1657, aged 82.

A small one, with cherubim, inscribed,

"Non procul ab hoc loco juxta latus uxoris suæ Mariæ deponitur Robertus Catterall, civis et pharmacopola Londinensis. Vir omni virtute, et summâ pietate ornatus; a suis semper summo cum honore memorandus colendusque. Vivus, egregium arti suæ decus contulit; mortuus, desiderium sui bonis omnibus, præfertim pauperibus, reliquit. Obiit 4^{to} die Decembris, ætatis 57, A. D. 1714.

Monumentum hoc, memoriæ patris sui amantissimi, et pietatis mœstitiæque suæ testimonium, lugens posuit filius."

On the South wall, David Knight, 1679, aged 48.

A very small and plain tablet:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Charles Lechmere, esq. who died May 1, 1791, aged 74 years; and of Anne his wife, who died April 26, 1772, aged 58 years.

"Thomas Lechmere, esq. brother of Charles Lechmere, esq. died April 8, 1772, aged 57; and Elizabeth his wife died March 1, 1779.

"Beneficii non immemor hoc monumentum posuit J. Coore."

Dorothy

Dorothy Gryme, 1681, aged 60.

Robert Barcroft, 1679, aged 40.

Mary Husband, 1706, aged 52.

In the South-east corner, an inlaid tablet,

“To the memory of Mr. Joseph Wright, late of Charles-street, Hatton-street, goldsmith, who died May 29, 1785, in the 59 year of his age; who, as a generous benefactor, left to the rector and churchwardens of this parish, in trust, the sum of 600l.; the interest of which is to be given to three poor men and three poor women, *viz.* decayed housekeepers, every Easter Monday, in the vestry-room of this parish, for ever.”

On the East wall, a tablet,

“Sacred to the loved and revered memory of Anthony and Mary Cocke, of this parish. He died Jan. 1744, aged 45; and she in January 1765, aged 63. They were deservedly esteemed and beloved in their lives, and in their deaths sincerely lamented; and are both buried in the vault of this church.”

Christopher Lord Viscount Hatton erected the large building on the East side of Hatton-street, for a chapel; which is 79 feet in length, and 49 feet, 6 inches, in breadth.

This structure, with a house and a yard on the East side of it, were, by an act of the 3d and 4th of William and Mary, vested in Simon Bishop of Ely, and his successors, for ever.

Many strong but unsuccessful efforts were made in the reign of Queen Anne to convert it into one of the fifty new churches. It is now rented for the charity-children of the parish.

The parsonage, or, in more familiar terms, the rectory, is an exceeding good house, in a dry and well-built court, named after the Patron Saint of the parish, at the West end of the church.

One of the workhouses belonging to this parish is in Shoe-lane; over the door of entrance into which is some curious carving, but almost obliterated by frequent painting. It is however to be discovered, that it represented the Resurrection, and, I should imagine, in a style of some excellence.

There

There is also another workhouse, which is badly situated, on the East side of Gray's Inn-lane, North of Liquorpond-street, in a crowded neighbourhood of the most filthy description.

Almost immediately before it, in Gray's Inn-lane, are alms-houses for poor men and women; four of the former, and six of the latter: who have, according to the "New View of London, 1708," 6l. *per annum* each, a load of coals, and cloathing every second year.

The following inscriptions are over the doors at present:

"This alms-house was erected and endowed by Alexander Stafford, esq. in the year 1633, for the maintenance of 10 poor people, *viz.* 4 men and 6 women, being all unmarried, and inhabitants of that part of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn which lieth above the bars. To which Mr. John Wright, his executor, added very considerably. The said Alexander Stafford, esq. gave 30l. a year for ever towards the further relief of 14 poor women belonging to an alms-house at Frome Selwood in Somersetshire, being the place of his birth."

"Mr. Rich White, late of Baldwin Gardens in this parish, who died Oct. 24, 1748, left by his will 500l. the interest of which, for ever, to be applied for the better support of the poor inhabitants of these alms-houses."

The same work mentions *Hog Island* alms-houses as situated in this parish, near the fields leading from Gray's Inn-lane to Sir John Oldcastle's. They were four rooms, for as many poor widows, who received 4l. *per annum*, and cloathing every other year, from a gentleman then living, named Read.

The parish possesses large and excellent burial-ground, on the East side of Gray's Inn-lane, nearly opposite Guildford-street, where the bodies of the deceased rest unmixed with each other at present; while the surfaces of the yards North and South of the church in Holborn form a mass of human fragments, disgusting to the eye, and pernicious to the air.

Shoe-lane is a dark and unpleasant lane, extending North and South between Fleet-street and Holborn, inhabited at present by many respectable tradesmen, whose manufactories are a great inconvenience to the neighbouring large and elegant houses, late Thavies Inn. This will be admitted when I mention, that streams of fire, and volumes of smoke, rush from some of their chimneys in torrents, blackening the fair face of day.

Mr.

Mr. Barton informs me that the rectory house was painted in August or September; and, in the following April the white had become a deep lead colour. To this we may add the din from the hammers of the shops of at least ten copper-smiths and copper-plate makers. Yet, we find that Shoe-lane was once a place fit for the residence of knights, if not lords, and a bishop.

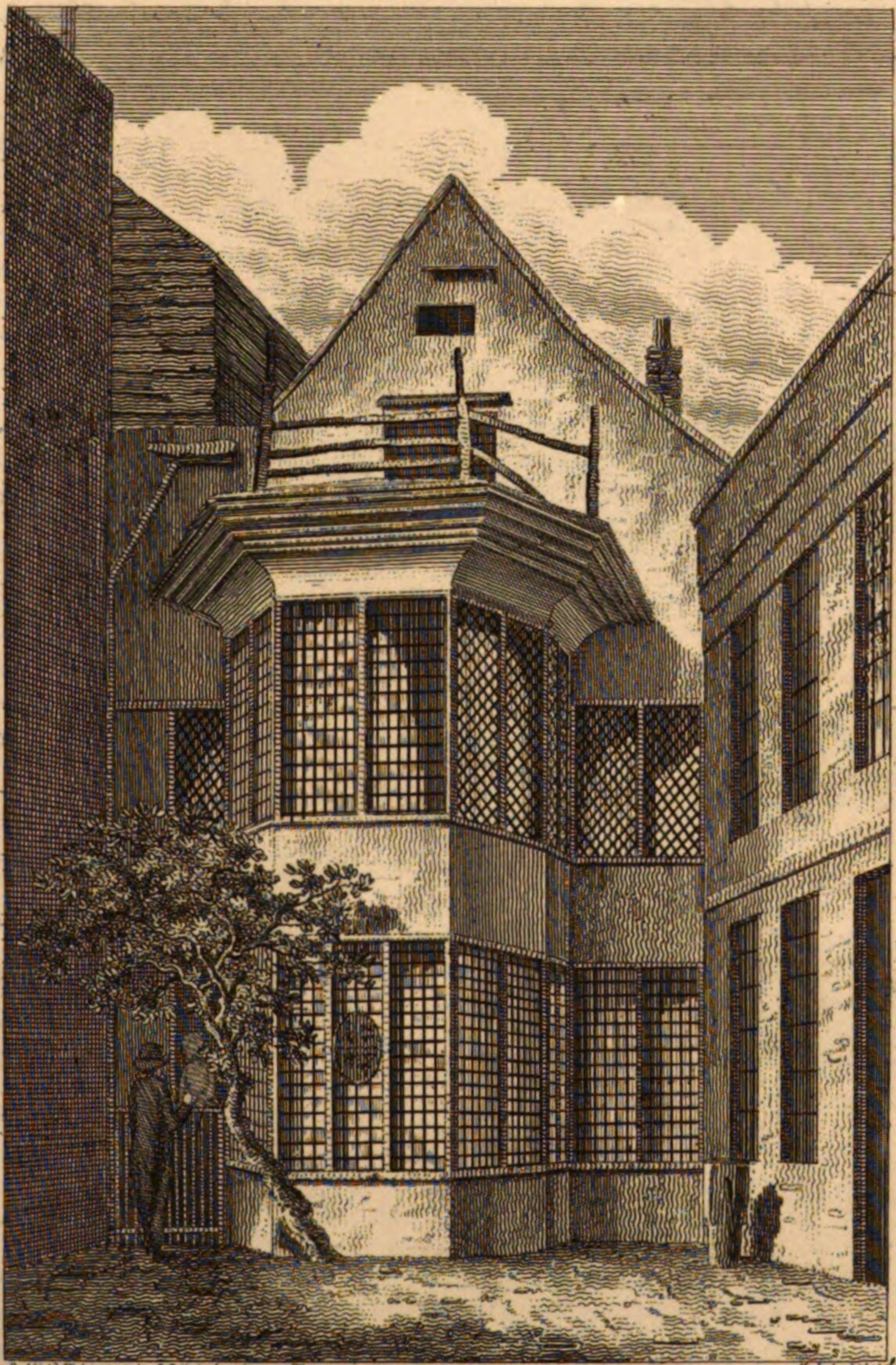
There is a parchment amongst the rolls in the Tower, dated 40 Edward III. "Paviagium pro Faitour-lane, Shoe-lane, et Chancerie-lane;" so that the way was solid, if not clean, many centuries past.

Stowe says, "In this Shooe-lane, on the left hand [walking from Holbourn], is an old house called Oldborne-hall: it is now letten out in divers tenementes."

Aggas's map represents all the ground from Shoe-lane to Chancery-lane as gardens, with trees and shrubs; but long before his time part of this space belonged to the fee of Bangor: which will be found from the following article in the Catalogue of Patent Rolls. "48 Ed. III. Rex amortizavit Ep'o Bangoren' in successione unum messuag. unam placeam terræ, ac unum gardinum, cum aliis ædificiis, in Shoe-lane, London." The situation of this messuage, place, other buildings, and the garden, is directly at the back of St. Andrew's-court, and at the South-east corner of St. Andrew's church-yard; and there was the town residence of the bishops for many ages, till the reign of Charles I.; after whose decease, and in the reign of Cromwell, Parliament thought proper to restrain the number of buildings then erecting; whose Journals mention, that "Sir John Barkstead, knt. in 1647, purchased of the trustees, for sale of bishops' lands, the reversion of a messuage, with the appurtenances, situate near Shoe-lane, called Bangor-house, after a term, for years then unexpired, with some waste ground, in length 168 feet, and in breadth 164 feet, intending to build on it." They assign, as a reason for an exemption in his favour, that the place was "both dangerous and noisome to the passengers and inhabitants."

The ground is now in possession of the fee; and Mr. Barton informs me, that in his juvenile days he well remembers a garden, with lime trees, and a rookery, whose site is usurped by some very disagreeable erections. Thus, by degrees, the palace and its domains degenerated into the wretched hovels which are represented in the annexed plate. The ceilings of some rooms in the front house next the bell were about thirty years ago ornamented with arms and crests.

Holborn



Published Feb: 1805. by J. P. Knapton, Somerset Town.

Bangor House

Holborn is an irregular long street, narrow and inconvenient at the North end of Fleet-market, but widening from Shoe-lane, up the hill, Westward; thence to Middle-row, or the South end of Gray's Inn-lane, it is an excellent broad and dry place, or oblong-square. In the additional act for rebuilding London, 1670, it is enacted, "that the passage to Holborn-bridge is too strait and narrow, incommodious for the many passengers daily using and frequenting the same, and is therefore necessary to be enlarged; that it may be lawful for the Mayor, &c. to make it run in a bevil line from a certain timber house on the North side thereof, named the Cock, to the Swan-inn, on the North side of Holborn-hill." I cannot help recommending, as an improvement absolutely necessary to render those on Snow-hill complete, that the houses should be removed, on each side of the way, from St. Andrew's church to Fleet-market, leaving the street of an equal width to Middle-row, which is an intolerable obstruction, and *should* disappear immediately. The articles already quoted from the registers show the ancient consequence of Holborn as the residence of people of importance; and various evidences point out others, particularly the Earl of Bath's Inn and the Inns of Court. Besides, it contained an hospital for the poor; a cell to the house of Clugny in France, suppressed with the Priories Alien. This building is thus casually mentioned in Cotton's Records of Parliament. 50 Edward III. the Commons complained of various enormities committed by the Pope, and say, that the collector of his Peter's pence kept a house in London, with clerks and officers, as if it had been one of the King's own solemn courts, and that he sent to Rome annually about 20,000 marks: "For better information hereof; and namely, touching the Pope's collector, for that the whole clergy, being obedient to him, dare not him displease, it were good that Sir John Strenfall, *parson of St. Botulph's in Holborn*, may be sent for, who had served him five years." It is barely noticed by Bishop Tanner*.

According to Dr. Stukeley and Mr. J. Booth, vol. I. p. 149, of *Archæologia*, the Black Swan-inn, alluded to in a preceding paragraph, must have been one of the most antient and magnificent places for the reception of travellers in London. The Doctor indeed decides that it was erected as early as the Conquest; which opinion was almost indisputably confirmed by a stone found at the time of its

* *Notitia Monastica*, p. 319.

demolition, May 4, 1756, sculptured with the Arabic numerals 1144, and under them with the Roman XII.

This stone was surrounded by other stones, bricks, and chalk, so firmly cemented together that it was difficult to separate them. Those eminent antiquaries supposed that it came from some of the quarries in the county of Surrey. It was 18 inches long, 9 wide, and 4 thick.

ELY PALACE.

The manor of Ely place, in Holborn, has been held by the bishops of that see from time immemorial. Stowe states that William de Luda, who died in 1297, bequeathed it to his successors, on condition that his immediate successor should pay 1000 marks, as a fund for the support of three chaplains for the chapel there; but gives no account how Luda obtained the manor: whether by inheritance or purchase, or indeed whether he was the first bishop of Ely who possessed it*.

Bishop John Hotham, added six messuages, two cellars, and 40 acres of land, in the parish of St. Andrew, to this bequest, by patent 9 Edward III. and died 1336.

But Thomas Arundell was the prelate who expended the greatest portion of his revenues on the palace; and I suppose we are indebted to him for the beautiful but solitary fragment now left for the admiration of the antiquary and man of taste, the product of an architect familiar with the rich fancy of the Edwardian style, fully indulged in the grand East window, which I have contributed my part to rescue from oblivion.

The chronicles of various authors will point out many occurrences which happened in this palace during the long term it served as the town residence of its reverend possessors; but I do not recollect to have seen the most extraordinary event in the history of Ely palace at all noticed, and am therefore pleased to give an account of the transactions alluded to from the best authority; which is, the manuscript brief, or case, presented to the highest legal power in England, in order to obtain a decree.

* Pennant says that Kirkby, bishop of Ely, who died 1290, bequeathed several messuages, and that Luda purchased others.



W. H. Stiles del.

Published Jan 1 1865 by J. P. Macdonald Toronto

Ely Chapel

It will be necessary to commence the narrative with a slight sketch of the life of Lord Chancellor Hatton, who was the cause of infinite loss and trouble to the bishops of Ely for upwards of an hundred years.

Christopher Hatton was the youngest of three sons of William Hatton of Holdenby, descended from the Norman Viscount of Constantine, and Alice Saunders of Haringworth, Northamptonshire, his lady.

Young Hatton was entered at one of the inns of court, where he was suffered to study the laws of his country for his amusement, as a gentleman lawyer, without any view to advantage from the profession.

In the midst of this pursuit, he had the good fortune to please Queen Elizabeth, who was an amateur in masculine attractions, of which it seems Mr. Hatton possessed many, both in person and movements, exhibited before her at court as a masked dancer. Those were certainly his introduction to the places of gentleman pensioner, gentleman of the privy chamber, captain of the guard, vice chamberlain, a member of the privy council, and lord chancellor, &c.

It is to Lord Chancellor Hatton's infinite credit that he is universally allowed to have deserved all the honours and offices his mistress lavished on him. If the Queen's eye was pleased with his corporeal perfections, she appears to have been equally so with his mental qualifications, and he is one of the many proofs she gave of her penetration in the choice of her great state officers. His decrees were unexceptionable, and his speeches full of humility and argument, easy of access, and, in short, the keeper of the Queen's conscience. His prudence we shall not insist upon, as that slept when he suffered himself to become a debtor to her Majesty, who, his situation might have informed him, never forgave a debt. That ungenerous and avaricious spirit cost the Chancellor his life. He owed the Queen a large sum; she demanded it; he could not raise it; probably Elizabeth reproached him with her former kindness; which was more than his spirits could endure without retiring to the heart; and that too failing, poor Hatton fled to that unknown world where the just are assembled, leaving the Queen in despair that the relief she brought him with her own hands was without efficacy; and bitterly regretting the loss of an upright judge and counsellor. This event occurred Nov. 20, 1591.

“ 18 Elizabeth, March 20. Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, granted to Christopher, afterwards Sir Christopher Hatton, the gate-house of the palace (except

two rooms, used as prisons for those who were arrested, or delivered in execution to the bishop's bailiff; and the lower rooms, used for the porter's lodge), the first court-yard within the gate-house, to the long gallery, dividing it from the second; the stables there; the long-gallery, with the rooms above and below it, and some others; 14 acres of land, and the keeping of the gardens and orchards, for 21 years, paying at Midsummer-day, a red rose for the gate-house and garden, and for the ground 10 loads of hay, and 10*l. per annum*; the bishop reserving to himself and successors free access through the gate-house, walking in the gardens, and gathering 20 bushels of roses yearly; Mr. Hatton undertaking to repair and make the gate-house a convenient dwelling. This lease was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

19 Elizabeth, May 25. Her Majesty granted a commission to the Bishop of London, Lord Chief Justice Wray, &c. in which she stated her doubts concerning the validity of this lease, and her wish that the sums expended by Mr. Hatton might be secured to him by the Bishop's granting an estate in the premises to him and his heirs till Cox or his successors should repay the money, commanding them from time to time to report to her the sums issued by Hatton.

June 12, same year. Depositions of these expenditures were taken, which amounted to 1897*l. 5s. 8d.*

Sept. 10. Cox, by deed-poll enrolled in Chancery, granted to Sir Christopher Hatton that he had disbursed considerable sums, admitted the Queen's doubts; and submitted to grant to the Queen, her heirs or assigns, all the several pieces of ground partially built upon the premises, the orchard, garden, &c. with a clause of resumption, on payment of 1897*l. 5s. 8d.* as above.

20 Elizabeth, June 20. The Queen issued her letters patent, conveying the grant to Sir Christopher Hatton, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich.

23 Elizabeth. Cox died.

28 Elizabeth, Nov. 29. Hatton, by deed, covenanted to stand seised (*inter alia*) to his own use for life; for 10 years after to others for payments of debts and legacies; then to his first, second, and third sons, in tail remainder; to the daughters in tail remainder; to William Newport, *alias* Hatton, son of his sister Dorothy, and his heirs, until they attempted by fine or recovery to make any discontinuance of the premises. The like remainder to John Hatton of London and his heirs, with the same exceptions; remainder to Thomas Hatton and his heirs for ever, with power of revocation for Sir Christopher.

34 Elizabeth,

34 Elizabeth, Aug. 29. By inquisition after the death of Sir Christopher Hatton, lord chancellor, deceased, he was found to be seised in fee of the premises, having died without issue, by which they came to Sir William Hatton.

36 Elizabeth. Sir William married Lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter to the Earl of Exeter. *In the same year the premises (inter alia) were extended, to satisfy a debt of 42,139l. 5s. due to the Queen from Sir Christopher Hatton;* whose rental amounted to no more than 717l. 2s. 11d. including Hatton garden, valued at 10l. *per annum* at his decease.

37 Elizabeth. Sir William obtained a grant of the extent, in the names of Sir William and Francis Tatelus; obtained possession, made his will, and left Lady Elizabeth executrix. He died 38 Elizabeth, without issue male; upon which the premises went to John Hatton, according to the intail.

42 Elizabeth. Martin Heaton was made bishop of Ely.

3 James I. John Hatton died, and Sir Christopher, his son, obtained an act of parliament for the enabling him to dock the intail and remainder, and to sell any part of the premises, settled 38 Elizabeth, *ut supra*, for payment of Chancellor Hatton's debts, as effectually as any tenant in tail might do, notwithstanding the said clause of perpetuity, with a saving of all rights, &c.

6 James. Sir Christopher Hatton, last named, after the passing the said act, levied a fine, and suffered a common recovery of the premises; and, for 4000l. consideration, paid by Sir Edward Coke, declared the use thereof, trustees for the said Lady Elizabeth Hatton and her heir.

1609. Lancelot Andrewes,

1618. Nicholas Felton,

1628. John Buckeridge,

} bishops.

1631. Francis White. All the said several bishops made their several claims to the redemption of the premises, and complained to the archbishop and bishops of the detainment thereof from them; but never commenced any suit for the recovery thereof.

Trinity Term, 7 Charles I. Sir Edward Coke and the said Lady Elizabeth, then his wife *, levied a fine of the premises to trustees for the Lady and her heirs.

1638. The Lady Elizabeth proposed to sell and convey the premises to Charles I.; but his Majesty, being informed by his counsel and Archbishop

* Married 1598; see before, p. 216.

Laud of the title and the fee of Ely's right thereunto, broke off the treaty, and refused to proceed in the purchase.

1638. Matthew Wren preferred his bill in the Court of Requests against Lady Hatton, for redemption.

Jan. 14 following, the Lady Hatton, standing out all contempts, *was committed to the Fleet, for not answering the bill.*

15 Charles. The Court, assisted with the two Chief Justices, declared the Bishop had a right to redeem the premises, though no express proof was made of her having notice of the said lease or grant, and though she proved 9000*l.* expended about the premises.

1640. The Bishop of Ely was committed to the Tower; and the Commons set aside all the proceedings in the Court of Requests; and voted the Lady Hatton's title good against the Bishop.

This vote was founded upon the report of Mr. Whitelock; who resolved with the committee, after recapitulating the above particulars, that in the proceedings in the Court of Requests, in the case between the Bishop of Ely and the Lady Elizabeth Hatton, there had been an unnecessary delay of justice since the hearing of that cause, to the prejudice of Lady Elizabeth Hatton: That the Lady Elizabeth Hatton is a purchaser upon valuable consideration, and had no notice of the pretended trust in the petition mentioned; and hath, since her purchase of the house and lands in the said petition expressed, expended great sums of money in building, repairing, and improving thereof: That the estate of the said Lady Elizabeth Hatton, in the said house and lands, being good in law, is not redeemable in equity, nor subject to the said pretended trust.

“That the bill depending in the Court of Requests ought to be dismissed upon the merits of the cause*.”

19 Charles. The Lady Hatton, by lease and release, conveyed the premises to Thomas Pinson, in fee, to the use of her will.

1645. The Lady Hatton, by will, devised the premises to Dudley Lord North, Denzel Hollis, Sir C. Wray, and their heirs, in trust (after several estates and terms for life determined), for Christopher Viscount Hatton in tail; remainder to the Earl of Exeter, in fee.

* Journals, June 7, 1641.

1646. The Lady Hatton died; she, and they under whom she claimed, having received the said 1897l. 5s. 8d. with advantage, by the rent and profits of the premises; for which, in less than three years time, the Duchess of Richmond paid, in fine and rent, 3500l.

1650. The late usurpers of bishops' lands allowed the Lord Hatton's title to the premises; and since, he mortgaged several parts of the premises for several terms; viz. for 200 and 1000 years; which were assigned to James and John Cletherow, merchants, for 5000l. owing thereon.

It will be proper to shew, from the Journals of the House of Commons, the uses made of Ely-palace at this eventful period.

1642-3, Jan. 3. The palace was this day ordered to be converted into a prison, and John Hunt, serjeant at arms, appointed keeper during the pleasure of the House. He was at the same time commanded to take care that the gardens, trees, chapel, and its windows, received no injury. A sufficient sum for repairs was granted from the revenues of the fee.

1660, March 1. Ordered, that it be referred to a committee to consider how and in what manner the said widows, orphans, and maimed soldiers, at Ely-house, may be provided for and paid for the future, with the least prejudice, and most ease to the nation; and how a weekly revenue may be settled for their maintenance; and how the maimed soldiers may be disposed of, so as the nation may be eased of the charge, and how they may be provided of a preaching minister.

March 13. 1700l. was voted for the above purpose, and for those at the Savoy; and certain members of the committee were named, to inquire into the receipts and expenditure of the keepers of the hospitals.

“Viscount Hatton levied a fine and suffered a recovery of the premises 1654.”

1662. Matthew Bishop of Ely, being restored to his see, exhibited his bill in Chancery (as he had done before the war in the Court of Requests) against the Lord Hatton and others, for the redemption of the premises; to which bill the Lord Hatton pleaded, and demurred, the said fines, settlement, and purchase, without notice; but the Court, assisted by the Lord Chief Justice Bridgeman, over-ruled the plea and demurrer.

The Lord Hatton, at this time *pendente lite*, began to build Hatton Garden, and the said 14 acres close, into tenements as they now are; and though he and his workmen were served with injunctions, they, in contempt of all process
carried

carried on the building; and, taking advantage of the Bishop's death, completed them.

The bishops in succession suffered every species of inconvenience and mortification through the unfortunate lease. The gate-house was taken down, and great part of the dwelling, and their lordships were compelled to enter the apartments reserved to their use by the old back-way; several of the cellars, even under the rooms they occupied, were in possession of tenants; and those intermixed with his own, all of which had windows and passages into the cloisters.

One half of the crypt under the chapel, which had been used for interments, was then frequented as a drinking place, where liquor was retailed; and the intoxication of the people assembled often interrupted the offices of religion above them.

Such were the encroachments of the new buildings, that the Bishop had his horses brought through the great hall, for want of a more proper entrance.

According to this Case, Bishop Cox was very averse to granting Hatton the lease, but was threatened into the measure by the *mild* Queen Bess; who had once sworn to *unfrock* a prelate, and was spirited enough to box the ears of a lord and general. After Cox's death, her Majesty thought fit to keep the fee void for twenty years, during which time it had suffered greatly by exchanges: so much so that it was with some difficulty a priest could be found who would accept it. Heaton ventured, and carefully avoided exasperating the creditor of the Hatton family. His successor was too poor to pay the money disbursed on the premises.

Andrewes determined to clear off the incumbrances, but he was translated to Winchester. His successor was poor; but Wren tendered the money, and entered his suit; which so convinced the Lady Hatton she must relinquish possession, that she had begun to take up the water-pipes, and remove the fruit-trees, when the Long Parliament settled every thing in her favour.

The antient hall is said to have been 74 feet in length, with six windows; but I am unable to give a description of any part of the palace from the views extant: they are all evidently inaccurate, compared with the chapel yet remaining, which was dedicated to St. Etheldreda.

The premises fell into ruin and neglect, and continued so till an act of parliament was procured, in 1772, enabling the fee to dispose of the whole. Thus, after a possession of 482 years Ely-house and the reserved grounds were conveyed

veyed to the Crown for 6500*l.* and an annuity of 200*l.* payable to the Bishop of Ely and his successors for ever; and the town residence of the prelates transferred to Dover-street.

The site and materials were purchased by the late Charles Cole, esq.* a very eminent architect and builder, and one of the deputy surveyors of the Crown, who distinguished himself by his judgment and skill in stopping a breach in the basin of Virginia Water, in Windsor-park, when it overflowed the Bagshot road after 1768. He built Ely-place, of which he was proprietor, and to which the original chapel of the palace serves as a place of worship.

Ely-place and Ely-chapel are the representatives of the name and substance of this once magnificent episcopal residence. The former is an uniform street, of excellent houses, extending some distance Northward from Holborn; but not a thoroughfare: it is even inclosed at night, by handsome iron gates at the South end.

In this place, on the West side, and sunk from view, as if intentionally, is Ely-chapel; which will not require a description, if the reader will examine the annexed plate. There are five windows in the length. That of the West end differs from the East, shewn in the plate; but it is hidden by a gallery and a neat little organ. This window of four mullions, with cinquefoil arches, and above them a circle, filled with three roses and two quatrefoils, is the only part which admits light at present. I have ventured to exclude the galleries, pews, desk, pulpit, &c. as they are, though neat, totally different from the Gothick, as it will be perceived the cornice and ceiling are.

The chapel, I am informed, is held upon lease, by Mrs. Faulkner†, who provides the officiating preachers for Sundays, according to the established ritual.

GRAY'S INN.

This antient and honourable seat of men learned in the laws of their country occupies a very large extent of ground on the North side of Holborn; which commences on the West side of the lane named from the Society, and proceeds westward to the backs of the houses in Bedford-row. The principal entrance is

* Mr. Cole died of the gout in his stomach, Feb. 24, 1803, aged 65; see the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXIII. pp. 189, 280.

† Relict of the Rev. William Elisha Faulkner, lecturer of St. Giles's in the Fields, who rented this chapel, where he preached till his death, Nov. 8, 1798, of a malignant fever, which carried off his youngest son four days after, and from which his wife and maid servant barely escaped. A volume of sermons was printed by subscription, for the benefit of his widow and surviving sons. Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVII. pp. 998, 1082.

from Holborn; where their domains are excluded from view by a collection of old houses, built in fifty various forms, not one of which is elegant, nor even tolerable, except Gray's Inn Coffee-house; but that is handsome, and much frequented.

Theobald's-road is the Northern boundary; where a tall brick wall, partially set with iron railing, enviously conceals the groves and garden within, which are highly pleasing, rural, and very large. The entrance to those is from a contemptible court, not worth mentioning, except that it contains a rich gate and piers, that, if removed to Theobald's-road, would make an excellent and grand termination to the opposite spacious John-street. Such an improvement would cost but little, and give consequence to the Society.

I shall recur to the Holborn entrance, for the purpose of condemning it, and respectfully suggesting how extremely disagreeable it must appear to *strangers*, who enter the courts of Gray's Inn through a filthy arch, constantly wet and dirty, beset with japanned ware, walking sticks, and shoe-blacks, without even one foot of flag-stone, to keep them from the filth in the midst. We Londoners are used to it, and callous. I believe that it is peculiar to Holborn-court to have the refuse-water of the kitchens thrown before the doors of chambers. Having condemned, let me do justice. The square and remaining passages are perfectly clean and dry; the buildings of which are comfortable, convenient, and entirely destitute of architectural decorations. Those now erecting will be very much of the same description.

The chapel and hall form the division between Holborn-court and Gray's Inn-square. The former is at the East end of the latter; and is indeed so entirely plain that a description will be accomplished in saying, it has four walls, and several windows, large and small.

The hall is of brick, built in the style prevailing from the time of Henry VIII. till that of James I. with buttresses of two gradations on the sides; projecting angular, and mullioned windows; and embattled gables; a roof heavy enough to dislocate the walls; and a non-descript turret.

As the roof partakes of the architecture within the Middle Temple-hall particularly described in a subsequent page, it will be unnecessary to say more than it is of oak timbers, with ribs in semi-arches, pendants, and horizontal cornices. The screen is Tuscan with pillars, and caryatides support the cornice. It will be impossible to enumerate the arms in the windows, &c. Sir William Dugdale has engraved the majority of them in his excellent "*Origines Juridicales*."

The Harleian MS. 1912 is a huge folio, containing an account of this inn; and, although the writer's name is not to be found in it, he was evidently
either

either the steward at the time of the compilation, or a member of the society extremely attentive to the minutiae of its history. It is, in short, a book of precedents, and a catalogue of admittances, with every other curious particular, down to the year 1671. With such materials before me (and such I should find it very difficult to procure from the other societies of lawyers) it would be unpardonable not to use them freely and largely; the rather, as a general and sufficient knowledge of the proceedings of all the inns of court may be derived from those of Gray's Inn, as theirs would be from a history of either of the societies of the Temple, &c.

“ 1294. This College, or Inn of Court, is situated within the manor of Purtpoole, *alias* Portpole, near Holborn, in the county of Middlesex; which said manor of Purtpoole, *alias* Portpole, and the land thereunto belonging, hath remained hereditary in that honourable family of the Grays, the absolute owners thereof, from anno 22 Edward I. until the reign of King Henry VII. as, by several inquisitions in that behalf taken, remaineth on record.

“ Mid. Escaet. A. 1 Ed. II. No. 54. 1308. Inquisitio capta coram escaetore Domino R. die Lune in crastino Clausi Pasche, anno Regis Edvardi filii R. Edvardi primo, apud Purtpole, de terris et tenementis de quibus Reginaldus le Gray fuit seifitus in dominico suo ut de feodo in comit' p'dicto, p' sacramentum Thome de Milborne, &c. qui dicunt sup' sacramentum suum quod dictus Reginaldus le Gray fuit seifitus apud Portpole, die qui obiit, de quodam messuagio, cum gardinis, et cum uno *columbario*, que valent per ann. ultra reprises decem solidos.

“ Item, dicunt quod sunt ibd' triginta acre terre arrabil' que valent p' an' viginti solidos, pretium acre viiij d.

“ Item, dicunt quod ibidem est de redditu assise xxij s. solvend' ad duos terminos anni; videlicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis xij s. et ad festum Annunciationis Beate Mariæ xij s.

“ Item, dicunt quod est ibd' quoddam molendinum ventriticum, quod valet p' an. xxs.

“ Escaet. anno 8 Ed. II. No. 169. Inquisitio indentata capta coram escaetore D'ni R. apud crucem lapideam in parochia Beate Marie de Stronde, die Jovis, xx^o post festum Sancti Dunstani episcopi anno R. Edvardi, filii Ed. octavo, virtute brevis D'ni R. ad quod dampnum, p' sacramentum, &c. qui dicunt quod non est ad dampnum nec prejudicium D'ni R. nec aliorum, si Rex concedat dilecto et fideli suo Johanni filio Reginaldi de Gray, quod ipse triginta acras terre, duas acras prati, et xs. redditus cum pertinentiis in Kentishton juxta London, et in parochia Sancti Andree in Holborne, extra barram Veteris Templi

London, dare possit et assignare dilectis sibi in Christo Priori et Conventui Sancti Bartholomei in Smithfield, London, habendum et tenendum eisdem Priori et Conventui et successoribus suis, ad inveniendum quendam capellatum divina singulis diebus in capellâ manerii ipsius Johis in Portpole extra barram predictam &c. p animâ ipsius Johis et animabus antecessorum suorum celebraturum in perpetuum. Dicunt etiam quod predictæ xxx acre terr' et due acre prati et decem solidos redditus tenentur de Roberto Chigwell p servitium reddendi eidem Roberto annuatim unam rosam; dicunt etiam quod predictus Johannes de Grey tenet ultra donationem et concessionem predictas in Kentishton, et in parochiâ Scti Andreæ in Holborn, terras et tenementa quæ valent p ann. xli. et que sufficiunt ad consuetudines et servitia tam de predictis prato et redditu sic datis quam de aliis terris et tenementis sibi retentis, debita et facienda, et ad omnia alia onera que dictus Johannes de Gray sustinuit et sustinere consuevit. In cujus rei testimonium juratores predicti figilla sua huic inquisitioni apposuerunt.

“ Escaet. de anno 8 Ed. II. p^s 2 Memb. 10. Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri Anglie statutum sit quod non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodum alicujus, ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat, sine licentiâ nostrâ et capitalis ind' de quo res illa immediate tenetur, finem tamen quem dilectus nobis in Christo Prior Sancti Bartholomei in Smithfeild, London, fecit nobiscum, concessimus et licentiam dedimus p nobis et heredibus nostris (quantum in nobis est) dilecto et fideli nostro Johi filio Reginaldi de Grey, quod ipse triginta acras terre, duas acras prati, et xs. redditus cum pertinentiis in le Kentishton, et parochiâ Scti Andreæ de Holborne, extra barram veteris Templi, dare possit et assignare eisdem priori et conventui ejusdem loci, habendum et tenendum eisdem priori et conventui et successoribus suis, ad inveniendum quendam capellatum divina singulis diebus in capellâ manerii ipsius Johis in Pourtpole extra barram predictam, p animâ ipsius Johis et animabus antecessor' suorum et omnium fidelium celebraturum imperpetuum. Et eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi predictam terram, pratum, et redditum, cum pertinentiis, a prefato Johe recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis, &c. Volentes quod predictus Johe vel heredes sui aut prefati prior et conventus seu successores sui, ratione statuti predicti, p nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionetur in aliquo seu graventur; salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius servitiis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westmon', 27 die Maii, &c.

“ Midd. Escaet. de anno 17 Ed. II. No. 74. Pourtpole. Inquisitio capta coram Escaetore Domini Regis apud Pourtepole die Sabbati xx^o post festum Sancti Hilarii,

larii, anno Regni R. Ed. filii R. 17. p. sacramentum Galfridi Penninges, &c. qui dicunt, &c. quod Johannes le Grey defunctus tenuit die quo obiit in dominico suo ut de feodo quoddam messuagium cum gardino et duodecim shopis annexis, &c. in Pourtepole extra barram London, &c. Dicunt etiam quod Henricus de Grey est heres ejus propinquior, et ætatis 40^a annorum et amplius. In cujus," &c.

Touching any office found after the death of the said Henry, the next heir of John le Grey, I find none; but afterwards, that is to say, divers years after the decease of the said John le Grey, and the office found thereupon, it is recorded that another Reynold de Grey was owner of Portpool manor in fee simple, and of that estate, about anno 44 Ed. III. died seised, and left an heir behind him to inherit his possessions whose name was Henry, as by the record itself may appear.

" Midd. Escaet. de anno 44 Ed. III. No. 3. Inquisitio capta apud Hoborne in comit' Midd' coram Escaetore Domini Regis, vicesimo quarto die Junii anno R. Ed. III. 44, post mortem Reginaldi de Gray. Juratores dicunt quod idem Reginaldus de Gray de Wilton super Wee tenuit die quo obiit in comit' p̄dicto quoddam hospitium in Portepole juxta Holborne, &c. in dominico suo et de feodo, et quod p̄dictum hospitium, gardinum, &c. valent p. ann' in omnibus exitibus ultra reprisas et redditum resolutum centum solidos, et sic dimittitur ad firmam. Et dicunt ulterius quod idem Reginaldus obiit vicesimo octavo die Maii ultimo preterito; et quod Henricus Grey filius p̄dicti Reginaldi est filius et heres ipsius Reginaldi p̄pinquior, et est etatis triginta annor' et amplius. In cujus, &c.

" Midd. Escaet. de anno 20 H. VI. Inquisitio capta apud Westmonasterium in comit' Midd' die Veneris 20^o post festum Sancti Leonardi, A. R. Hen. VI. 20, p. sacramentum, &c. qui dicunt quod Ricardus Grey de Wilton miles, &c. obiit seifitus in dominico suo ut de feodo de manerio de Portpole in Holborne vocat' Gray's Inne, cum p̄tinentiis," &c.

By all which several offices it appears, that the said manor of Portpool, now Gray's Inn, or within the which a part of Gray's Inn is now situated, was anti-ently the inheritance of the Grays; but I do not find in any of the said former recited inquisitions that any Gray, lord or owner of the said manor and messuage, did at any time reside there, but they were the reputed owners thereof before or about the time the same became an ostell for students and professors of the common law; and at what certain time the same premises came to be demised by Reginald de Grey, in the 44th year of the reign of King Edward III. for the yearly rent of

100s. as is mentioned in the office then found after his decease; and in the which office, the same being in former inquisitions named *messuagium*, is thereby found to be *hospitium*, and in lease; whereby is manifested that that house, then and yet known by the name of Gray's Inn, was demised to some persons of special regard and rank, and not to mean ones, or persons of mean or private behaviour; but to such as were united into a society, professing the laws, that in those days began to congregate, and settle themselves within the same, as an associated company entertaining hospitality together; and then this grew to be of an higher title in denomination, and became to be totally termed by the intitulation of *Hospitium*; and so thereupon found by inquisition to be *quoddam Hospitium* in Portpool.

And it also appears, that the said Reginald de Grey demised the same messuage as aforesaid, in the reign of King Edward III. within his life-time, and at his death was held for *Hospitium*; and by the jury before whom the said inquisition was taken, in the said 44th year of Edward III. was found to be *hospitium*, and not *messuagium*: immediately whereupon the said *hospitium* is called Gray's Inn, or *Hospitium Graiorum*, for that that ostell had been so long, and by so many several descents in that name, as by the said former inquisitions is apparently seen, taken in the 19th year of Richard II. after the decease of Henry, son and heir of Reginald de Grey; which name and title it hath not long regained, but from time to time retained, as well before as unto this day; entertaining within the same an honourable society, by the name of Treasurer, Readers, and Students.

It appears that one Richard Chigwell did infeoff the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's of certain houses and rents in that prebend; and therefore it is apparent that the said Dean and Chapter did, before the said 22d year of the reign of King Edward I. (as before the making of the statute of *Quia emptores Terrarum Ord'*, the 18th year of that King's reign) infeoff the first-named Reginald Grey and his heirs of the said manor of Portpool, who, as by record here recited, as other strong circumstance depending upon the whole, was the first Gray that obtained the said manor from the church.

And now, to conclude, it also appears by another of the former recited offices, found after the decease of the said last-mentioned Reginald Grey, that Edmund Lord Gray, of Wilton, next heir to the said Reginald, was seised of the said house and appurtenances, and so seised by indenture, inrolled in the 22d year of the reign of King Henry VII.; and by fine, levied in the same year, did convey and assure the premises, by the name of the manor of Portpole, otherwise Gray's Inn, to the use of them and their heirs (in trust only), for the fellows and students there

there for the time being, by virtue whereof the inheritance of this college is firmly settled in the honourable Society.

Touching the antient armorial, not only by tradition received, but also in Mr. Stowe's Appendix blazoned and authentically described, deducted from those of the Lord Gray of Wilton, I have here (not dissenting from that writer's opinion) set forth the same, *viz.* Barry of six, Argent and Azure, a bordure, quarterly, Or, and of the second.

Of modern days, this honourable Society, neglecting the one, have selected the other with due appropriation, and no less approbation to themselves, which they entertain for their proper heroic and collegiate armorials before any other. The honourable College of Gray's Inn doth bear for their coat, Azure, an Indian griffin proper segreant, with the laudable inscription environing the same. The griffin is in fashion twofold, or biformed, or, as it may be said, double natured; in the fore parts participating with that of the eagle, and in the hinder with those of the lion. This ayrie fowl, or earthly beast, is termed segreant, not volant or rampant, as some hold.

The number of admittances to this society were 21 in 1521, and never so many as 30 *per annum* till 1530. Between that date and 1552 the smallest number was 16, and the greatest 49.

1569 there were 59, 1571 69, 1580 82, 1587 95, 1594 98, 1605 114, 1608 120, 1619 200, they averaged at 100 during the reign of Charles I. 1660 68, 1667 57, 1671 90, 1674 65.

These latter years shew that civil war, fire, and the plague, greatly depressed the professors of the law. The first and last enemies of mankind not only thinned their ranks, but prevented the renewal of their numbers. This may account for the success of Lord Chief Justice Jefferys.

There is a minister, a reader, a steward, four butlers, two cooks, and other inferiors, making twenty persons in all.

ORDERS.

1556. Every gentleman admitted to pay a fine of 20s.

1566. Every gentleman admitted to pay a fine of 40s.

1567. The fine for every gentleman's admission shall hereafter be 66s. 8d.

1571.

1571. Double readers' sons shall be admitted without fine; but other readers' sons pay half fines. Repeated 1579.

1578. Whatsoever fellow of this Society shall be put out of the same, and shall be afterwards re-admitted, shall pay for his fine 40s.

1581. Every person that shall be admitted of the Society shall personally present himself at Pension *, and require to be admitted.

1588. 1658. All fines be paid before admission.

1603. None but gentlemen by descent be admitted of the Society.

1626. All gentlemen that come from Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn, to crave the benefit of the fine of 53s. 4d. shall be admitted of the third table, and pay but 44s 4d. in that respect; otherwise to pay 4l. as others do, notwithstanding they be of Staple or Barnard's Inns.

1627. 1629. Gentlemen admitted of the third table serve commons in the hall.

STUDENTS.

The regulations for the proceedings of those were ordained at various periods.

Students bound to put cases. Junior barristers for not putting the case, for every default forfeit 2s. Cases to be assigned on Monday nights continually. Whoever hath assigned the case once is excused for the whole term.

Exercises under the bar to be performed in the vacations. The gentlemen, &c. may keep their exercises in the library during continuance of commons, performing only one *moot* a day. This is an obsolete word, probably derived from the French, applied to the arguments held for improvement (pronounced in that language, or, more properly speaking, *Law-French*) on doubtful or difficult legal questions.

Ordered, that the fourth butler shall always hereafter keep a book, wherein the exercises of the gentlemen under the bar shall be set down and recorded, in manner following. The gentlemen are not to come into the library to moot without their gowns, upon forfeiture of 12d. to the butler that attends that service.

No banquets or suppers at moots, upon forfeiture of 5l.

* Council or Commons of Benchers.

Ordered,

Ordered, that from henceforth all students of this Society be admitted to perform, both in library and bar moots, according to their antiquities in admission, and not otherwise.

That no gentleman of this Society shall, upon letter or otherwise, be admitted to the bar, unless he be his full time of admission, and perform six grand moots in the Inns of Chancery in the time of reading, and as many in the library.

All gentlemen to be nine years admitted, and performed all their exercises, before any be called to the bar. Every gentleman to be seven years admitted, performed all his exercises, and twenty several terms at the least, and a fortnight in commons in each term, according to the order dated 1655.

The gentlemen that petition to be called to the bar bring certificates for doing their exercises, and discharge of commons, castings into commons, fails, rent, pensions, and preacher.

Before any gentleman be called to the bar, examination be made of their admission, exercises, and commons. Two barristers only to be allowed at one election. Afterwards four were allowed. And not under six years continuance in learning, well affected to religion, and allowed a pension. Barristers called by readers contrary to orders disallowed, and declared void.

No call to be in three years together, save only the reader may call two surveyors at five years standing. 1629. Ordered, that the call to the bar be every sixth term, and that by pension only. 1661. Ordered, that the call to the bar be every first term.

BARRISTERS.

No barrister shall plead at Westminster, or set his hand to any plea, unless he hath been allowed five years a barrister. All barristers to take the oath of supremacy.

Whosoever is called to the bar shall be presently charged with the keeping of their vacations, and the next following to be first. All barristers are to serve five vacations, and continue in commons if they appear, or forfeit 3l.

Antients and barristers that have been or shall be of the parliament house shall serve their vacations as others ought to do that are not parliament men*. All duties must be paid before any be called antients. Ordered, 1598, that not above twenty antients at the most be called. Judges Sons, by right of inheritance,

* Another term for the Council of the Society.

admitted antients. All antients bound to serve nine vacations from the time of their call. Antients shall serve out nine vacations though their puisne have read, unless they afterwards do read. Antients shall serve out their vacations, though past their reading, if not fined or compounded.

Antients shall serve nine vacations, though their puisne are called to the bench, and pay a fine of 3l. if absent, if they appear to be in commons seven weeks in summer, and five weeks in the Lent vacations. Antienty saved to such as shall read, though their puisne read before them. Antients and barristers degraded for non-payment of commons.

1555, 1561, 1565, 1567, 1624. Mr. Barkinge, Mr. Brand, George Gascoigne, Thomas Michelborne, and William Clopton, being called Antients, as of the former call, paid their respective fines for their vacations past, to complete the number of nine vacations of the said former call.

Ordered, that the cross table in the hall be a table only for the antients, which cannot conveniently have place at the upper table; and that no other shall sit or take place at the same. And that the same cross table, after the first mess served to the utter barristers, shall be served with meat next after the upper table, and before any other.

BENCHERS AND ASSISTANTS.

None but such as are to read, and assistants to the reader, shall be associated to the reader's table. There shall be two assistants of antients that are next eligible to be readers, and they to sit at the reader's table, and keep exercises as a reader; and they attend at readings in person, or forfeit.

A bencher that hath no voice in pension shall not take place of any reader at the table. Any called to the bench *ex gratia* take place after present readers, and after all such as shall read.

1619. Sir William Fish called to the bench, and have place according to his antiquity, without any respect to his knighthood. Sir William Fish having read, and Sir Euble Thelwale a voice in pension, upon their petition, obtained an order to take place at the table or elsewhere, according to their knighthood, notwithstanding the former order to the contrary, 1625.

1617. If any accept to be assistant, and refuse to read when it come to his turn, then such person *ipso facto* out of the house, and not to be ever received again.

Moots.

MOOTS.

Every barrister assigned to moot shall perform it *in propria persona*. Moots to be performed according to antiquity. A barrister, as he standeth in antiquity, shall have liberty to choose his companion, with whom he will perform his moot. The names of the barristers that are to be assigned to moot shall be presented by the butler to the readers at the table in the hall, on Thursday, at dinner, weekly; which being allowed by the readers, the butler shall warn them the same day; and if they refuse to appear before the readers, on Friday at dinner, then next following, forfeit 20s. for being out of commons, and 20s. for their moot-fail; and some other assigned to moot, as the case shall require.

The fine for every moot-fail in term shall be 40s.

TREASURER.

None shall continue in the office of treasurer of this house above a year; and then to give up his accounts unto the next treasurer, and two such other of the readers as shall be nominated to take the said accounts by consent of this whole bench.

No treasurer to disburse any money without warrant from the pension or reader's table: in like sort bills of payment to be allowed.

READERS.

1589. No double reader hereafter shall be compelled to read thrice.

Antiently saved to such as shall read, though their puisne read before them.

Reader to see all duties discharged before he call any to the bar. No reader call more than two to the bar, and they seven years standing. Readers calling barristers contrary to order disallowed, and declared void.

No reader record or discharge any one bound to keep his vacations, except his abode be the space of a week of the readings at least.

In the next term before any readings, some one student be appointed by the bench to be surveyor of the moots, to take order for the performance of grand moots.

Readers elect, after place taken, keep moots in the library, and in the readings in the hall, or amerced 10s. to be paid before he be admitted to sit at the high table after his reading. Readers, at the first pension after reading, present the names and number of exercises performed by the students in the time of his reading.

No order hereafter at any pension shall be entered into the book of orders, and be effectual, unless subscribed by the puisne reader which shall be at the same pension.

1619. Readers chambers not to be granted away to any.

1574. Every one that shall hereafter be chosen reader shall have allowance of one hoghead of wine, whatsoever the party be, and every week during his reading the commons for eight persons. From 1517 to 1535, eight persons were allowed each a hoghead, at 1l. 6s. 8d.; in 1552 it was 1l. 15s.

1585. No reader hereafter shall have allowance, either of reward, or of any other allowance in respect of venison, for above the number of 20 brace of bucks, and a leash of stags; and the same to be spent in the house.

1586. The reader is allowed this summer, for every week ten bucks, and not above.

CHAPEL.

It appears, as well by a decree of the Court of Augmentations, bearing date November 10, in the 33d year of the reign of King Henry VIII. as also by an exemplification thereof, made November 12, in the said year, as also by another exemplification thereof, granted by the late Queen Elizabeth, dated at Westminster, February 12, in the 4th year of her reign, that the treasurer of the Court of Augmentations of the said Revenue of the Crown, for the time being, should yearly pay out of the said revenues, to the treasurer of the house of Gray's Inn, High Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, for the time being, the sum of 6l. 13s. 4d. in recompence of a yearly stipend of 7l. 13s. 4d. which was duly proved before the said Court of Augmentations to be issuing out of the possessions of the late monastery of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, beside London, and of right payable, *time out of mind**, by the prior and convent of the said monastery, and their predecessors, for the finding of a chaplain to celebrate divine service in

* See page 240.

the chapel of Gray's Inn, for the students, gentlemen, and fellows of the said house; which said sum of 6l. 13s. 4d. hath been constantly paid and allowed to the treasurer of Gray's Inn for the time being, ever since the said decree, out of the revenues of the crown. Feb. 28, 1661. Ex' p Johan' Blomley in absen' Aud'.

1518, 1520, 1524. Paid the prior of Sheen, for half a year's rent, due for Gray's Inn, 3l. 6s. 8d.

1569. 1655. Received out of the Exchequer, to find a chaplain in Gray's Inn, p'dicto anno, 3l. 6s. 8d.

1583. The reader to have his diet and 20 nobles, quarterly to be paid.

1635. 1644. The reader allowed 6d. every term from every gentleman.

MINISTER.

1576. 1599. Mr. Cheeke be minister, if not disallowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London.

1581. The minister allowed 100 marks *per annum*.

1612. The preacher's roll to be gathered in term and vacation.

1617. Dr. Sibbs allowed five marks every term, paid out of the treasury for increase of his pension.

1644. 1663. The gentlemen out of commons, as well as those in commons, to pay the preacher.

1647. Dr. Horton allowed 20s. a term, and if the contribution amounts to more to have it; and when commons are kept, his diet for himself and man, and a chamber.

1660. 1662. Every reader to pay termly to the minister's roll 6s. 8d.; every antient 4s.; a barrister 3s. 4d.; and every student 2s. 6d.

1572. Every reader pay 16d. antient 12d. and student 8d. every term, to the dean of the chapel, for the maintenance and support of the chapel.

1583. All gentlemen of the Society shall receive the communion in the chapel of this house every term. Subsequently, those gentlemen that have forborne to communicate two terms forfeit 3s. 4d. If gentlemen receive not the communion in a whole year to pay 20s. or stand expelled.

1617. 1641. Several gentlemen for not receiving the communion expelled the house, and not to be received again before they have paid the treasurer 20s. a man.

1654.

1654. What money is given at the communion be distributed to the poor; and the charge of bread and wine at the several communions be borne out of the treasury.

None under the degree of antients sit in the two uppermost seats, on either side, next the reader; the four next for barristers; and the rest for the young gentlemen. No women to come into any part of the chapel.

CHAMBERS.

All chambers be first surveyed by two readers, who shall report what the chamber is worth, that thereupon they may take such composition as is fit before any grant be made.

No pension shall be received from any gentlemen to renew their chambers before they first have a certificate from the steward and chief butler for discharge of all debts, as commons, castings into commons, preacher's roll, rent, and pensions.

1638. No chamber be granted under 10*l.* fine, and 20*s.* *per annum.*

1657. No lease above 21 years, except in case of building, and not to extend to repairs. By an order of 1617 chambers to be repaired at the tenant's own charge, except those of readers.

1654. No enlargement of chambers without licence from pension, upon forfeiture of the chamber.

1647. 1655. No women to lodge in the house; no family to be in the house; readers' chambers not to be granted away to any; chambers seized where no admission is found; chambers seized, the lease being expired; fines for chambers not paid, seized to use of the house; all chambers liable to seizure to pay the house debts. In 1629, 1635, 1639, and 1644, four persons had their chambers seized, to pay the steward's debts. 1611, 1614, 1615, and 1655, Messrs. Watkin, Greenwood, and Bownuse, had their goods sold, to pay the steward's debts for commons.

No assignment of any chamber be made before he or they attend the pension, and have allowance from the bench, upon forfeiture of his estate that shall be buyer thereof; all assignments to be entered into the pension book, or the grant void; no assignment but to fellows of the Society, upon forfeiture of the interest; a fine paid upon change of life.

COMMONS.

COMMONS.

Vifus in villa shall come into commons, or be cast into commons. Every gentleman having chambers in the house shall be in commons eight weeks in the year, or forfeit his chambers. Gentlemen of the third table serve the hall.

No gentleman be admitted half commons or repasts in grand weeks, but be put in whole commons. The steward shall put every gentleman into commons that takes meat in the hall, except they speak to the steward or his man to be but a repast.

No gentleman go out of commons except he pay, and come to the steward's book to see his name erased.

No gentleman to be served out of rank.

No commons to be served to any gentleman's chamber, or elsewhere, except to readers.

The first half week shall end upon Tuesday noon, and the latter part of the week shall begin upon Wednesday dinner.

Commons to be paid every fortnight; afterwards to be collected every week in the hall; and a third order is, that they shall be paid in advance.

If any gentleman go out of commons, and not pay, *toties quoties*, 13s. 4d. to the house.

1601. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Greenwood had their chambers seized, and they were expelled the house, for non-payment of commons.

PLATE.

The particulars of this part of the MS. appears to be incomplete: the following are all the articles noticed.

1633. A flagon, weight 52 oz. 15 dwts. value 13l. 12s. 6d. Ex dono Roberti Dewhurst, Custodis brevium de Banco Regis.

1650. An ewer, weight 31 oz. 2 dwts. } value 26l. 9s. 7d. { Ex dono Jeremiæ
A bason, 71 oz. 8 dwts. } Bettenham, lectoris
hujus Hospitii.

1650. A vase, weight 38 oz. 15 dwts. value 10l. 0s. 2d. Robertus Lewes arm. qui in hoc Grayensis Hospitio annos quadraginta et octo in studio juris municipu' exegit, hanc dictam argenteam eidem moriens testamento legavit.

1670.

1670. A chalice and paten, weight 62 oz. 5 dwts. value 16l. 1s. 7d. Ex dono Justinian Paget, arm. Custodis Brevium, &c. in usum Hospitii Graiiensis.

Two tankards, value 14l. 9s. 4d. Ex dono Allani Lockhart, arm. Prothonotarii, &c. in usum Hospitii Graiiensis, A. 1670.

1672. A chalice and paten, weight 63 oz. 15 dwts. value 16l. 9s. 4d. Ex dono Johannis Plomer. This gentleman was very bountiful to the officers and servants of Gray's Inn, and left them a handsome sum at his decease. The writer of this account of the Society acknowledges many pecuniary favours he received from Mr. Plomer, which confirms the supposition that it was a compilation by the steward.

1673, June 15. An ewer, weight 31 oz. 8 dwts.	} value 38l. 4. 5d.	{ Ex dono Ricardi New- degate servientis ad legem.
A basin, 116 oz. 10 dwts.		

A flagon, weight 56 oz. 8 dwts. value 14l. 11s. 4d. Ex dono Johis Gulston arm. secundi Prothonotarii Curie Dñi Regis de Banco.

ANNUAL REVENUE 1674.

184l. 13s. 4d. Perquisitiones curiæ communibus annis 451l. 2s. 10d. Summa totalis 631l. 16s. 2d.

Feod. et allocationes 605l. 12s. 4d. Remanent 26l. 3s. 10d.

This is on an average of six years.

STAPLE INN

is an appendage to Gray's Inn, and governed by a principal and eleven antients, with a pensioner. It is an inn of Chancery. Tradition will have it, that the appellation of Staple was applied in consequence of the site having been originally that of the *ball* for merchants dealing in wool, which is certainly known to be a *staple* commodity of England; but I do not find one evidence in confirmation of the derivation. It is however probable that to this tradition they are indebted for their armorial bearing, Vert, a wool-pack Argent. If the reader will recur to p. 194. he will find Sir Edward Coke's ideas on the staple; and it may be remembered, in addition, that the highest legal feat at present is a wool-sack. The intention was certainly thus: Wool is the great foundation

dation article of our manufactures, both for the use of Britons and for exportation; it has been in consequence the object of constant solicitude with our monarchs. They have issued decrees, and enacted laws, to promote its growth, and accelerate its distribution. The laws are guarded and enforced by our assistance; we will therefore evince our concurrence towards the general welfare of the state by adopting the wool-sack as our armorial insignia, and intimate its importance by terming our residence the Staple.

This residence is supposed to have been an inn of Chancery in 1415; and probably was long before that time; but the earlier part of its history is involved in obscurity. It was granted to the Antients, or Society, of Gray's Inn, 20 Henry VII. by John Knighton, and Alice his wife, in indentures of bargain and sale; and they have remained in possession till the present moment.

The entrance to Staple Inn is through an arch in the houses immediately facing Gray's Inn lane. Those houses are very antient, of timber and plaster, and probably were built between the reigns of Edward VI. and James I.

The court, garden, and hall, have each their claims to notice, and some share of approbation: the first is clean, dry, and pleasant; the second prettily disposed, with trees and walks; and the hall has four buttresses, of four gradations, with angular mullioned windows, and an enriched Gothic door, shaded, in a rather picturesque way, by shrubs and foliage.

The reader will again recur to the Middle Temple hall for his ideas of the roof of this; which is composed of ribs or arches of oak, with cornices and pendants, the prevailing taste in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The twelve Cæsars have also obtained possession, as in the Temple hall.

The pictures are portraits of Charles II., Queen Anne, Lord Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor Cowper, and Lord Camden.

BARNARD'S INN.

Another inn of Chancery, belonging to Gray's Inn. This house was in the reign of Henry VI. a messuage of Dr. John Mackworth's, dean of Lincoln, and is said to have born his name; but Lionel Barnard having leased or occupied it, his name has been substituted. The above Dean's executor, Thomas Atkins, conveyed this inn to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; who were in return to found a chantry for the repose of the Doctor's soul, within the chapel of St. George, in the Cathedral of Lincoln.

The Society of Barnard's Inn are governed by a principal and twelve antients. Their armorial insignia is, Party per pale indented, Ermine and Sable, a chevron Gules, fretty Or.

It is situated on the South side of Holborn, near Fetter-lane, and is a pleasant if not an extensive domain. The hall and adjoining buildings have nothing in their architecture to recommend them particularly to our notice; but a small piece of ground, inclosed by railing, and judiciously disposed with trees and walks, will give a pleasant effect to the most uncouth and rude structures. The hall has no other external adornment than two pilasters on the side, which are of an order even more simple than the Tuscan, with windows separated only by their interposition in the whole length. The timbers of the roof are disposed with more attention to their real use than ornament, of which it is destitute, if we except three carved pendants from it.

There are several portraits: Charles II. Lord Chief Justice Holt, and several of the principals, one of whom is commemorated by a bust.

LINCOLN'S INN.

As the Lord Chancellor of England exercises part of his high functions in the hall of this magnificent territory, it becomes necessary to give some account of the origin of the Court in which he presides, and this will lead to that of several others. The reader will undoubtedly forgive my enlarging upon this subject, which is of all others most interesting to Britons. He will learn from this recital how many centuries elapsed before the great and stupendous fabrick, framed of the best materials, and supported by the best exertions of men renowned for talents, was erected, and so firmly established as we now enjoy it. It will be perceived besides, that, although the Court of Chancery has become a theme for public censure, and proverbial for delay, the fault is not wholly to be attributed to those who direct its movements. Many excellent regulations have been enacted by them at various periods, strictly commanding the persons pleading in it to simplify their causes as much as possible, and to do their best in bringing them to a speedy decision. Those of Lord Keeper Coventry and Sir Julius Cæsar do their memories immortal honour, which will be found in a subsequent page, and are undoubted proof how anxious the Court has always been to determine rapidly,

rapidly, and how much they are prevented by the avarice of pleaders and obstinacy of clients.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth violent disputes existed in this Court, which led to the thorough investigation of its history, and the rights and privileges of the various officers who direct its proceedings. Some person, indefatigable in the cause of antiquity, and perhaps interested in the altercation, has taken the pains to collect all the arguments *pro* and *con*, and transcribe them in a large book, which Lord Oxford obtained, and deposited in his invaluable library*.

The article from which the following abridgement was made is of very considerable length, and written in a nervous and elegant style, but I am unfortunately incapable of giving the author's name, which is no where mentioned. The concluding paragraph is pious, and well written.

“The Chief Judge of all Courts, in whom it is to give justice and mercy, and whose mercy is above all his works, deal with you, me, and us all, in mercy. Amen. From Ightham, in Kent, this eight of March, *anno* 1576.”

This gentleman derives the term court from *curia*, as L. Valla observes, Men assemble together, some to administer, and others to receive justice, therefore eminent writers use the word *curia* both for the place and the assembly.

Our Saxon ancestors termed their courts Gemotes, meetings; as Halmote, Swanemote, and Folkmote.

Some are called Courts of Record, because their acts are registered, and the reputation of them is beyond doubt; others are inferior courts, because they have no jurisdiction for sums above 40s. and their decrees may be reversed.

The Chancery is a court of record. Some courts of record belong immediately to the Monarch, and have their seats in privileged places, as the county palatine of Durham, the Bishoprick of Ely, and many towns and boroughs, and those have their origin either by grant from the King, by decree of Parliament, or by prescription. Some of them have limited jurisdiction, as pleas of 100l. and the remainder hold pleas of any sums.

The kings before the conquest held their high courts of justice within their palaces, as they acted as the immediate vicars of God, administering both justice and mercy.

* Harl. MSS. 2207.

Justice was administered in the inferior courts at home, and in leets, tythings of hundreds, lathes, and wapentakes, and trythings, which the provincials denominate Ridings; and in the two courts of the shire, one held half yearly, the other monthly.

The King administered justice within his palace in person, and by deputy. As proof, the following short law by King Edgar is cited, which is inserted in the book of Saxon Laws.

“Nemo in lite regem appellato, nisi quidem domi iustitiam consequi, aut impetrare non poterit. Sin summo jure domi urgeatur, ad regem, ut is onus aliquâ ex parte allevet, provocato *.”

Which is confirmed by that of King Canute, folio 108. From those it may be inferred, that clients should seek for justice in the courts of their county; that they ought not to be withdrawn from them to the King's Court without good cause; that the King himself sat in court, and therefore that court obtained the name of the King's Bench; and that this high court was one of law, justice, equity, and conscience. All of which is expressed in the very letter of this short law.

During the reigns of William I. and II. the county courts might have been preserved in some degree; but that where the King presided undoubtedly witnessed nothing more than the decrees of tyranny.

Gervase of Tilbury, who lived and wrote near the æra of the Conquest, asserts that William had a Court of Exchequer in Normandy, which he introduced into England; and this is confirmed in some degree by the mention of a Court of Exchequer, as the supreme one, in the book of Customs of Normandy.

Henry I. son of the Conqueror, was a peaceable and learned prince, who wrote on the English laws; from which circumstance he obtained the name of Beauclerc. It was in this reign that the laws began to emerge from the diffuse conquest and rapine had occasioned: Henry restored the county courts to their integrity, and the seats of justice to his own palace. This is collected from the charters, granted at the commencement of his reign, to the previously oppressed English.

It is clear that this restoration was made in the time of Henry II. his successor; for Gervase of Tilbury, when an officer of the Exchequer, wrote a work, yet extant, on that court. Besides, the Chief Justice, Ranulph de Glanville, author of a book which has been printed, distinctly mentions the *two* courts of King's Bench

* Lambarde, *Aggavatorum*, p. 63.

and Exchequer; but, as neither notices the Court of Chancery, it may be inferred it was not then established.

Gervase observes of the Exchequer, that it obtained its denomination, *Scaccarium*, from the resemblance which the table in the Court bore to that of the chess-board. He says that the King did not preside within it, but his chief justice, who was chancellor, and chancellor of the Exchequer, the barons, and some other officers, whom he names.

The other court was *Lula Regia*, where the King himself sat, and his justices *à latere*, the chief justice, chancellor, marshals, and constables. At these courts pleas were held of civil and common law, and those of the Crown. The writs of both were in the same terms, and the test under the name of the chief justice. As the King and his great counsellors were present, and as that was the only high court, he and they mitigated the laws at their pleasure, as the King had done previous to the Conquest, and as the Lord Keeper afterwards did.

This method of proceeding continued till the reign of Henry III. who granted, *anno regni* 11, the Great Charter of England; to obtain which, long and violent struggles had been made. In the second chapter of this are these words, *Communia Placita non sequantur Curiam nostram, sed sint in aliquo certo loco*; which is the very foundation of the Court of Common Pleas; which court had its name from the common pleas held in it. This removed part of the burthen from the King's Bench, where they were previously heard. After that period the form of the writs were changed to suit the new court, as Bracton's work will shew, who lived in the reign of King Henry III. But the King's Bench remained as before, for criminal causes, and those of conscience.

The gentleman who compiled this ingenious historical account is of opinion, that the Court of Common Pleas existed at the King's pleasure, till the 28th year of his son's reign (Edward I.) who made an act of parliament to rectify Magna Charta; and yet it is evident, from Bracton, that both the King's Bench and the Common Pleas had severally exercised their jurisdiction during the reign of Henry III. for he often mentions the justices *de Banco Regis apud Westm.* and in page 373 he speaks of *Placita que sequuntur Regem*, which must be understood of the King's Bench.

Page 331 he writes plainly of the Chancery, saying that certain writs, *De Pace*, must be enrolled in *Rotulo Cancell'*, and this undoubtedly is the first notice of the court, though the Chancellor is frequently mentioned. He is further of opinion, that

that there was not at that time a *court* of Chancery that had jurisdiction for holding pleas; for neither Gervase, Glanville, nor John Britton, bishop of Hereford, who lived in the reign of Edward I. (a man excellently conversant in our laws, and commanded by the King to comment on them), say a word of it, though the latter speaks of the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, the Exchequer, the Marshalsea, &c. &c. and of the justices of oyer and affize.

That this assertion may not rest wholly upon the silence of authors, it will be proper to derive the name of the Chancellor, and to state his powers. The word Chancellor is from the French, and that from *Cancellarius*, which is of Greek origin, signifying lattices, or crossed bars, to inclose any thing, and metaphorically to bound or inclose within certain limits.

In this latticed form it was usual to cancel a record, because the *vacat* of a record was made by drawing a pen in horizontal and perpendicular lines over it; so that, in one sense, he may be termed a Chancellor who makes a cancel on a record; and in another, he who confines the laws within their due limits, and mitigates their severity, according to equity and conscience.

The Chancellor is chosen for this high station because he is a man eminent for wisdom and fidelity, and equal to the office of Counsellor for the Realm, and that of Speaker of the House of Lords. He keeps the King's seal, and never suffers it to be carried out of his presence*. Gervase declares that it was kept in the treasury of the Exchequer, under the seal of the Chancellor, of which Court it has already been mentioned he was also Chancellor. He passes the original writs, keeps the records and the hanaper; besides which, he has his court endowed with double jurisdiction; absolute, pronouncing according to conscience; and another more limited, where he decides according to law, as by bill, in the causes of the ministers of his own court, *Sectis de Querrelâ*, *Petitiones*, *Traversis*, *Monstrans de droit*, matters of recognisance in wards and liveries, before the special court was erected for that purpose.

This gentleman thinks the term and office of Chancellor was introduced by the Normans, though he is not mentioned in the reigns of William or his son, asserting, that his authority was useless in a conquered country, and that it is probable Odo, the illegitimate brother of William, was Chancellor, though his superior

* The Great Seal of England was once however so effectually carried out of the *presence* of Lord Thurlow, that it never came into it again; in short, it was fairly and decidedly stolen from his house in Great Ormond-street, 1788.

dignity caused him to be stiled *Vice Dominus Regni*, as William of Malmesbury observes.

The Bishop of Durham was called *Regni Procurator* in the reign of William Rufus, but Matthew Paris in that of Henry I. (another son of the Conqueror) mentions Ranulph as Chancellor, who fell from his horse, and died in the King's presence, at Barkhamstead.

Henry II. had Thomas Becket for his Chancellor.

Richard I. William Longchamp, bishop of Ely.

The office at that time was Chancellor of the State, and Keeper of the Seals.

Ralph Nevil refused to resign the Seals to Henry III. on the plea, that the Chief Justice, the Chancellor, and the Treasurer, held their offices from Parliament, and not from the Monarch; but Thomas à Becket sent the Seals to Henry II. when he was promoted to the see of Canterbury. The Chancellor then had charge of the records, at least of all things passing the Great Seal; but it is probable he did not possess the power of making original writs till the erection of the Court of Common Pleas, much less had he jurisdiction to hold pleas. But at the time mentioned, or soon after, he was vested with those powers, and at some period within the reign of Edward I. because the statutes of his time are the first that notice the making of writs in the Chancery.

“So that Edward I. was a noble patron of our laws, not only that he was the first that enacted a statute of Magna Charta, but had determined to play the Justinian also with the laws of England, and wished to collect them into books.” One of those books our author suspects to be Britton's.

It is therefore extremely probable that Edward brought this court into a settled state, although his father had begun the work through the importunity of the barons; “but more likely the Court of Chancery, especially concerning the jurisdiction in holding ordinary pleas, should be derived from the King's Bench, as the Common Pleas was. We are taught that errors committed in the Chancery shall be reversed in the King's Bench as in a superior court, the Chief Justice of which may deliver a man by *Habeas Corpus*, if the Chancellor commit him to the Fleet for disobeying his injunctions that he shall not sue in the King's Bench; if an issue is joined in the Chancery, it is to be tried in the King's Bench, for want of power in the Chancellor to do it.”

An antient book of ordinances for the King's household, written in the time of Edward II. mentions that the judges had their exhibitions, liveries, and necessities, at the discretion of the Steward and Treasurer of the King's house.

“I read

“ I read also in Matthew Paris, that the house of the Rolls (where you lie, and which is the very seat of the Chancery) was built in the days of Henry III. and at his charge, and not to lay the records in, but to receive such Jews as were converted to Christianity.” This gentleman was at a loss to find when the Rolls were first brought to this *domus conversorum*; but Newcourt has supplied the hiatus by fixing the date at 1377, when William Burftall was appointed Master of the Rolls.

The officer termed Master of the Rolls, whose appellation might with propriety be changed to *Keeper* of them, presides as Judge in the court of Chancery in the Chancellor's absence. The other members of this court are, twelve masters in Chancery, six attorneys or clerks in Chancery, clerks in court, two examiners, who each have clerks, four registers, the clerk of the crown, prothonotary, clerks of the hanaper, petty bag, subpœna, patents, affidavits, curfitors (officers erected by Lord Chancellor Bacon), and alienation.

“ RULES made by the Right Honourable Thomas Earl Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, with the Advice and Assistance of the Right Honourable Sir Julius Cæsar, Knight, Master of the Rolls, in the Term of St. Michael the Archangel, in the eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles, for the Redress of sundry Errors, Defaults, and Abuses, in the High Court of Chancery.

“ That bills, answers, replications, and rejoinders, be not stuffed with repetitions of deeds or writings *in hæc verba*; but the effect and substance of so much of them only as is pertinent, and material to be set down, and that in effectual and brief terms.

“ That long and needless traverses of points not traversable nor material, causeless recitals, tautologies, and multiplication of words, and all other impertinencies occasioning needless perplexity, be avoided, and the antient brevity and succinctness, in bills and other pleadings, restored; and upon any default herein, the party and counsel under whose hand it passeth shall pay the charge of the copy, and be further punished as the case shall merit.

“ When the defendants have answered the plaintiffs, their counsel are seriously to advise of the answer, and if they find that upon the answer alone, without further proof, there be sufficient ground for an order or decree to proceed

upon

upon the answer without further lengthening the cause; or, if it be needful to prove one or a few particular points, to reply unto these points, and not to draw into pleading or proofs any more than those necessary charges. The defaulters herein to be punished by paying the charge of the copy, or otherwise, as the case shall require.

“ That interrogations for examining of witnesses be drawn only upon points material, and not upon matters which are either confessed in the pleading or are impertinent, and needful to be proved.

“ That the articles which are usually thrust into the beginning of every schedule of interrogation, as it were of form or course, touching the witnesses knowledge of the parties, plaintiff, or defendant, of the lands, towns, or places, in the pleadings, and the like, be not so needlessly used as they are; but if, in cross examinations, or for other special reason, it shall be necessary to minister any such question, every man is left at liberty to do therein as much as shall be pertinent and needful, in a due and fitting place. And if any shall offend against this, the party and such as drew the interrogations shall be punished, by paying as much as the other is by that means overcharged in copies, and further as the case shall merit.

“ When the parties are at issue, and do proceed to examination of witnesses, either in court or by commission; as the interrogations are to be pertinent and material, so the witnesses are to be sorted by those that produce them, that they may be examined upon such interrogations as are proper and fit for them, and not to examine a multitude of witnesses upon a multitude of questions altogether unknown to them, as is too frequently done; upon pain, that where any gross abuse or default therein shall be made appear to the Court, the defaulter shall pay as much as the other side is by that means overcharged in copies, and shall be further punished if the court see cause.

“ When a commission is awarded to examine witnesses, if, by the default of him that hath the carriage of the commission, or his commissioners, nothing is done, he shall bear all the charges that the other side was put unto about that commission; either for fees of Court, bringing or entertaining commissioners or witnesses, or otherwise, to be ascertained by the oath of the party of him that disbursed the money for him, and shall renew the commission at his own charge.

“ When a commission is awarded to examine witnesses, and the one side produceth and examineth all his witnesses, and the other side doth not, but

prayeth a new commission; if it be granted, he shall bear all the charges of the renewed commission, both in court and in the country, as well for the charge and entertainment of his own commissioners, as for the commissioners on the other side. And the other side shall be permitted to cross-examine the witnesses produced by him that reneweth the commission; but if he will examine any other witnesses of his own, then he shall bear his own part of that charge. The charges herein mentioned to be ascertained by the oath of the party, or of him that disbursed the money for him.

“ He at whose instance a commission to examine witnesses, after a former commission over-ruled and *retorned*, is once renewed, and he by whose default, or by default of his commissioners, a former commission was not executed, and thereupon it is renewed, shall at his peril examine all his witnesses by that renewed commission, or examine them in court, by the end of the term wherein that renewed commission is returnable, without any further delay.

“ When witnesses in a court upon a schedule of interrogation are sworn, there shall no new interrogations be put in to examine the same witnesses; but the witnesses shall be examined only upon such interrogations as were exhibited before the witnesses to be examined were sworn. Neither shall any witnesses be examined in court after the day of publication they were sworn before, so as a copy of the rule of publication be delivered to the examiner, whereby he may take knowledge of publication.

“ When witnesses are examined in court, they shall perfect and subscribe their depositions unto such interrogations as they have answered, before they depart from the examiner or his deputy, and shall not be permitted to make any alteration thereof at any time after, without leave of the Court, unless it be in some circumstance of time or the like, or for making perfect of a sum upon view of any deed, book, or writing, which the witnesses shall shew to the examiner before he admit such alteration.

“ The fix clerks, who are the only attorneys in this court, ought to inform themselves continually of the state and proceedings of their client's cause, whereby they may be able to defend their clients, and to give account to the Court, as attorneys in all other courts do, and not to leave the care and knowledge thereof to their under clerks, who attend not in court. And the clients, and such as follow their causes, are to acquaint their attorneys for that purpose.

“ Such

“Such as desire to have their causes set down for hearing must repair to the fix clerk that is attorney in the cause, at least six days before the end of the term, that the fix clerk may inform himself of the state of the cause, of the long or short dependance thereof in court, of the antiquity of publication, of the weight or value of the cause, and all other the circumstances material, to inform the Lord Keeper, or Master of the Rolls, at the time of setting down of causes. And the fix clerk may not refuse, but offer the same to be set down, if he be attended in such due time as aforesaid; nor come unprepared to inform the Lord Keeper, or Master of the Rolls, of the nature and circumstances of the cause, as aforesaid; and neither he nor any of his under clerks, nor any other, are to take any fee, gratuity, or reward, for the same.

“The registrars in drawing up orders shall use convenient brevity, according to the manner of antient times. He shall mention the material reports, affidavits, and former orders, upon which any new order is grounded to have been read; but shall not repeat them. They shall not, unless it be by special direction of the Court, mention any reasons but such on which the Court rested in making the order, and those with brevity and clearness. And if they deliver a draft or copy of any order to be perused by counsel, if it be not brought back within 24 hours, they shall enter the order, without attending any longer for an answer from counsel; only they shall forbear the entry of decrees and dismissions until they be signed, that the Lord Keeper, or Master of the Rolls, may reform them, if there be cause, at the signing.

“Whereas the excessive and unnecessary length and charge of writs *de executione decreti* have been complained of; from henceforth, unless the party that sueth for the writ shall desire that the whole decree, as it is signed and inrolled, be therein ruled, the writ, if it be only for payment of money, shall make no other recital but to this or the like effect: “Cum p quoddam decretum in Cur' Cancell' n'ra 10 die A. Regni n'ri, ordinat' et adjudicat' existit, quod tu solveres, A. B. c. li. legal' monetæ Angliæ, tibi p'cipimus et firmiter injungend' mandamus quod p'fat' C. li. p'fat' A. B. debit' modo solvas; et hoc nullatenus omittas piculo incumbend'.” And if the money by the decree be payable at certain days or places, then the same days and places to be expressed in the writ without any further recital. And if the decree be for doing other things, to be performed by the party or parties to whom the said writ is directed, then no more shall be recited in the writ but the very decretal order, unless the decretal order do in-

such manner refer to a report or certificate, which are to be performed by the parties to whom the said writ is directed, it will not appear what is to be by them performed; and in that case so much of the report or certificate as is to be performed by the said parties shall be recited, and the order confirming the same, and no more, unless it be desired by the party suing out of the said writs. And the fee thereof to be paid shall be after the rate prescribed in the table of fees, and no more.

“ Every demurrer shall contain the cause of the demurrer, and the counsel who set their hands are to be beware that those causes be not trivial. And where a demurrer of plea is grounded upon the substance and body of the matter, it shall be determined in open court, without reference; and the Registrar, at the instance of the party demurring, shall, without any fee, put it unto the parties of causes after the hearings, assigning a speedy day to every one, in order as he cometh to require it. And if the Defendant who demurred make no such instance to the Registrar within eight days after the plea or demurrer is put in court, the same, without any motion, shall be disallowed of course, as put for delay, and the defendant shall pay ordinary costs; provided that the Registrar do not, without special warrant, put above two of those demurrers into the paper upon one day.

“ If a demurrer be grounded only upon one error or mistake in the bill, no reference shall be made thereof for a week after it comes in; but the Plaintiff, without any motion, shall be permitted of course to amend the said overslip or mistaking, paying to the Defendant, or his attorney, to his use, costs, as the fix clerk (not toward the cause) shall think fit. But if the Plaintiff in that time do not amend or alter it, then, if the Defendant doth nothing therein within a week following, by getting it ruled or referred, it shall be disallowed of course, without any motion, as put in for delay, and the Defendant shall pay ordinary costs; but, if (the Plaintiff not amending it as aforesaid) it be ruled against him, upon reference or otherwise, he shall pay the ordinary costs.

“ When a Plaintiff excepteth to a Defendant's answer, he shall set down his exceptions in writing, and deliver it to the counsel whose hand is to the answer, or to the Defendant's attorney in court. If the Defendant do within a week satisfy the Plaintiff of the invalidity of his exceptions, or amend the answer in the same time, or agree with the Plaintiff or his attorney or solicitor to amend it by such a time as shall be agreed on between them, and do amend it accordingly,
without

without putting the Plaintiff to obtain a reference or make a motion thereabout; then the Defendant shall pay no costs. And if any Plaintiff shall pass or procure a reference within this time, or before this Court taken, the reference shall be void, as obtained surreptitiously; but if the Defendant do neither satisfy the Plaintiff, nor amend his answer, in manner aforesaid, then, if upon reference or otherwise his answer be ruled insufficient, he shall pay costs according to the course of the Court.

“ The Masters of the Court shall prefix convenient (but not overlong) days for hearing of such matters as are referred to them; and at the days prefixed shall proceed, without admitting any feigned or dilatory excuses, especially that counsel are otherwise employed, or cannot attend, or are not instructed, there having been notice and time enough allowed for the like; and, after three days, shall speedily draw up their report, for the ease of the Client's attendance, which cannot but draw great charges.

“ If the case be such that the Master cannot proceed in the absence of either party, or his counsel without just cause absents, the Master is presently to certify the Court of the defaulters, that they may be punished, by commitment, costs, or otherwise, as the case shall merit.

“ And if the Master do use, or willingly admit, any gross delay, the reference is to be renewed, and the Master rebuked by the Court.

“ The Masters of the Court are not, upon the importunity of counsel or clients, to make special certificates of matters wherein the Court expects an opinion from them; nor are to do it but where their own judgments, in respect of difficulty, leadeth them to it, occasioning for the most part a needless trouble to the Court, and delay and expence to the party.

“ No reference shall be made to a Master whether an injunction shall be granted or not; but the same to pass upon the opinion and judgment of the Court, if the Court think the matter informed sufficient for an injunction; but if it be doubtful of the truth of any point of the information, the Court, when it cannot otherwise be fitly done, may be certified thereof by a Master, who is then to certify, not only whether the information be in substance true, but if there appear other matter to confess or avoid, or otherwise balance that information, he must not conceal it, but give the Court a clear and true information.

“ No references are to be made either to Masters or others, unless it be by assent on both sides to hear and determine the cause upon all the proofs, or otherwise;

wife; but when the Court hath heard it, and reduced it to particular points, especially if those points have relation to accounts, or matters of that nature, the Court may fitly leave such to be reduced to certainty by a Master.

“The Registrar shall, within ten days after the end of every term, certify to the Lord Keeper what references depend in the hand of any Master, and how long they have depended, that, if any of them have depended over long, the Court may require an account of them from the Master, and quicken them to a speedy dispatch.

“When a Master certifieth the sufficiency or insufficiency of an answer, plea, or demurrer; if either party rest not in the report, but trouble the Court to determine it; if the Master's report be confirmed, he that opposeth it shall pay double costs.

“Whereas the Masters of the Court do sometimes, by way of inducement, fill a leaf or two of the beginning of their reports, and sometimes more, with a long particular recital of the several points of the orders of reference, they shall forbear such iterations, the same appearing sufficiently in the orders without any other repetition than this, “According to an order,” or, “By direction of an order,” of such a date; shall fall directly into the matter of their report, setting down the same clearly, but as briefly as they can, for the ease both of the Court and of the parties.

“That Counsellors be careful what motions they make, and especially that they move not things that may be had of course without motion; nor for such things as cannot be granted, as being against the constant rules of the Court, or common justice; nor yet for such things as, being granted, serve to little or no purpose. And, before they move the Court, they be sure to be well informed and instructed, lest, if the orders obtained by them upon information be after avoided, their client or themselves be deservedly punished with costs, or otherwise.

“When an order is made, especially if it be upon hearing of counsel on both sides, or after day to shew cause given and none shewed, there being a timely notice, both sides are to rest in it, without troubling the Court with new motions to cross it, unless the Counsel that moves it be sure that the matter he hath to cross it be weighty and important, and will be well proved upon the motion. Such as shall do contrary are to be punished with good costs, and otherwise, as the Court shall find cause.

“That

“ That no counsellor put his hand to bill, answer, or other pleading, unless it be drawn by himself, or at least perused by himself in the paper draught, before it be engrossed; and that the counsellor that puts his hand to any such shall be answerable for all things therein, either against these orders, or any other the orders or rules of the court, except only such things as are not to be misliked but for untruth, for which the client if he informed it, or such as caused it to be put in without his warrant or information, shall be answerable.

“ If any counsellor shall presume to move for any *forma pauperis* that is not so admitted, and shall under that pretence move a second motion; the Registrar shall enter neither of his orders, and shall within four days acquaint the Lord Keeper, or the Master of the Rolls, with the cause, that he that did it may be condignly punished.

“ Counsellors, before they take on them to inform, by motion or otherwise, that any thing is contained in the bill, answer, pleadings, proofs published, or in any deeds or records, ought to be careful in perusing the same themselves, and not to rest upon the affirmation of the client or his solicitor, who cannot so well judge of them, and whose part it is to produce those things unto the counsellor; but it is the counsellor's part to direct how far forth the same are to be pressed or urged to the court, and they are to sustain the blame and punishment, if either wittingly or negligently, for want of reading, they abuse the court thereon.

“ For avoiding a multiplicity of idle petitions, drawn by persons altogether ignorant of the order and course of the court, or the true estate of the petitioners' business, that petitions, before they be presented to the Lord Keeper or the Master of the Rolls, be shewed to that fix clerk who is the petitioner's attorney in court, or to his deputy, and by him approved and subscribed; for which no fee shall be taken. And this is not to be understood of petitions indorsed and signed by counsel, nor of petitions containing any matter of complaint against the attorney or his under-clerk.

“ All the clerks of the court, in copying, ingrossing, or other writing, shall do the same fairly, orderly, and clerk-like, not doing it wastefully, nor in less skins or rolls of parchment, or leaves of paper, than ought to be, thereby increasing their own and their master's profit, or the subject's charge; and if the master of the office, upon complaint to him, do not right thereon, the Lord Keeper, or the Master of the Rolls, shall punish both the master and the clerk, and yield recompence.

recompence to the complainant, upon complaint made to either of them, within two terms after the offence done."

The ensuing whimsical extract is *verbatim* from the Journals of the House of Commons, 1605.

"Six Clerks, essential parts of the master of 11 R. 2. *sex et non plures*, enacted, officers to them and their successors: 8d. a sheet, a right, as well as fees to offices of inheritance; they have used to take 8d. time out of mind examiners 12d.; themselves write, set down all examinations, many not published they lose their labour. 39 Eliz. a Commission to survey every court, the abuses and exactions, a jury empaneled, 17, had their charge; 40 Eliz. their verdict, Star-chamber; 12d. ever usual; a patent; 12d. for filing of every bill of any man but his copy 8d. a sheet against the law, that patent dashed, and swept out of the house, the house made clean, and all rectified by the Judges; Prescription, a strong defence; fees taken in Hen. VII. time, Hen. VIII. time, by custom their right; the copyholder would be glad to have a bill that no more might be paid than was in Hen. VIII. time, the farmer the tenant The Counsel withdrawn Sir John Parker, *Malus usus abolendus* 40,000l. in the Chancery for writing and copying, 6 clerks, 6 offices, in every office 20 clerks, every clerk 100 sheets a day, 100 days in the year, 117 days in 4 terms, allow the 17 and the vacations and yet 40,000l. . . . Mr. Bond, *Nihil est tam incredibile: quod non dicendo fiat probabile* . . *Antiquity into Iniquity* . . custom the mother of errors many times . . number of lines and syllables . . if custom prevail for 8d. a sheet, yet some law for the lines . . Mr. Moore. No bill in the Star-chamber above 15 sheets, if any put in he shall pay for it himself . . no policy to discredit custom and prescription in parliament," &c. &c.

Having thus explained the nature of the court held in Lincoln's Inn-hall, I shall proceed to an account of the Society and their buildings. It is necessary, however, to premise, that nothing new can possibly be said on this part of the subject. To account for this assertion, the reader need only be reminded of Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*. Where that learned Antiquary has preceded, every *modern* Historian must be contented to compile from his pages, assisted by some few manuscripts which have escaped his notice. One of those (heraldick) contains the following concise yet satisfactory history of Lincoln's Inn. "Lincoln's Inn beareth, Sapphire, 15 fere molins Or, a canton of the second Azure. Lion rampant Purpure. The lion rampant Purpure, in a field Or, is the proper coat of Lacy Earl of Lincoln."

"It is an antient ally unto the Middle Temple, and is situated in a street or lane known by the name of New-street, and now Chancery-lane, being once the mansion of a gentleman called William de Haverhall, treasurer to King Henry III. who, for disloyalty to his sovereign, was, by the said King, attainted of treason; so that thereby his houses and lands came to the Crown; and thereupon the King gave this house unto Ralph de Nova villâ, vulgò Neville, Chancellor of England, as appeareth by an antient record; who was also Bishop of Chichester, and kept his habitation or abode there. The house came afterwards to the hands of Henry Lacey, earl of Lincoln; by reason whereof it was called Lincoln's Inn. The said Earl deceased there in 1310; nevertheless this house did after continue to the Bishop of Chichester until the reign of Henry VIII.; and then the interest thereof came, by conveyance, to Justice Sulgard and others; who during his life, and after his posterity, held the same, until the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth; and then Sir Edward Sulgard, knt. to whom the same did descend, sold the inheritance of this house to the Benchers and Society there.

"There is no memory of any flourishing estate of the students and professors of the common-law resident in this college till the reign of Henry VI. when it appeareth, by the rolls and remembrances of that house, the same then began to be famous; but now of late years the same hath been much enlarged, with ranks of goodly buildings; the first whereof began at the cost of Sir Thomas Lovel, knt. then or before a fellow of that house, by erecting that fair gate-house, of brick and free-stone, whereupon is engraven the arms of Lacy earl of Lincoln, together with his own."

The great quadrangle is formed by the gate-house, the hall on the West side, the chapel on the North, and chambers on the South. The first is ornamented on the front with glazed bricks, disposed in lozenges; in the centre a pointed arched entrance; and above it are the arms mentioned in the Manuscript, with the date 1518. The gate is flanked by two square projections or towers; but, as almost all the windows have been modernised, the venerable character of the structure is greatly injured. The Hall, seen through the arch from Chancery-lane, has the appearance of a monastick building, occasioned by the buttresses and pointed windows; and this effect is improved by the side of the chapel, elevated on an open crypt of three arches, separated by buttresses of six gradations, with large windows filled by painted glass. The arches of the cloisters are richly

covered by tracery, quatrefoils, and geometrical figures, in the manner of Henry VIIIth's chapel, and are correct imitations of our antient florid style.

The Chapel was designed by Inigo Jones; but, unfortunately, this celebrated architect was incapable of producing a complete specimen of *faithful imitation*: a flash of genius now and then appears, but it has a disproportion or a deformity to counterbalance the effect. Mountain, bishop of London, consecrated this fane in 1623, whose windows abound with multitudes of emblazoned arms, in painted glass, of noblemen and treasurers, to the present period, mingled with figures of the prophets and apostles. Of the new roof and East window, designed by Mr. Wyatt, and erected about 1791, I shall say nothing: when the publick are divided in opinion upon this gentleman's abilities in reforming our antient style of building, they will be so obliging as to judge for themselves.

Henry Colfer, esq. in 1658, founded a sermon, preached in this chapel on the first Wednesday of every month. The preacher receives 12l. *per annum*. And he left 8l. for charitable purposes.

Dr. Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, who was preacher to the Society, founded a lecture in 1768; to be pronounced on the first Sunday after Michaelmas term, and the first before and after Hillary term, annually, for proving the truth of the Christian religion from the completion of the prophecies in the Old and New Testament.

The Society appoint a preacher and chaplain; and divine service is celebrated on Sundays and holidays.

The ground under the cloisters was the burial place of the Society, but since 1791 it has been reserved for the benchers only.

The Hall, erected in the reign of Henry VII. is 62 feet in length, and 32 in breadth. The building has little to recommend it, as the architecture partakes of that degenerated style which was the precursor of the total disuse of the grand suggestions of our ancestors. Perhaps the most remarkable object within it is the painting of Paul before Felix, by Hogarth; placed there about 1750, in consequence of a legacy by Mr. Wyndham. It would be unfair to criticise Hogarth's historical pictures; they were not his *forte*; nor can it be denied that his figures partake of that clumsy form which distinguishes the better classes of people in "Marriage à la Mode." But, in speaking thus slightly of his serious performances, let me not be understood to censure the ludicrous and moral efforts of his pencil: they are certainly beyond all praise.

Stone-

Stone-buildings, so termed because they are composed of that material, are situated parallel with the West side of Chancery-lane; their East front, and the West side of the Six Clerks and Registrar's-office, whose principal front is in Chancery-lane, formed an oblong court. But those buildings are only part of a vast range, projected by the Society, and designed by Sir Robert Taylor. The garden front consists at present of a rustic basement, with arcades and windows, at the North end of which is a wing consisting of six Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature and pediment. The cornice of the wing is continued through the whole length of the front, which terminates in a balustrade; but the two ranges of windows are entirely plain. It will be perceived from this that the facade is not of the most superb description; but when viewed through the foliage of the garden, and the long line thus broken by the intervention of trees, it has a very pleasing effect; and this is particularly observable from Serle's-court.

The chambers within Stone-buildings are magnificent, and sell or let at very high prices. The leases commenced in June 1780, for 99 years, and three lives named at the time, with power to nominate a fourth at the decease of the last survivor. They are transferable for a fine of 10l. Those in the antient buildings are held on single lives, and are transferable for 10l. on the ground-floor, and less for the upper stories, except the first floor.

The site of Serle's-court, or New-square, was originally called Fickett's-field, or Little Lincoln's Inn-field. It appears that Henry Serle and a person named Clerk had some claims, which were settled by an agreement, dated in the 34th year of Charles II. between them and the Benchers of the Society. That fixing the specific property of the parties, Mr. Serle was permitted to build on the field. The chambers in this square are freehold, but subject to certain restrictions inserted in the agreement between the Benchers and Serle. The whole of the chambers within the jurisdiction of the Society entitle the holders to a vote for members of parliament for Middlesex and Westminster.

The Council-chamber of Lincoln's-inn is a very handsome apartment. The Library, on the ground-floor of Stone-buildings, contains 8000 volumes, deposited in four rooms; to increase which, each master of the bench contributes 11 guineas; and every student, when called to the bar, 5l.; the Master of the Library (a bencher, elected annually) purchases such books relating to jurisprudence as are not commonly found in libraries. It is open every day, from 10 o'clock till 2, for the use of the members of the Society. There are several

landscapes, by Brughel, on copper; and a marble bust of Cicero. Besides which, the walls are adorned with portraits of Lord Chief Justice Sir Richard Rainsford; Sir John Franklin, a master in Chancery; Judge Hales, who gave his manuscripts to the Society; and Lord Chief Justice Mansfield; with many pictures by Italian masters, and some drawings.

The fine, or entrance money, to the Society of Lincoln's inn is 22l. 2s. * 16l. of which is expended in the purchase of stamps. The student gives a bond, in conjunction with a member of the Society, or two house-keepers, under a penalty of 100l. that he is a proper person for admission, and for the punctual discharge of the dues, which amount to about 6l. *per annum*.

In consequence of an agreement entered into by the four inns of court, in 1798, a deposit of 100l. is required before the student commences his terms for the bar; which is repaid when he is called, but without interest. They are exempt from this exaction if intended for the Irish bar; or if they are members of the faculty of Advocates in Scotland; or if they have kept two years terms at either of the English universities, or that of Dublin.

Those who remove from other inns of court to this are allowed, on producing a certificate, the same standings, and advantages of terms they have kept, paying admission-fees.

Terms are kept by attending at the hall, at 4 precisely, to dine; but if the student leaves the hall before thanks are returned, the steward erases his name, and he loses the benefit of that day's attendance.

The chief porter gives a plain black gown to each member who dines; for the use of which he pays 2s. 6d. the first term, and 1s. for each afterwards.

The dinner is served in messes, for four persons. The expence of a whole term in 1802 was 11. 4s. and dinners 1s. 9d. each.

The exercises take place after dinner. And once a year, in Hilary Term, a Latin oration is pronounced by a Tancred student; who is so called from Christopher Tancred, esq. This gentleman bequeathed a considerable sum of money, in 1754, for the education of twelve youths: four in divinity, and four in medicine, at Cambridge; and the remainder to study common law at Lincoln's-inn.

The Benchers after dining retire to the council chamber on council days, and there commence business.

* Lane's Guide to Lincoln's-inn, 1803; a work highly useful, and full of information.

Before a student is called to the bar, his name must have been five years on the books of the Society, unless he produces a certificate from either of the universities before mentioned of his having taken the degree of M. A. or B. LL. If so, three years are sufficient. Within this period he must keep twelve term commons in the hall; and perform nine exercises, but three of which can be made in one term. There are none of those allowed on grand days, nor when there is a call to the bar. When a student is qualified for the bar, he must give notice to the steward of his wish to be called. After which his name is fixed on the screen of the hall two weeks, and he petitions the Benchers at a special council. If he is approved, he is generally called the next day, when he takes the oath of allegiance and supremacy, which are administered by the steward, before the Benchers. He is then called, and signs the register of it before them; who then leave him to the company and congratulations of his friends.

The stamps required on this occasion are, the register 28l. and the bond 1l.

A general order prevents an attorney, solicitor, clerk in Chancery or Exchequer, from being called, unless they have discontinued their practice two years. No person in deacon's orders, or under 21 years of age, can be called. When a barrister has been seven years such, he may be called to the bench; and is usually invited according to seniority.

Each proprietor of chambers pays 6s. *per term* to the preacher; and every member, not a proprietor, 2s. 6d.

Every member pays 5s. 4d. *per annum* as pension; and each set of chambers in Stone-buildings pays 4d. ground-rent on the original cost of the building; which is insured; and of the premium two-thirds are paid by the proprietors, and one-third by the Society. The place being extra-parochial, the taxes are very inconsiderable.

The following statement, extracted from the Journals of the House of Commons, may prove an useful conclusion to the history of Lincoln's-inn.

“ Mr. Thomas Grint (in the year 1774) informed the Committee, that Lincoln's-inn is a society intrusted with the education of young gentlemen studying the law, and is regulated and governed by the Benchers thereof. That every member of the Society inhabiting Serle's-court is admitted during life, paying a certain fine, and fees to the Society; which are called freeholds, subject to the orders and regulations of the Bench; and that they all belong to members of the Society, who never paid any parochial due. That the witness has known a perambulation

ambulation of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, and the perambulators have come into the district of Lincoln's-inn claimed by the Society. That the last time the parish went this perambulation was in the year 1771; and the witness believes they went in the customary mode of perambulating parishes. That the Society have no particular fund for the support of the poor, except the general fund of the house; that no poor's rates are collected; and that there are no churchwardens, overseers of the poor, or constables, nor any officer to whom a justice of the peace might direct his warrant.

“ That there is a chapel belonging to the Society; but the witness never knew any children christened there. That marriages have been performed in the chapel before the late act of parliament for preventing clandestine marriages; but none since. That there is a burial-place for those who die within the limits of the Society, but no fees are paid to the parish; and he never heard that the minister of the parish claimed any fees.

“ Being asked how many inns are claimed by the Society of Lincoln's inn, he said only one now, Thavie's-inn being sold; which is become separate property from the Society. And he apprehends they have the same power of alienating Furnival's-inn, and the district of Lincoln's-inn.

“ That the witness knows of no children being born in Lincoln's-inn, no families living there; and never knew of any children being dropped there.

“ That the preacher and reader belonging to the Society are paid by the Benchers; and the sacrament is administered every month. That there is a register of burials kept there. And the witness never heard that any pew or gallery in the churches of St. Clement Danes, or St. Andrew's Holborn, was appropriated for the use of the Society of Lincoln's-inn.

“ That the limits and bounds of the inn are lighted, watched, and cleansed, by the direction, and at the expence, of the Benchers.

“ That persons belonging to the Society have many times been relieved by the Benchers out of the general fund of the Society. And that one Isaac Johnson, a superannuated porter, at this time receives 2s. a week; but he is the only person at present who receives a weekly allowance; and that it was a voluntary act of the Benchers. That other persons have sometimes received 5 or 10 guineas at a time; and the witness never knew any of the officers or servants of the inn applying for relief and being refused. That no person has ever been returned upon the Society from any parish as a pauper, having gained a settlement; and the witness knows

knows no instance of any person gaining relief from a settlement there. That no persons are permitted to reside within the district of Lincoln's-inn but what are of the Society. That the Stamp-office is within the district; but the servants employed there do not live in the Inn, except the house-keeper, who is not a member. That the Commissioners of the Stamp-office pay dues to the Society; for the house; and many of the chambers are purchased by the Crown, for the use of the Stamp-office, in the names of some of the members of the Inn; and whenever they drop, they apply for a fresh nominee, that being the terms they are held upon. That they are obliged to hold them in the name of a member of Lincoln's-inn; and the Commissioners have been charged with part of the fund. And, being asked whether there is any legal process of enforcing payment of their share towards the fund, he said, all persons who are admitted give bond for securing the payment of it; and that no rate is paid by them to the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. That this fund is assessed upon the members who are admitted to the chambers, and made out in their names; and paid annually by the Commissioners, in the names of those gentlemen who are admitted to the chambers. Being asked whether he ever knew of any charge or demand being made by the parish of St. Clement Danes, or St. Andrew Holborn, relative to the paving rate, he said, there was in the year 1771 or 1772; that he could not recollect the sum exactly, but believed it was about 25l. 2s. 6d.; and apprehended it was laid for Serle street and Carey-street. That the answer of the Benchers to this demand was, that it should be collected and paid by the occupiers of those chambers on the West and South sides of Serle's-court, exclusive of the annual dues paid to the house.

“ That the gates of the Inn are shut at 11 o'clock every night; and he never knew the constable of the night, or watchman, demand an entrance for search of vagrants, or exercise any jurisdiction in the inn, after the gates were once shut. Neither did he ever know the parochial beadles come into the Inn in the day time to take up vagrants or beggars, to remove them into other parts of the parish.

“ That he was appointed one of the assessors of the land and window-tax by the Benchers; and collects the same in Serle's-court, as part of the Inn. And he produced to your Committee the books of assessment on Lincoln's-inn, in the years 1740 and 1748, for the land and window taxes. Then an act, made in the last session of parliament, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax, was
read,

read, whereby it appeared, that the said Society have been considered by the Legislature as a separate body, and are taxed accordingly. The witness farther informed your Committee, that the Society of Lincoln's inn collected the land-tax for Thavie's-inn, under the act of parliament; but that none is collected by them for that place now; and that hitherto the sum collected upon Thavie's-inn has been paid out of the fund of Lincoln's-inn, according to the act of parliament; and that that sum must be paid by the said Society."

The Heraldic manuscript, quoted before, says of Thavie's-inn, "It is probably conjectured, that this house is of all others of that description the most antient. It was in the reign of Edward III. the dwelling-house of John Thavy, citizen and armourer; and was then by apprentices of the law rented of him, as by a record remaining in the Hustings-court in London appeareth; but since that time this house hath been purchased by the Benchers, or Antients, of Lincoln's-inn, that was about the reign of Henry VII. to entertain there a society of students and professors of the common law. It bears, Azure, two garbs Or, bands guelfe; on a chief Sable a letter T Argent."

The site is now an elegant street.

"Mr. Robert Pardoe informed your Committee, that there was a claim lately made on the Society of Lincoln's-inn by the parish of St. Clement Danes; and four gentlemen of the Inn were summoned before the justices, to shew cause why the poor's rate should not be paid. That he attended with those gentlemen upon the justices, and, by order of the Benchers, told them, that the gentlemen of the Inn did mean to dispute their right of taxing them; and, therefore, they might come and distrain upon one or two gentlemen, and the Society would try their right. Accordingly, distress was made. Upon which notice was given of bringing an action to try this right. But no action has been brought."

Mr. Grint being farther examined, said, "he could not tell what burthen it would be to the gentlemen of Lincoln's-inn to bear parochial offices; but has heard that students at law practising are exempt from parochial offices; and that there are members of the Society who live out of the Inn, and rent houses, and pay parochial duties."

This report led to the bill declaring Lincoln's-inn extraparochial.

Part of this domain, called Cotterel's garden, abounded in antient times with rabbits. In the 8th year of Edward IV. 12th of Henry VII. and 24th of Henry VIII. the students were prohibited from shooting at them with bows and arrows.

FURNIVAL'S

FURNIVAL'S-INN;

"The mansion of Sir William Furnival in the reign of Richard II. as by record appeareth. His heir general was married to the Lord Talbot, created earl of Shrewsbury by Henry VI. by reason whereof this mansion came to the family of the Talbots earls of Salop; and afterwards, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was purchased by the Benchers of Lincoln's-inn, for the reception of a Society of students of the common law, from George Lord Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury. It bears, Argent, a bend, between 6 martlets Gules, with a bordure Azure."

Furnival's-inn is situated on the North side of Holborn-hill, near Gray's Inn-lane, and has an extensive front of brick; the architecture of which is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones. It consists of a plain basement, on which are ten Composite pilasters, with a fillet on each about one-third of their height. Those support a regular entablature and an Attick. The windows are 71 in number, and the roof is extremely heavy. This circumstance has perhaps occasioned the derangement of the whole façade, which seems sufficiently serious to suggest the propriety of immediate rebuilding. The Hall barely deserves notice, and really belongs to no known or acknowledged class or style; but the adjoining houses, with high gables, and the trees, give the place a picturesque appearance.

We will now proceed to the various other buildings used by the Professors of the Laws of the land, in order to confine the subject to one distinct portion of this work.

THE ROLLS-OFFICE, OR CHAPEL,

is situated on the West side of Fetter-lane, in the midst of a rural and pleasant area, partly formed by the neighbouring gardens of Clifford's-inn. On this site Henry III. founded an hospital or convent for the reception of converted Jews; himself forgetting the probability that wary Israelites might deceive him and his priests, allured as they must have been by the easy and idle life offered to their acceptance in the *Domus Converterum*, with the enjoyment of the revenues of 700 mark *per annum*, and large forfeited possessions. However, whether their motives were sincere or otherwise, it is certain that the place was soon crowded with converts. Edward I. equally blinded by zeal, gave half the estates of several Jews, who were hanged for clipping the current coin, to this house; and the re-

mainder to the Society of Friars Preachers; whose efforts were doubtlessly redoubled, in preaching conversion to the descendants of Israel, by so liberal a donation.

“ 21 Henry III. The King granted to the Domus Conversorum, London, 20s. *per annum* from the church of St. Dunstan, opposite the New Temple, London*.

In 1320 a petition appears among the Records of Parliament of which the following is a translation:

“ To our Lord the King and his Council, sheweth these poor converts of London, that for three years they have not received any alms or grant from the Exchequer, *which has caused the death* of many of them, at the same time that the living remain in a state of mendicancy; therefore, dear sire, for pity, for mercy, listen to the voices of the poor converts, that they may not be compelled to pass away from their house through want. Ita responsum est: Le Roy voet estre certifie per le Gardeyn, et adonques en dirra sa volonte †.”

And among the “ Petitiones de annis incertis, temp. Edw. I. & II.” is the following:

“ A nre Seignr le Roi & a soun Conseil mustrent les Convers, q̄ com' le Roi ad ordine a les avaunditz Convs ccii li. ii li. deñs, a recevoir par an de l'Eschequer, a deux tmes, a lour sustenance, & ceo p sa Chartre conferme. Et de ceo ad le Rei maunde a sun Tresorer sovent a fere la livre de la dite sūme a les avaunditz Convs, q̄ reen ne ad livre passees viii aunz & plus; par quele defaute il i ad mors plus de xx en poi de temps de meseise, & ceux q̄ vivent vivent a graunt meschef. Par q̄i les avaunditz Convs p̄ent a nre Seignr le Roi, pur la favacioñ des almes le Roi Henr' & la Reigne Alianore sa Compaigne, auqueux Dieu face m̄ci, si lui plest q̄ la sūme avaundite a la sustenance de les avaunditz Convs vuille fere liverer, kar il Tresorer ne put hom̄e trere nun den'. Pur Dieu, Sire, en p̄ignex pite.

“ Adeant Thef', Canc', & Bar' de Sc̄cio; & faciant put viderint inde faciendū, et sup hoc h̄cant Bre de Cancellar' d̄cis Thef', Canc', & Bar' dirigend' †.”

In the 18th year of Edward III. the Jews were universally expelled from the kingdom; in consequence of which bigoted act, the House of Converts became still more neglected; but they appear to have retained their residence till 1377, when a royal mandate ordained the house a receptacle for valuable records, or *rolls* of parchment; and hence the present name. The term Master explains the office of the great Law Dignitary who presides over the Rolls. He besides hears causes in Chancery during vacations at the chapel; near which he resides, in a

* Cat. Rot. Pat.

† Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 378.

‡ Ibid. p. 465.

large and elegant house. His officers attend at suitable hours, for the purpose of making searches for those who wish to consult the records. The Master appoints a preacher, and service is performed at the usual times within the building; which is said to have been designed by Inigo Jones. There are buttresses at each angle, an arched door, and a tall pointed window; and a cornice and pediment, of Grecian architecture, with an angular window in the tympanum.

A monument in this chapel, by Torregiano, is intended for Dr. John Yong, and was inscribed:

“ Dominus Firmamentum meum.

“ Jo. Yong, LL. Doctori, Sacror. Scriniar.

ac hujus Domus Custodi, Decano olim Ebor.

Vitâ defuncto xxv. Aprilis; sui fideles executores hoc posuerunt 1616.”

The name of the artist is sufficient to proclaim the excellence of the reclining effigies, which is every thing that could be wished.

There are several other monuments, particularly that of Edward Bruce, Baron Kinlofs, 1610, and Allingtons, &c. &c.

An act was passed, 12 Charles II. which empowered the Master of the Rolls for the time being to make leases for 41 years, or less, in order to rebuild the old houses belonging to the Rolls-office. After the premises were let, the Master was restrained from making any new or concurrent lease, until within seven years of the expiration, or taking less than the first rent, nor for a longer term than 21 years. It is singular that none of the leases granted for 41 years, after the passing this act, by Sir Harbottle Grimstone, could be found in 1756.

Sir Joseph Jekyll was appointed Master, July 13, 1717. Upon his entering upon the office he found the houses generally in a ruinous condition. In consequence of which he rebuilt nine, in 1719, after a design of Collin Campbell, esq. and, a few years after, thirty others. The nine cost between 5000l. and 6000l. and the 30 about 25,000l. When the plans and elevations of ten of the 30 were laid before him, he enquired how long houses built according to that estimate would stand. The two Biggs, surveyors, declared they would exceed the lease in duration, or 41 years. Upon which Sir Joseph, much to his honour, observed, “ He would have them built as strong and as well as if they were his own inheritance;” and immediately added such means of stability as amounted to 350l. each house more than the estimate. The annual rent of the above 39 houses was

N n 2

1780l.

1780l.; the total amount of the rent of the houses in the liberty of the Rolls, as charged to the poor-rates in 1762, was 7282l.

In the year 1772, the House of Commons appointed a committee to examine into the state of the public records at the Rolls-chapel. Their report informed the house that they had found many of them greatly injured by damp, by being placed too near the wall; some obliterated; and the whole liable to be lost, by the practice of the clerks taking them home to make extracts. In consequence of this enquiry, every practicable remedy was immediately applied.

The SOCIETIES of the INNER and MIDDLE TEMPLE.

I shall first give a summary of what Sir William Dugdale has said of this grand seat of professors; and then introduce the reader to the contents of two anonymous manuscripts preserved in the British Museum.

In the reign of Henry II. the Knights Templars removed from the South side of Holborn to Fleet-street, the ground of which New Temple extended from White Friars to Essex-street. Of this, part was granted to Sir William Paget, secretary of state to Edward VI. The above fact of the removal is proved by the date of the church, 1185. In the commencement of the reign of Edward II. the order was suppressed; when the possessions of the Knights came to the Crown; which gave this site to Thomas Earl of Lancaster; who forfeited it by rebellion. Having thus again reverted to the Monarch, it was granted to Adomare de Valence, earl of Pembroke; and, after his death, to Hugh le Despenser, junior, for life; who being attainted of treason, 1 Edward III. the place would have again been in the Crown, but the decree of the Great Council of Vienne, in 1324, having made a general grant of the possessions of the Templars to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Edward III. was induced to present the Temple to that order; the Prior and Convent of which conveyed it to a society of lawyers, who emigrated here from Thavies-inn, for a rent of 10*l. per annum.*

Thus far is mere tradition, as Wat Tyler, and his infatuated associates, destroyed all the records of the place; but Dugdale quotes some lines from Chaucer, which certainly confirms the fact, that lawyers resided there in the reign of Edward III. As the Society increased, they separated into the Inner and Middle Temple, jointly holding the premises till the dissolution of religious houses; and
till

till 30 Henry VIII. after which they held under the Crown till 6 James I. when they received a grant, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, August 13, and made to Sir Julius Cæsar, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer, and others the treasurers and benchers of the two houses, for the purposes they are now used, at a rent of 10l. *per annum* from each Society.

The Heraldic Manuscript observes, “The said two Temples, or Templars-inn, be the most antient, and were at the first foundation thereof of one entire house, or hostel; but became afterwards divided into three several mansions, or hostels. This house was first founded by an order of religious soldiers, called Templars; that is, Templers so called, for that they were placed in a house adjoining, near the Temple at Jerusalem; by vow and profession to bear and wage war against the Pagans and Infidels, and keep from spoil and profanation the sacred sepulchre of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, attempted by Turks, Saracens, and Argarins, and other barbarous miscreants, pursuing with malice and hostility Christians, and infesting Palaſtine, or the Holy Land, with cruelty, homicide, and bloodshed. These Knights Templars in England purchased certain lands in Fleet-street, bordering upon the shore of Thames, and thereupon built a large and magnificent edifice, and a round synagogue, like a chapel or temple, as the same is now standing; and, by Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem *anno* 1185, the same was dedicated to God’s service, where these Templars by the space of 100 years lived in great honour and opulency, enjoying large revenues, and fair possessions in the kingdom (and the prelate of that order was ever a lord baron of England). From other parts of Christendom was this, at an instant, or, as it hath been truly related, in one day, supervised, and fatally dissolved, by the sentence of Pope Clement I. (Frenchman), to satisfy the avarice of Philip *le Beau*, the French king, and of some other princes; their offences of prophanation wherewith they were charged were heresies, idolatry, &c.; but their castles and territories, at a council holden at Vienne, were conferred upon a more religious order of knight-hood, then called the Joannites. This suppression was confirmed by a parliament held in the 7th year of Edward II.

After their suppression their house came to Thomas Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, who being charged with high treason, the site fell to the Crown; which granted it to the Earl Hugh le Despencer of Gloucester, who was also attainted of high treason. Upon which it came to Adonar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, of the Lusignan family in Provence; but he lodged therein a small season, so
that

that in the reign of King Edward III. the sage and worthy professors of the common laws of this land obtained a long lease of this house for 10l. yearly rent. A third part, called Outward Temple, one Dr. Stapleton, bishop of Exeter, in the days of King Edward II. procured the same, for a residing mansion-house to him and his successors, bishops of that see, and was called Exeter-inn, until the late reign of Queen Mary, when the Lord Paget, her principal secretary of state, obtained the said third part, called Exeter-house, to him and his heirs; and then did re-edify the same. After whom, the said third part of the Templars' house came to Thomas, late duke of Norfolk; and from him conveyed to Sir Robert Dudley, knt. earl of Leicester; who bequeathed the same to Sir Robert Dudley, knt. his son. And lastly, by purchase, came to Robert, late earl of Essex, that died in the reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, and is still called Effex-house.

And, not to omit what is written touching the antiquity of their coat of arms, that the same was, and is yet to be seen, quartered in an old manuscript, written many years past, of the foundation of that order, and which now of late was in the custody of that right honourable and thrice virtuous gentleman, Lord William Howard; it is to be understood, that, before the said order of Knights Templars assumed to themselves arms of the said coat armour, they did embrace, as to them appropriate, this ensign, an horse galloping, whereon two men did sit; the which ensign was engraven in their signet, or common seal.

The Temple is now, by the princely donation of King James our late sovereign, under the Great Seal of England, granted to that Society for ever.

The Society of the Inner Temple, or House of Court, have lately assumed to themselves Pegasus; whereof I relate no more, for that the same is vulgarly known to all. To this Inner Temple was also appropriated divers learned lights from time to time, which in number, continuance, and gifts of nature, exceeded every other the said inns of court, and therefore was antiently termed the Inner Temple *bon* Pleader; which unto this day (in the reign of James I.) is with all esteemed of above the others.

The Inner Temple beareth, Argent, on a plain cross Gules, the Holy Lamb, the staff or flag A. with a red cross."

A manuscript, numbered 971 in Ayscough's Catalogue, appears to have been written in consequence of some infringement of the liberties of the Society. After a long flourish, the author proceeds as follows: "Their honour, and the
conservation

conservation of their rights and privileges, must needs be necessary, and more than a little valued, by the sons of wisdom, and all the well-wishers to our English laws and liberties; and therefore, in so public an affront as was not many years ago offered unto that of the Inner Temple, by Sir William Turner, then lord mayor of London (which must have been in 1668), and some of the aldermen and citizens thereof, with a design to violate their rights and privileges, could not but summon my thoughts together, and call my memory to an accompt, to furnish me with any thing of evidence and argument that might serve for a justification of what the gentlemen of that inn of court had so stoutly asserted. In the inquiry and search whereof I find the lands upon which the New Temple, comprising the Inner and Middle Temple, was built, with its precinct and appendices, to have been antiently some of the lands belonging to the honour and earldom of Leicester; and, by a grant of King Henry III. unto his son Edmond, called Crouchback, in *anno* 49 of his reign, of the honour and earldom of Leicester, *tenendum de rege in capite*, and in the 55th year of his reign, confirmed the same, with views of frankpledge, and all the liberties to the said honour and earldom belonging; and to be quit and discharged from all suits of courts to the sheriffs or hundreds; and commanded the sheriffs of Middlesex, and all other sheriffs and stewards in whose bailiwicks any of the lands of the said honour and earldom of Leicester might be, nor with any of the tenants thereof, they should not at all intermeddle, nor suffer their bailiffs to intermeddle."

The ensuing dispute will still more completely develope the history of the Temple. The original statement of it is contained in the Harleian Manuscript, No. 830.

"The particulars wherein the Master of the Temple finds himself grieved. That all precedency within the precincts of the New Temple, London, is now denied him, contrary to antient custom and order (he being Master of the Temple), and the honour of the house, and the practice whereof they themselves have been eye-witnesses. That his place in the hall is denied him in the Inner Temple, and his diet; which place the Master of the Temple hath ever had, both before the profession of the law kept in the Temple and ever since, whensoever he came into the hall, and his diet whensoever he came into the hall. That tythes are not paid him, whereas by patent he is to have *omnes et omnimodas decimas*, all and all manner of tythes; and he hath no manner of tythes at all, nor any thing in consideration of them.

"That

“That whereas, in lieu of obligations (*Q. oblations?*) he is to have of every fellow in both the houses 1s. 6d. *per annum*, he hath of the Inner Temple house but 14l. 10s. *per annum*, and of the Middle house 17l. *per annum*, whereas it comes to about 20l. *per annum* in every house.

“That whereas, when they bought the fee-farm of the Temple, in the 6th of King James, they covenanted to provide a house and mansion for the habitation of the Master of the Temple, and to maintain his house for ever at their own proper costs, there is no such thing done, nor any consideration to the Master of the Temple until it be done. They suffer the buildings of the Master of the Temple, which are not in his own hands, to fall to the ground, neither repairing them themselves, nor causing the gentlemen to repair them, so that in short time they *will* fall to the ground. They permit the gentlemen that keep in the chambers of the Master of the Temple to assign over their chambers one to another without the licence of the Master of the Temple, to his great damage, and expressly contrary to an order they themselves made to the contrary. They deny all ecclesiastical jurisdiction to the Master of the Temple, which was acknowledged by their predecessors (they being subject to no other jurisdiction), and the Master of the Temple appointed by the King's Majesty, master and warden of the house, and church of the New Temple, London, *ad regendum, gubernandum, et officium, domum et ecclesiam*.

“They deny all authority to the Master of the Temple to send for any gentleman that shall be delinquent in causes ecclesiastical, though he hath often professed he will proceed against such according to the antient orders of the house, not according to the cause of ecclesiastical discipline.

“They deny the rolls of the buttry to him; which he comparing to the communion books which are yet in his custody, may see who do not receive the communion, and admonish them privately of it.

“That when both houses meet in the church the Master of the Temple is not acquainted therewith, nor called to the same; whereas, in every parish church, the parson of the parish is the prime man in the vestry, and in the societies the master of the house, both which the Master of the Temple is.

“That, whereas the Master of the Temple is not at all bound to preach (it being a perfect donative), neither any of his predecessors (excepting only the last) preached without consideration, but only on Sunday mornings in the term time, on Easter-day, and Whit-sunday, and Christmas-day, and the Low Sundays,

Sundays, in readings, they will give him no consideration in the Inner house for his supernumerary sermons in the forenoon, nor his sermons in the afternoon, contrary to their own covenants and promise.

“That the officers of the Inner Temple are commanded to disrespect the Master of the Temple when he comes to the hall. That the Bench of the Inner Temple have sent express message to the Master of the Temple to forbear to come into the hall at meal times; which if it be granted, then it follows, that if at any time they may debar the said Master of the Temple, then they may at every time; and if from one public place, then from every public place; and so by consequence either confine him to his chambers, or exclude him the Temple.

“That they suffer the church to go to ruin, not repairing it according as they are bound.”

“The answer of the Middle Temple, for as much as concerneth them, to the Master of the Temple’s articles.

“If by precedency he means the Master to be the prime man, and to have priority of place of all the members of that house, and others within the limits thereof, they utterly deny such pre-eminency to be due unto him. There is amongst them no diet due unto the Master, nor place in the hall, only as they have invited him, or perchance he casually hath come unto them. They have sometimes (in courtesy, and not otherwise) placed him in a chair at the upper end of the Bench table; yet have they not always so done; for constantly in reading times, and at their other feasts, he hath had no place amongst them but as others of his own rank promiscuously.

“Dr. Micklethwaite, and his predecessors, Masters of the Temple, have sued out their own patents, and might obtain general words; but never had any tythes, nor demanded any till now. They deny it him as a right, in lieu of obligations, or otherwise; but in their good wills, and of courtesy, they have given other the masters, and so him, such a contribution from every commoner, which comes not to more than hath been paid him. He hath convenient places and lodgings of abode, and more and better convenient than either of his predecessors, Masters of the Temple, had or demanded. The buildings are their own inheritance, and not his; the lodgings allowed him are in good repair, and so are they carefull to maintain the rest to them belonging.

“ The gentlemen do dispose of their chambers no otherwise than according to the order of the house to which they are subject; and the buildings called the Parson’s buildings are their own inheritance, and therefore under their own order and government; with which the Master is not to intermeddle; and with them there is no order to the contrary.

“ Their predecessors have acknowledged no such jurisdiction, nor hath any of his predecessors exercised or claimed any such jurisdiction. No preceding Master hath ever claimed the liberty or use of their rolls for any purpose; but for the matter itself, they admit none of their company into commons before he enter into bond to receive the communion so oft as by the laws and statutes of this realm he ought to do. If he receive not twice every year, being in commons, by their orders he is to be expelled the Society. None are called to the degree of the bar but such as receive the communion. Notwithstanding, if the Master please to admonish any gentleman of this, or any other neglect, he may do it without their let, as he shall see occasion.

“ The church is the antient ordinary meeting-place of committees appointed by either house, as a place of most indifferency between those neighbour houses, when they have occasion of conference or intercourse each house with other. Their businesses are private, and such as they are not to impart to any but to their own companies. No Master, therefore, hath excepted against, or claimed or desired to be present at, any such meeting.

“ They can promise unto him nothing: yet they have voluntarily, freely, extended unto him their bounty; which if they did not, they conceive they were not thereto compellable. The church is in good repair.”

“ The title of the Temple church and the Two Temples.

“ These houses and church were antiently the possession of the Templars; which order was founded *tempore Edwardi Primi*. This order dissolved by death, 1 Junii, 2 Edward II. The possessions of the Templars were given, by act of parliament, to the order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and to the Prior and Brothers of the same order, Philip Tame being prior then of that order, 17 Edward II.

“ *Magistro et fratribus Militiæ Templi viii li. per annum ex Scaccario, ad sustentand’ iiii capellanos et le iiii populos* *. R. Cicestrie † Epus, cancellarius Hen. III.”

* Probably lay servants.

† Ralph de Nevil, bishop of Chichester, and lord chancellor.

The widow of Robert de Vetere ponte * “concessit diversas terras, et reddit Deo et beate Marie, et fratribus Militie Templi, ad inveniend’ unum capellanum divina celebratur’ in domo illorum.”

6 Edward II. The King granted to Adamar de Valence, earl of Pembroke, “locum et domus vocat’ Novum Templum, London’, et terram que vocatur Ficketts croft juxta London’, et omnia alia teñta et reddit’, cum pertin’, que fuerunt Templariorum, in civitate et suburbiis London’;” habend’ to him and the heirs of his body.

8 Edward II. “Rex remissionem et quietam clamantiam quas Adamarus de Valentiâ, ad requisitionem Regis, fecit, &c. Thome comiti Lancastrie, de mris de Novo Templo, London, et de omnis terris, teñtis, et reddit’, cum ptin’, que quondam fuerunt Templariorum, in suburbiis London’, et in com’ Middlesex, et que sunt de feodo comitis Lancastrie, ut de honore Leicestrie.”

2 Edward III. “The King committed dilecto clerico suo Will’o de Langford, custodiam Novi Templi, London’; et omnia reddit’, cum ptin’, que quondam fuerunt Magistri et fratrum ordinis Militiæ Templi, in civitate nra London’ et suburbiis ejusdem, et que p forisfacturam Hugonis le Despencer junioris, nuper inimici et rebellis Regis, in manib’ Regis existit; habend’ usque ad finem decem annorum; reddend’ 24l. per annum. Ita quod pred’cus Will’us omnes domus d’ci Templi reddit’ sumptibus suis propriis in adeo bono statu vel meliori quoad present’ existunt, & sustinet usque finem termini.”

In officio Remembratoris Thesaurarii Scaccarii, xi. 13, it is recited, “q^d inter recorda de anno 3 Edward III. the Prior and his brethren were restored to the church, and places sanctified and dedicated to God, by reason whereof William Langford was abated xii. l. vs. id. for his said rent.” And out of the same record it appeareth, “that the Prior and his brothers had infeoffed Hugh le Despencer, and his heirs, of the Temple; and that, 12 Edward III. the King, for 100l. promised by the Prior towards his expedition into France, did grant the rest of the manor and lands not sanctified to the Prior and Friars of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and his successors, together with the church, church-yard, and cloisters.”

* Robert Vipont, or de Veteri Ponte, was living in 1217. The lands given by Idonea his widow were 13 bovates at Ostrefeld. See Mr. Nichols’s Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 942; where several curious particulars concerning the antient orders of Knights Templars and Knights Hospitallers are collected.

Stowe, in page 755 and 756, in the Survey of London: "The Hospitalers, in the reign of Edward III. for a certain rent of 10*l. per annum*, granted the Temple, with the appurtenances, to the students of the common law in England in whose possession the same hath ever since remained. And the Temple church had a Master, and four stipendiary priests, with a clerk. These, for administration of divine service there, had stipends allowed them out of the revenues of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem."

32 Henry VIII. cap. 24. "The corporation of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem was dissolved, and their possessions given to the King, and those of that religion discharged of their obedience. And by the same act it was provided, that John Maplesden, clerk, sub-prior of the said religion, William Ernsted, clerk, master of the Temple, London, Walter Lynesey, and John Winter, chaplains, shall have, receive, and enjoy, during their lives, all such man-sions, houses, stipends, and wages, and all the profits of money, in as large manner as they then lawfully had the same; the said Master and two chaplains doing their duties and services there as they had been accustomed to do. The act of 32 Henry VIII. cap. 24, giveth the least of the confreres 10*l. apiece*; and Armestead's wages, as followeth, is but 8*l. per annum*; which sheweth that he was a meaner man than the confreres."

The remainder of this paper, being appropriated to the reciting of dry authorities, is omitted, as uninteresting and tedious. The following is essential, as "A note of the state of the church of the Temple."

"The minister and preacher there hath the place by the donation of her Majesty, by letters patent, without any admission, institution, or induction; and is called the Master of the Temple. But his patent is 'Custos domus et prior'e dissolut' sibi et aff' suis p termino vite sue;' and in that patent he hath granted unto him 37*l. per annum* out of the Exchequer; and for that he is to find a curate and a clerk to say divine service."

"The house of the said rectory King Edward VI. granted to Mr. Keilway and his heirs; whose sole heir, Sir John Harington, of Rutlandshire, married; and they conveyed it to Sir John Roper; and he the one half to my Lord Chief Justice, his Honour that now is, and nine other benchers, then of the Middle Temple, and their heirs; and the other half to as many other then benchers of the Inner Temple."

"The

“The same house, newly increased and builded at the charge of both Societies, is now converted into chambers; which both the houses have since allowed to the said Master and preacher, for the increase of his living, besides other collections and benefits he hath of the gentlemen of the Societies of both the Temples.

“The Queen’s Majesty hath out of both the Societies, yearly, 20*l.* 10*l.* of each Society; for the collection whereof she alloweth a fee to a bailiff. And that is accounted as part of the possessions late of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem. And so her Highness doth pay yearly out of her revenue, more than she receiveth from the Temples, 17*l.* to the Minister; and used to bear the charges of the reparations of the Bridge and Temple-stairs; which once in her time cost her 100 marks. For which she only hath the benefit of the placing of a chaplain to pray and preach there; whose living were but small, if he had not the profit of the said house and chambers, and the said collections and benefits from the gentlemen of the said Societies.”

The preceding different authorities sufficiently explain the descent of the possessions of the Knights Templars. It now only remains to mention that the buildings occupied by the Knights must have perished by degrees, as the Societies increased in numbers. Courts after courts have arisen in succession, till every inch of vacant ground was filled by high houses; each floor, and almost every room of which, have different tenants. Of those, the row termed Paper-buildings is the most convenient and airy, commanding in front a considerable area, and the back windows a fine view up the river Thames, bounded by Westminster-hall, the Abbey of St. Peter, St. Stephen’s-chapel, and part of the Bridge, over a fore-ground composed of the Temple-garden. Paper-buildings were originally erected in the 6th year of James I. by Edward Hayward and others.

The terrace before the Inner Temple-hall is regularly and excellently paved; and, facing the South, is always dry. This advantage attracts many visitors, who pass their leisure hours in conversation there with their friends, and in admiring the trees, walks, flowers, and moving scenes of the river; but a more inviting and retired promenade is that of the Fountain-court, where a stream of water is forced to a considerable height, and falls again into a neat circular basin, surrounded by rails, and very beautiful trees, through which the antique walls and buttresses of the Middle Temple-hall have an highly picturesque effect: whence the eye descends down a flight of steps to a handsome railing, inclosing a garden,

den, filled in the most pleasing manner by large groupes of trees, arranged near excellent gravelled walks, bordered by flowers. Such are the embellishments peculiar to the precincts of the Temple. Of the quadrangular passages and alleys nothing commendatory can be said with propriety, as they are certainly suited only to absolute convenience, without one pretension to good lights or good air.

The Societies are at present composed of mere plodding matter-of-fact men of business, in which circumstance they seem to deserve much better of the community than did their more volatile predecessors, who were ordered by their parliaments, 13 Henry VIII. not to play *shove or slip groats* under a penalty of 6s. 8d.; and subsequently, to desist from knocking with boxes, or calling aloud for gamesters, during the Christmas commons, which were held for three weeks, when the lords and gentlemen of the Societies were in the habit of going beyond their precincts, for the *legal* purposes of *breaking open* houses and chambers, and “*to take things* in the name of rent or distress.” For which mad proceedings the Societies were justly abhorred so recently as in the reign of Charles I.

According to Dugdale, they were addicted to dangerous rencontres with weapons; and this may safely be inferred from orders issued, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the fellows should carry no other weapons into the hall *than a dagger or knife*, as if those were not more than sufficient to accomplish unpremeditated deaths. Twelve pages of his folio work are occupied in descriptions of their plays, revels, and dinners; the best and most correct ideas of which may be formed by visiting our present pantomime exhibitions on the stage, except that the performers in the *legal spectacles* were the *gravest and most learned men in the kingdom*, and that good substantial eating and drinking were substituted for the unreal mockery of our theatrical scenic feasts. These and other absurd customs being utterly abolished, and almost forgot, in all the different societies of lawyers, is an evident and irrefragable proof of our improvement in manners; and the extreme stillness and quiet of the receptacles of counsellors and students throughout London, fully evince the care, and propriety of conduct, observed by the principals; at the same time shewing, that the leisure hours of the professors are devoted to the study of polite literature, and the history of this and other nations.

The

The Church.

It is much to be regretted that the two Societies do not join to follow the example of the present enlightened Dean and Chapter of Westminster at the Abbey of St. Peter, by removing the houses from the front and sides of their interesting church, whose rich Saxon door is frequently obstructed by filth and offal.

The part used for divine service is four pillars in length. Those are clustered, and extremely light and airy. The ribs from them are however very plain; and make but one intersection in each vault. The intervals, being filled, on the North, South, and East walls, by lancet-shaped pyramidal windows, with isolated columns, give an incredible lightness to the structure.

The altar-piece is Corinthian, and very heavy. The pulpit, before it, is richly carved; and the organ, though exquisitely fine toned, is very plain.

MONUMENTS.

In the North-east corner is a Composite tomb, with the effigies, laying at length, in prayer, of Edmund Plowden, esq. who died 1584. The most curious emblem on this monument is a *now* headless man, naked, and sitting astride on a scull, pointing to it with one hand, and resting the other on a book, which supports an hour-glass.

A small tablet on the East wall is to the memory of "Henry Lovibond, of the Middle Temple, who died Aug. 9, 1727, one of the masters of the high court of Chancery, aged 51."

Another, near it, commemorates Thomas Lake, esq. barrister, of the above Society, 1711, aged 54. One or two near it are illegible, from the intersecting rays of light.

Several others are, as it were, *stuck* against the wall, under the South-east window of the church; the first of which is to James Sloane, esq. of the Inner Temple; died 1704, aged 49.

The second is to Sir Samuel Dodd.

Clement Coke. Anne Littleton.

Sir John Witham.

On the South wall, Crokins Dodd, armiger, 1712, aged 24; and John Dodd, esq. 1719, aged 27.

Another is to Edward Jennings, esq. born 1647; died 1725; aged 78.

"In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of the honourable Daines Barrington, benchet, who died March 14, 1800, aged 73 years."

Alexandro

Alexandro Forrester, jurisconsulto; ingenio, literis, moribus ornatissimo; obiit anno Domini 1787, ætatis suæ 76.

Immediately under the above very plain tablets are the cumbent effigies of a bishop* *in pontificalibus*, bearing the pastoral staff in the left hand, and the right in the attitude of benediction. A canopy furrounds the head, and the execution is very correct.

A large tablet, to Sir Thomas Robinson, bart. 1683, aged 65.

A spread eagle, bearing a shield, is to the memory of Thomas Williams, 1645.

Another very large monument, with a long Latin inscription, is to Jeffery Gilbert, esq. who died 1726, aged 52.

A very small tablet is thus inscribed:

“ In cœmeterio propè sepultus jacet Henricus Blackstone, arm^r,
 Novi apud Oxonientis Collegii Soc^s,
 cujus fidem, gravitatem, jurisque scientiam interiorem,
 propenso omnium favori commendaverunt
 eximia morum suavitas et modestia.
 Immaturus annis, pietate spectatus,
 decessit Junii die primo, P. N. C. 1801.
 Monumentum hoc Parentes superstites posuere.”

William Morton, Mary Gawdy, John Denne, John Williams.

John Vaughan, Jacob Howell, Thomas Agar.

On the North wall, a kneeling effigies, under a canopy; and before a desk:

“ Salve, Lector.

Martinus jacet hîc; si nescis cætera, quære

Interea tumuli: sis memor ipse tui.

Vale, Jurisconsulte.

Accedit totum precibus quacunque recedit,

Litibus eternum sic tibi tempus erit.”

He was recorder of London, and is represented in his official robes.

A large tablet:

“ Juxta positum spe resurrectionis beatissimæ requiescit quod mortale fuit Samuelis Prime, equitis aurati, necnon aliquando fervientis ad legem primarii. Veri rectique, dum vixit, cultor fuit inculpatus et indefessus. Patrociniorum

* Sylvester de Everdun, bishop of Carlisle, 1236—1255. Nichols, *ubi supra*.

tamen,

tamen, ut cunque ad utilitatem privatam fructuosorum, tandem pertæsus in magistratibus petendis parum ambitiosus, e causarum forensium strepitu annum agens ætatis 57 recessit. Postea annum agens 76, pulverulentas has sedes cum æthereis commutaturus placidè obdormivit. Natus 12 calend Septemb. A. D. 1701. Obiit 6 calend. Mart. A. D. 1777."

Near it,

"In the vault belonging to the Middle Temple lie the remains of George Watts, A. M. formerly preacher of Lincoln's-inn, and afterwards Master of the Temple. Both which eminent stations he filled with suitable abilities. Candid to the merit of others, not vain of his own. He died the 19 day of April, 1772, aged 67 years."

Gyles Eyre, esq. is thus remembered :

"Hic juxta situs est Egidius Eyre, armiger, parochiâ de Box Wiltonienfi oriundus ; serviens ad legem regię majestati. Viguit jurispatritii ornamentum, clientium spes et tutamen, amicorum decus et deliciæ. Felicissimo ingenio, suavissimis et incorruptis moribus, solidâ eruditione, acerrimo judicio ; in colloquendo comus et facetus, in causis consultandis sagax et expertus, in orandis gravis, ornatus, brevis, perspicuus. Eximiis hisce dotibus instructus honores meruit, non ambivit ; haud impar summis. Morbo asthmatico correptus post forenses labores insigniter exantlator quinquagesimo sexto ætatis anno, æræ Christianæ 1739, animam exhalavit.

Egidius Eyre, armiger, filius natu maximus, parenti desideratissimo M. P."

George Treby.

THE ANTIENT CHURCH

is a complete circle, the area of which contains six clustered pillars, with fillets on the shafts, and Saxon capitals. Plain ribs and vaults from those to the exterior wall form a circular aisle, with single pillars, answering to the clustered. Each arcade originally had long arched windows, except where the great arched door is situated, and where the arches open to the new church. A range of pointed arcades extend round the basement ; but the pillars between them are Saxon. A grotesque head projects over every pillar, and the mouldings are pierced into dentils.

The upper part of the church has six slender columns continued from the clustered ones ; and ribs from them support a flat roof. Over the great arches of the aisle are interlaced arcades, with a door or aperture in the centre of each division ; still higher are six small arched windows.

Between the two pillars on the North side, within an iron railing, lay five effigies, of which the two Northern are cross-legged. On the opposite side are five others, or rather four others, all cross-legged, and one coffin-shaped stone. These are the most interesting set of monuments in London: in short, they are without a parallel within it, and well worth examination. They are engraved in Mr. Gough's truly splendid publication the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain;" the first, cross-legged, Geoffrey de Magnaville, earl of Essex, 1148; the second William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, 1219; the third, and most elegant of all, is ascribed by Dugdale to one of the family of Ros, who died 1227, and is here buried; in the same group is included a tomb, ridged with a cross, over William Plantagenet, first son of Henry III. 1216; the son of William Marshall, of the same name and title, 1231, is one of the second group; and another of the figures of that group is ascribed by Camden and Weever to Gilbert Marshall, earl of Pembroke, killed at a tournament at Hertford, 1241. The others are not certainly known. Mr. Gough mentions "an anecdote communicated to him on good authority, that application was made by a Hertfordshire baronet* for some of these cross-legged knights to grace his new erected parochial church; but the Society of Benchers discovered their good sense, as well as regard to antiquity, by refusing their compliance."

In the South wall of the chancel is an elegant monument of Sylvester de Evedon, bishop of Carlisle from 1246 to 1255; when he was killed by a fall from a mettlesome horse.

On a pillar, a tablet, surrounded by trophies, to William Cock, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne, and a volunteer at the battle of La Hogue, 1692; his conduct in which obtained him the patronage of the Hon. George Churchill, brother to the great Duke of Marlborough. In consequence he had the command of several ships of war in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George I. and died Nov. 26, 1724, aged 49.

On another, Sir Samuel Baldwyn, 1683, aged 65; Charles Molloy, 1768, aged 22; and Sir Thomas Hanmer, 1687-8, aged 36.

On a third, Philemon Hemfley, of Queen Anne's county Maryland, esq. 1752, aged 24.

John Ellis, 1686, aged 22.

On the walls, an illegible inscription to George Plant, M. A. 1745, aged 64.

William Churchill, 1709, aged 51.

* Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XLIX. p. 376.

The following inscription is by the elegant Historian of the Pellew Islands :

“ Siste paululum quicumque hoc adis Templum, adolescens, et cineres heu ! præmatturos Henrici Keate adolescentis admodum contemplare ; tuorum haud immemor ! Hoc sepulcrale marmor quale quale est, quod et fratris servet memoriam, et te caducam moneat vitam, poni curavit frater mœstissimus. Obiit anno ætatis suæ 22, salutis 1758.”

A very long inscription for William Petyt, esq. 1707, aged 71.

Edward Eaton, 1687 ; Thomas and William Jolliffe, 1671, and 1680 ; George Wylde, 1679, aged 81 ; Henry Wynn, esq. 1671, aged 69 ; Sir John Symphon, 1681, aged 51 ; John Selden, 1684 ; Rowland Jewkes, 1665.

“ M. S. Johannis Wilkes, qui obiit Mar. 9, A. D. 1800, æt. 23.

Ante diem, Juvenis, cecidisti, sola voluptas

Patris, et æthereos mens viget inter agros,

Despicias, et, si tibi sint mortalia cura,

Æquo animo doceas funera ferre patrem.

At non de memori labetur pectore miorum

Gratia, non verâ cum pietate fides,

Non quodcunque tibi blandum vel amabile nato,

Non formæ, aut vultus dulcis imago tui ;

Dum veniet suprema dies, et, morte subactâ,

Ipse Deus puro vestiet igne pios,

Siste, pater, lachrymas ; te poseunt gaudia cœli,

Te natumque pari junget amore Deus.”

Sir John King, 1677, 38. William Freman, 1701. One not legible.

“ P. S. Georgius Harcourt, hujus nuper societatis socius, et Ricardus Jenner, inter primos pharmacopœus ; ambo suavissimis moribus unicuique chari, sibi invicem dilectissimi, vitâ jucundi et morte non divisi obierunt ; ille 6 idus Nov. A. D. 1731, ætatis suæ 26 ; hic 11 calend. Dec. A. D. 1735, ætatis suæ 31. Hoc marmor his nominibus inscribi jussit idem Ricardus Jenner, ut tumulus quem amorem non potuit extinguere, neu posset unquam celare.”

“ Hic jacet David Graham ; vir eo acumine ingenii, eâ animi celsitudine, suavitate morum, vitæ sanctimoniâ ; ea scientiâ literarum, peritiâ juris, loquendi elegantia ; ut, inter principes ætatis suæ, comparandus fuerit quam paucis, postponendus nemini : Quem vivum dilexerunt omnes, suspexerunt, coluerunt ; defunctum verò prosequuntur, desiderio civitas, amici fletu, veneratione quotquot uspiam sint boni. Obiit Feb. 12, 1770. Præproprio exitu abreptus, annum agens à natalibus 43.”

A large pedesttal, niche, and bust, dedicated to Samuel Mead, 1733, aged 63.

A pedesttal supports the effigies, in a reclining posture, of John Hiccocks, a master in Chancery, 1726, aged 58.

A pretty little tablet, supported by Hope and Charity, is thus inscribed :

“ Major autem horum Charitas. Hic sitæ sunt exuviæ mortales Antonii Champion, unius è fociis Medii Templi, armigeri, et ab antiquâ inter Cornubienses profapia oriundi; qui Noviomagi in comitatu Suthriæ natus, quinto die mensis Februarii, anno æræ Christianæ 1725. A pueritiâ literarum elegantiarum studio deditus, poësis præsertim captus illecebris, in hâc nobilissimâ ac prope divinâ arte, proculdubio dum vixit inclaruerat, nisi singularis viri admodum eruditi verecundia lucem averfata excultissimi et uberrimi ingenii fructus in publicum proferre vetuisset. Vitæ integerrimus, senator per annos quatuordecim; reipublicæ non sibi consulens, amicus certus et fidelis; urbanus idem et facetus convictor; candidam et benevolentissimam animam Deo reddidit vigesimo secundo die mensis Feb. anno 1801.”

On the pavement, Luke Benne, esq. 1752, aged 55; William Trollope, esq. 1802, aged 69; Corbet Price, esq. 1735; John Stacy, apothecary, 1754, aged 58; Martha Carthew; family of Blew; John Grymes, 1740; Maria Bearcroft, 1759, aged 21; Stanhope Otway, esq. 1750; Frances Daw, 1735, aged 33; William Daw, esq. 1760, aged 71; and several stones which have had effigies, crosses, &c. in brass. The lady of John Hare, esq. has escaped, though the stone is broken into several pieces. She is in the attitude of prayer; and in the dress of Queen Elizabeth's time. She died 1601.

MASTERS OF TEMPLE since 1700.

1706. Thomas Sherlock, M. A.

1748. Richard Terrick, D. D.

1753. Samuel Nicolls, D. D.

1763. Gregory Sharpe, D. D.

17... George Watts, A. M.

1772. Thomas Thurlow, D. D. afterwards bishop of Durham.

17... William Pearce, D. D. now dean of Ely.

1797. Thomas Rennell, D. D. present master.

THE INNER TEMPLE-HALL.

is very inconsiderable in size; and has been altered, burnt, and rebuilt, from the days of Edward III. to the present. The front facing the Thames is of Portland stone,

stone, with three buttresses, and a semi-sexagon turret. The roof supports a small cupola. The entrance is through a very large door, in a Western wing, or projecting building, with pillars and a pediment. The inside is elegantly decorated, and the paintings good. Those are, the portraits of William III. Mary, Coke; and Littleton; and the story of Pegasus, the performance of Sir James Thornhill.

The library consists of upwards of 10,000 books and manuscripts; and is ornamented with portraits of George II. Queen Caroline, Lord Hunsdon, Judge Twisden, Finch Earl of Nottingham, Sir Martin Wright, Lord Chancellor Harcourt, &c. &c.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE-HALL

is an isolated brick building, strengthened by buttresses, and those quoined with stone; elevated upon vaults, and whose ichnography is in the shape of a T. A flight of steps, at the North-east corner, leads through a handsome passage to the skreen, the doors of which, elaborately ornamented with carvings, admit the professors to their hall or dining-room. This is wainscotted as high as the bases of the windows; under which is an enriched Tuscan cornice, and four ranges of pannels on each side, the greater number filled with the emblazoned arms of treasurers in succession.

The skreen consists of five divisions in breadth, two of which are the arched doors. The remainder are bounded by six Tuscan pillars, whose intercolumniations contain each two caryatide busts, and four pannels. The entablature of these pillars has a strange intrusive enriched frieze on their capitals, exclusive of the usual members. The Attick has six pedestals, terminating in Ionic caryatide busts, which support a second entablature. Between those are elegant little niches, with five statues, separated by pannels. Over each niche are grotesque figures, assistant supporters of the upper entablature, with two pierced arches between them and the caryatides. The whole of this laboured skreen, and the numerous carvings, are of oak. Behind it, on the East wall, are several complete, but *not real*, coats of mail, with lances, halberts, shields, and guns, arranged on their sides, and above them. In the centre, a pointed window of five mullions contains the date of the building, 1570; and several coats of arms in painted glass, with which every window in the hall abounds, many indifferently, but the majority finely executed.

The roof is most ingeniously contrived, and contains an amazing quantity of strong oak timber. Small pedestals, resting on stone brackets, inserted in the
piers.

piers between the windows in the North and South walls, support segments of large circles, or ribs, that ascend to projecting beams from the great cornice above the windows; those are the bases of other small segments, which sustain beams of a second cornice; and thus again to a third row of segments, and a cornice; and from this the centre part of the roof is supported, on small pillars. The reader will perceive that the outline of each great rib, from the piers to the summit, is a pointed arch, divided into three unequal-sized escallops; and these are connected, East and West, by arched ribs from every projecting beam to the next. A great number of small ribs and pillars are arranged under the whole ascent of the roof; but in a manner too complicated to be understood unless examined. Every great rib is ornamented with three pendants; and an aperture under the lantern admits sufficient light to render the parts distinct. I may with truth assert, that London cannot produce another instance equally curious and singular.

The twelve Cæsars, and some other busts, are placed on the cornice of the wainscot; and the West wall supports a centre picture of Charles I. on a white horse, passing through an arch, attended by an equerry, who carries his helmet. The King is represented in armour; and the general excellence of the colouring and drawing is such as to have rendered it almost a disputed point whether it is not an original by Vandyke. This grand painting totally eclipses the adjoining portraits of Charles II. Queen Anne, George I. and George II. though they all possess some merit.

The finely-executed South bay window deserves attentive examination, as it is entirely filled with painted glass, most minutely executed, representing the arms of a great number of illustrious persons, surrounded by rich and beautiful ornaments. Merely to name those, and others distributed throughout the Hall, would fill several pages. Many of them are engraved in Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*, 223-229.

The Library is in a state of comparative neglect, South of the Hall; and contains many books, the bequest of Sir Robert Ashley, 1641. A pair of globes, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, are preserved within it; and a portrait, supposed to be that of the above gentleman.

The Parliament-chamber of the Society has nothing particular to recommend it at present; but was used in the reign of James I. by committees of the House of Commons, for their sittings.

It has already been mentioned that certain regulations were recently adopted by the principals of the four inns of court. The heads of those being noticed under the article *Lincoln's-inn*, makes it unnecessary to say any thing of the rules of the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple.

The

The grand entrance, and the only one worthy notice, to this united seat of the law is the Middle Temple-gate; which is a remarkably well-proportioned edifice, near Temple Bar, of brick, with a Rustic basement, and four Ionic pilasters of stone, supporting an entablature and basement.

Above the first-floor windows is the following inscription.

“Surrexit impensis Societ. Med. Templi, 1684.”

Mr. Nichols has obligingly favoured me with a manuscript, containing the following information.

1739. The front of the Temple Exchange Coffee-house, in Fleet street, having been pulled down, the stone, with the following inscription, which was in the middle of the old front, is again set up about the middle of the new front.

“Ecce
 flagrantis urbis domus ultima,
 restaurata prima:
 quod felix faustumque fit
 et urbis et domo,
 tum auspicato erigentibus
 Elizabethæ Moore fundi dominæ
 et
 Thomæ Tuckey inquilino.”

CLIFFORD'S-INN.

The Heraldick Manuscript says, “This house, albeit it followeth in an after-rank from the former, yet is the same worthy to be of the foremost, as being reputed the chiefest in reputation, and for the convenience and quiet situation thereof; it may challenge well the superiority for worth and good government thereof. It was some time the house of Macolyne de Hersey, and came to the King for debts; and was, after some time, the house of the Lord Clifford, as by inquisition taken that year, and remaining on record, doth appear. Vide Inquisitionem 18 Edw. III. post mortem dicti Rob. Clifford.”

Sir William Dugdale adds, that the Earls of Cumberland descended from this family of Clifford; and that Robert de Clifford received a grant of the inn from Edward II. for a service of one penny. After it had been demised by Elizabeth

Lady

Lady Clifford to the students of the common law, Nicholas Sulyard, the principals and the Seniors, received another grant, in fee farm, for 600l. and 4l. *per annum*.

The Inn is situated near St. Dunstan's church; but the buildings have no architectural decorations. Several near the hall possess, however, a venerable exterior; and the area having trees dispersed through it, the place is rather pleasant.

The Hall is in the Gothic style, with pointed windows, mullions, and quatre-foils. Within, the greatest curiosity is the Rules of the Society, written in the reign of Henry VIII. and illuminated with gilt capitals.

CLEMENT'S INN.

“The house was some time a messuage belonging to the parish church of St. Clement Danes; from whence it took its denomination. Near this house is that fountain called the *Mentes*. The anchor is engraven over the gate of the first entry into this house, and is an hieroglyphick, figuring thereby that Pope Clement (as he was Pope) was reputed to be *caput ecclesiæ Romanæ*, figured by the anchor, for the Roman priesthood, or anchorage of Christendom; and the capital, or text C, the sacerdotal dignity thereof properly depending upon the popedom.

“Some hold that the device of an anchor was rather invented upon this reason: Pope Clement, as Jacobus de Voragine writeth, received his martyrdom by being bound to a great anchor and cast into the ocean, by commandment of the Emperor Trajan.”

Dugdale derives the term from the vicinity of the Inn to the church, or St. Clement's well. He states it to have been an inn of Chancery in the reign of Edward II. 2 Henry VII. Sir John Cantlow granted it, by lease, for 40 marks fine, and 4l. 6s. 8d. rent, for 80 years, to two persons named Elyot, in trust, for the use of students in the law. 20 Henry VII. it passed from Cantlow to William Hollis, lord mayor of London; and afterwards to the Earls of Clare.

The Hall is situated on the South side of a neat but small quadrangle. It is a Tuscan diminutive building, with a very large Corinthian door, and arched windows, erected in 1715. Another irregular area is surrounded by convenient houses, in which are the professors chambers. Part of this is a pretty garden,

garden, with a kneeling African, of considerable merit, supporting a dial on the Eastern side.

In the Hall are portraits of President Blackwell, Sir Mathew Hale, Sir Edward Coke, Sir Thomas Rich, Lord Coventry, and Lord Keeper Coventry.

LYON'S-INN

is a neat building, with an enriched cornice and pediment, a handsome door-case, and festoons under the front windows.

The three inns abovementioned belong to the Inner Temple.

NEW-INN

is an appendage to the Middle Temple, and differs but little from a common house.

This and Lion's-inn are situated in Wych-street.

ST. ANDREW'S HOLBORN *continued.*

Sir William Harpur, knt. and Dame Alice his wife, by deed of gift, dated April 22, 1566, conveyed to the Corporation of Bedford, and their successors, for ever, a messuage called the School-house, with its appurtenances, situated in the town of Bedford, and 13 acres, and 1 rood, of meadow-ground, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, towards the maintenance of the master and usher, and for other uses, mentioned in letters patent, granted August 15, 1552, to the mayor, bailiffs, burgessees, and commonalty, of the town of Bedford, by Edward VI. empowering them to erect and establish a free grammar-school, &c. &c. This land at the period of the gift brought but 12*l. per annum*; but in 1764 the reserved rents were 3000*l. **; and, from the recent falling-in of the leases, may be fairly supposed now to amount to upwards of 5000*l. per annum*. This ground is the site of several excellent streets, particularly Bedford-row, which is uncommonly spacious and well-built, Lamb's Conduit-street, &c. &c. &c. Sir William Harpur was a native of the town of Bedford; whence he migrated to London; where, by industry and virtue, he attracted the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, who rewarded him by gradations with the possession of civic

* Petition of the Corporation to the House of Commons.

offices, till he filled the last and greatest, that of lord mayor, in the year 1561 *.

The total of the yearly rents of the houses, in that part of the parish which lies above the Bars, and the parish of St. George the Martyr, as charged to the poors-rate, amounted, in 1762, to 48,436l.; and the Raker was paid 700l. *per annum* for cleansing the streets, exclusive of Red Lion-square.

The following paper is printed from a manuscript in the hand-writing of Samuel Carte, esq. an eminent solicitor in Chancery.

Omnes jurat. 25^o Die Octobris 1693, coram Jo. Edisbury.

The joint and severall answers of Thomas Manningham, doctor in divinity, John Nicoll, esq. Peter Gelfthorp, Thomas Harris, Hugh Buxton, Robert Toothacre, Richard Evans, Robert Greenoway, Robert Papvorth, Edward Miller, Humphrey Pickfat, Edward Tew, Isaac Logsdon, and William Deverge.

Imprimis, So far as concerns the vestry, the deponents answer, That they have been a select vestry by ancient custom time out of mind, which (as they believe) was confirmed by the Bishop of London, and his official, 12 Elizabeth, which recited a former confirmation thereof in the year of our Lord 1492 [7 Henry VII.]

That the select vestry have all along preserved their old customs and power, which they and their predecessors have used and employed ever since the confirmation in Queen Elizabeth's reign, except for some time during the late usurpation, and the civil wars. That, by the irregularities of those times, some were added to the then vestry. But at all other times they kept and observed their old customs, and (after the Restoration of King Charles the Second) were reduced to the old number, besides the rector and the two churchwardens, as it was in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

That the rector and select vestry for the time being did, on the death or removal of any vestry man, all along, choose another in his room; and the vestry have no otherwise been chosen or ought to be.

That, by antient custom, usage, or confirmation, the select vestry of the said parish were impowered (from time to time) to choose churchwardens for the said parish; and new vestrymen, as the old ones should die or remove; and a registry kept of them.

That the vestry have of right chosen sextons, pewkeepers, and bearers.

* See the distribution of this money, Beauties of England and Wales, vol. I. p. 111.

That

That, as for fines in not serving of offices within the parish (except for serving the office of churchwardens, which the vestry only set) are not set by the vestry. And those of the churchwardens, not raised by compulsion, but voluntarily given, for their ease and quiet.

That Dr. Stillingfleet did choose William Charles parish clerk of the said parish; which was allowed of by the then vestry, and was not contrary to the consent and approbation of the rest of the parishoners of the said parish.

That the churchwardens did give up a just account of what was used by them as churchwardens, or in arrear to the said parish, to the parishoners of the said parish, on public notice given in the said parish church; who did (upon scrutiny) pass the same, and allow thereof; and paid to the succeeding churchwardens what rested on their account; and were discharged from the same.

The keys are kept by the churchwardens, and under the management of the vestry.

That the quest-house (as the deponents believe) is only for the use of a school, and the inquest, and other meetings, for that part of the said parish that is within the liberty of London, and not for that part of the parish within the county of Middlesex, which have a quest-house of their own, at Middle Row, above the Bars.

That Sir John Leman, knt. and alderman of London, and Cornelius Fish, esq. chamberlain thereof, did, by their deed, dated March 27, 1621, convey to George Duckett, D. D. and rector of the said parish, and to Richard Williams, and others, and their heirs, in trust, one messuage and three shops (then divided into thirteen messuages) within the said parish; and another house, called the Church-house, the kitchen, shop, and cellar, and 23 rooms, or little tenements, with a yard to the same; and piece of land in the said parish, then used as part of the said church-yard; and three tenements, and a tenter-yard; and divers pieces of land, called the Garden-plot, lying in Shoe-lane; which should be employed, according to the discretion of the rector, churchwardens, and twelve vestrymen, of the said parish (for the time being) towards such works of charity, and for such uses of the parishoners of the said parish, and for repairs of the fabrick of the church, in such sort as the same was employed for the most part of ten years then last past. That a small part of the premises so conveyed by the said Sir John Leman and Cornelius Fish, to the said Dr. Duckett and others, and their heirs, in trust as aforesaid, were the gift of Sir John Thavie, in trust for the said parish. And that the same Thavie's gift was, in the reign of King Henry VIII. valued but at 16s. a year. And that the same, by the Statute of Mortmain, became forfeited

to the Crown. From which the same came to the said Sir John Leman and Cornelius Fish, who conveyed the same in trust, as aforesaid.

N. B. This is an abstract of the answer given in by Dr. Manningham, and the vestry of St. Andrew, Holborn.

Mr. Manlove, in Charterhouse-yard, was concerned in the cause; but I know not whether for or against the vestry.

On searching the bill-books in the Record-room over the Six Clerks-office, Chancery-lane, that for the year 1693 was said to be lost, which occasioned a recourse to the entries in the several studies of the Six Clerks; by the help of which (in 1 Pars, from 1691 or 2 to 1696, to the best of my remembrance) was this day, June 3, 1730, discovered an original information of Sir Edward Ward, knight, attorney general to their majesties William and Mary, at the relation of

Harrison, Duncomb, and others, against the rector, select vestry, parish clerk of St. Andrew's, and others, charging abuses in respect to the devise of Thavie, and other charitable bequests specified in the information; and also in respect to the levies for rebuilding the church, and auditing the accounts thereupon; the inequality of the division of money collected, &c. between the parishioners of London and Middlesex severally; the excluding the Middlesex parishioners from meeting in the quest-house, whereby they were forced to meet in public-houses; a misapplication of money arising by bells, burials in chancel and church, &c.; an illegal election of vestrymen; a limitation of their authority, as not extending to several particulars which are charged, to be assumed unwarrantably; a right of parishioners to choose parish clerk, &c. vestrymen, pass accompts, &c.; and a meeting (*nuper* Ticketts) in Gray's Inn-hall; a choice of a new vestry; *per* Sir William Wogan, serjeant at law, Gooding, esq. Con. Phipps, esq. &c. and praying an account. To which information are annexed, the answers of Dr. Manningham and others, &c. from which the foregoing is extracted; which, on perusal, and comparison of it with the original, appears to me to be done exactly, so far as the contents of such extract reached; but it contained divers other minutes; particularly, it declined the jurisdiction of the court as to the rates or assessments to the church, as cognisable only before the ordinary, and as having passed their accounts regularly, upon proper notice given in the church by the parish clerk. To which answer two schedules are annexed: the first a copy of votes or orders of registry, or referred to in the answer. In all which appeared a previous notice by the parish clerk in the church, &c.

ST.

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR RECTORY.

The CHURCH

is situated on the West side of Queen's-square; a perfectly plain and most inelegant brick-building; but the inside is of the Composite order, and the enrichments are beautiful. This church was built in the beginning of the last century, by subscription, and intended for a chapel of ease to the church of St. Andrew; but the Commissioners for building fifty *new* churches conceiving that an *old* chapel might make a *new* church, they prevailed upon Dr. Edmund Gibson, lord bishop of London, to consecrate it as such, September 26, 1723.

RECTORS.

J. Marshall, M. A. who had been preacher to the chapel, died 1730.

— Green, M. A. *circa* 1732.

William Stukeley, D.D. F.R.S and F.S.A. According to the Universal Magazine, a singular coincidence of circumstances attended the death of this gentleman, in March 1765. Mr. Harris, the lecturer of St. George, had just deceased; in consequence of which an election was appointed. The candidates were, Mr. Hollingbury, of the Charter-house, and Mr. Floyd. The latter had a majority of one vote, till Mr. Serjeant Eyre arrived from his house in Queen-square, whence he was brought in a chair, in consequence of previous indisposition. Mr. Eyre's vote given, the candidates had equal numbers. Thus situated, Dr. Stukeley exercised his right of voting a second time, as rector of the parish, which he gave to Mr. Hollingbury, who was immediately declared duly elected. All this was in the common course of events. But mark the catastrophe of *an ecclesiastical contested election*: the Rector caught a violent cold in the vestry-room, that terminated in a paralytic stroke, and that in his death, aged upwards of 84. The Serjeant fell in the same room, exhausted by illness, was carried home, and expired in a few days afterwards.

1765. Stephen Eaton, A. M. archdeacon of Middlesex; the present rector, 1804.

Another singular occurrence is mentioned in the London Chronicle, relating to this church. Mrs. Thorpe, pew-opener and searcher of the parish, aged 100 years.

years and upwards, and her son, aged 70 years, were found dead together, in the same room, Jan. 7, 1771. The son had never been separated from the mother from the day of his birth; and their souls fled hence together, "*in their deaths not divided.*"

There were, at the enumeration a few years past, 721 houses, 2522 males, 3751 females, total 6273 persons, in the parish of St. George.

Anthony Freeman, clerk, 1732, mentions 666 houses.

Red Lion-square was thus named from the site, Red Lion-fields, and contains two acres. The area is a parallelogram; and without any other embellishment than iron railing, with grass in the inclosure. A large and handsome obelisk in the centre, which was pretended to have covered the bones of *Oliver Cromwell*, whereas the whole embellishment was promoted by a subscription of the inhabitants, at the suggestion of Mr. Dillingham, a neighbouring apothecary, and several clumsy stone buildings from the corners, were removed a few years past; some of them to the entrance of Durhams, the seat of John Trotter, esq. at South Mims, Middlesex; which is the only improvement the inhabitants have thought proper to introduce before their plain but substantial houses. It is situated at a short distance from the North side of Holborn; and several straight and good streets, from and near it, communicate with

Queen-square, another parallelogram; the houses on three sides of which were erected between 1709 and 1720. The name is from Queen Anne, whose statue is placed in the midst of an exceedingly pleasant garden*.

Ormond-street, commencing on the East side of Queen-square, and terminating at Lamb's Conduit-street, is very wide, and contains a number of fine houses, the residence of titled and opulent persons. Indeed, all the streets within the parish are spacious, dry, and clean, and the houses large and convenient.

"A Survey of London," 8vo. 1742, says, "This parish being of a modern erection, it has few or no antiquities therein; however, it will not be amiss to acquaint the reader, that the spacious church thereof was built upon the Eastern bank of a cow-pond, and that the observables at present are, the Devil's and Lamb's conduits: the former, which serves Christ's Hospital with water, is inclosed by a wall, at the North-west angle of Brunswick-court, Queen-square; and the latter at the lower end of Conduit-street, Red Lion-fields, which supplied

* See other particulars in vol. I. p. 6.

Lamb's-conduit on Snow-hill with water, is lately rebuilt, at the charge of the City." The New View of London, 1708, speaks of Lamb's-conduit as being "at the North end of Red Lion-street, near the fields, affording plenty of water, clear as chrystal, which is chiefly used for drinking. It belongs to St. Sepulchre's parish, the fountain head being under a stone marked S. S. P. in the *vacant ground* a little Southward of Ormond-street, whence the water comes in a drain to this conduit; and it runs thence, in lead-pipes, to the conduit on Snow-hill." (See a print of it in vol. IV.)

It is barely necessary to remind the reader that such things have been: the conduits, the spring-head, and the vacant ground, are all concentrated in one spell of oblivion. There is, however, at present, in Lamb's Conduit-street, a private house, called Lamb's Conduit-bath, where hot and cold immersions may be experienced for a trifling sum; and the wall of a house near it supports a kind of pump, now utterly useless, built by the Corporation of London many years past.

The parish of St. George possesses a large and excellent burial-ground, North of the Foundling-hospital garden, inclosed by a strong brick wall, which *was* isolated, but will not be so much longer, as Brunswick-square and a new street have recently been attached to the West side. In this cemetery are many handsome memorials for the dead, and inscriptions to some persons of eminence.

ST. ALBAN'S, WOOD-STREET, CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN.

THE parish of St. Alban contains 106 houses, 140 families, 343 male, and 339 female inhabitants: but neither this, nor the parish of St. Olave united to it since 1666, contain either airy or spacious streets, though there are certainly many excellent houses on their borders. In short, they are inhabited by persons whose whole attention is applied to business, and who are satisfied if their streets are sufficiently wide to permit themselves and their carts to pass each other.

The church of St. Alban is a rectory, in the alternate gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and Eton-college. St. Olave is also in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

RECTORS since 1700.

1694. John Adams, D.D. resigned in 1711. He was afterwards a prebendary of Canterbury cathedral, rector of St. Bartholomew's, chaplain in ordinary, and provost of King's college, Cambridge. He published many single sermons*; and died 1722.

1711, Oct. 6. Richard Sayer, A.M. by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; curate of St. Swithen's, and rector of St. Mary Aldermanbury; published a sermon on the case of Naboth, and eight at Lady Moyer's lectures 1711.

1743, June 11. John Berriman. This rector was one of the oldest incumbents in London, and died in December 1768.

The Hon. and Rev. John Aylmer, M.A. instituted Dec. 28, 1768.

1791, Sept. 4. John George Norbury, M.A. Died 1800.

1800, Nov. 27. Edward James Beckwith, M.A. by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The parsonage-house of these united parishes adjoins the church, and is now rebuilding; but, being absolutely the South-west corner of St. Alban's church, it has neither yard nor garden, and must necessarily be a most unpleasant, if not unwholesome residence.

* Isa. xxxii. 17, 1695; Pf. xxxiii. 1, 1695, thanksgiving; Dan. iii. 28, Nov. 5, 1696; Pf. lxvi. 1, 1700, on a Quaker's recantation; Math. xxv. 35, 1702, Eton school feast; Acts xxviii. 5, 6, 1705; Hof. xi. 9, 1707, before the Queen; John, vi. 1708, in Lent; Rev. ii. 10, 1708, funeral of the rev. Mr. Steyner; Jer. iii. 15, 1708, at the consecration of Bishop Fleetwood; Pf. v. 11, 1709, thanksgiving; If. xlix. 23, 1711, on the accession, before the Commons; John, xi. 17, 1710, at the consecration of bishops Robinson and Bisse; If. lvii. 15, 1711; Job, xiii. 6, 1711.

The church of St. Olave was burnt in 1666, and never rebuilt. The site is now a burial-ground. By the act of 22 and 23 of Charles II. the two livings were made of the annual value of 170l. in lieu of tithes. By another act, in 1804, they are now worth 283l. 6s. 8d.

The present church of St. Alban was erected after a design of Sir Christopher Wren, and cost 3165l.

Tonstall mentions, Mr. Ralph Lapton, rector of St. Alban's, benefice 18l. goods 90l. fined 4l. 10s.

Sir William Smythe, stipend 7l. 6s. 8d. goods 10l. fined 34s.

Sir Thomas Greenwood, stipend 6l. 13s. 4d. goods 8l. fined 28s.

And Sir Edward Hicks, rector of St. Olave's, benefice 6l. goods 13l. 6s. 8d. fined 26s. 8d.

CHANTRIES, ST. ALBAN'S.

“ John Shadworth, by his last will, gave 7l. 16s. 8d. to support a priest and obit *per annum*.

John Andrews, by will, gave for a priest and obit 13l. 4s. 8d. *per annum*.

Sir Richard Illyngworth, knt. gave, by will, for a priest and obit, 17l. *per annum*.

It appears from an old manuscript, contained in the Harleian MS. 604, entitled, “ A Remembrance of the Charges and Receipts of the Chantries of Chalton and Illyngworth,” that there was one more than is mentioned in the official book. “ First, it is to be understood that Chalton and Illyngworth gave their lands to have obits kept for them, for ever, on St. Edmond's-day.” The Lord Mayor, if present, was entitled to 6s. 8d. and the sheriffs 3s. 4d. each. The rector, and other priests, had small payments; and the priests of these chantries 7l. 6s. 8d. each *per annum*.

“ And the yearly value of the lands that belong to the same two chantries is 30l. 4s. 8d. So the receipts are more than the payments, every year, by 13l. 4s. 8d.; which, if the lands be well guided, were sufficient every year to bear the vacations and reparations.”

Illyngworth left 13s. 4d. *per annum* to each of the four orders of friers, for a solemn mass and dirge, to be sung on St. Edmond's-day.

John Andrews, “ as touching the lands of Chalton, bequeathed” to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Mercers (if they attended the mass and obit) 6s. 8d. In default, to the poor.

The same paper informs us, that a person of the name of Woodcocke gave 6l. 13s. 4d. *per annum* for an obit; and that Henry Payne gave a house, on condition that his name, and his wife's, should be inserted in the bead-roll for the prayers of the parishioners every Sunday, and for the expences of suspending and lighting a lamp before the high cross in the body of the church. The will is, that every year a new torch should be bought, and garnished, to bear about the sacrament on Corpus Christi day; and after that to serve at high mass sacings, every day ensuing, the year following, &c. &c.

There was but one chantry in the church of St. Olave. "William Tattorne gave, to the brotherhood of 60 priests, one tenement, wherein they dwell, to the intent that they should keep an obit in the said church, 3l. *per annum*."

BAPTISMS.

- 1591. Thomas, son of the Lord Windfor, baptised at his house.
- 1594. Elizabeth, daughter of the Lord Windfor, born Jan. 4, and baptised at his house, Feb. 1.
- 1597. Elizabeth, daughter of the Lord Windfor, baptised in his house, Jan. 30.
- 1599. The Lord Windfor had a daughter baptised in his house, named Grizzell, Sept. 14.
- 1599, March 17. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaloner.
- 1601, July 2. James, son of Sir Thomas Chaloner.
- 1606, Feb. 19. Henry, son of Sir David Fowler, knt. baptised in the house of the said Sir David; Prince Henry being his godfather.
- 1607, Sept. 7. William, son of the Lord William Sands.
- 1609, June 24. Robert, the son of Sir David Fowler.
- 1610, Aug. 31. Anne, the daughter of Sir David Fowler.
- 1611, Jan. 12. Jane, the daughter of Sir Maximilian Dallison.
- 1613, April 22. Philip, son of Sir Maximilian Dallison.
- 1613, Jan. 5. Rodolphus, son of Sir Philip Carey.
- 1614, May 9. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Maximilian Dallison.
- 1615, June 20. Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Carey.
- 1618, Aug. 10. Edward, son of Sir Philip Carey.
- 1623, Oct. 7. Philip, son of Sir Philip Carey.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Olave's, 1572, Nov. 4, *Cornelius Jbanfon* *, and Joan Warde.

1664, Sept. 16. Arthur Hazelrige, esq. and Mrs. Mary Loungworth.

BURIALS.

1600, June 29. Grizzell, daughter of the right. hon. the Lord Henry Windfor.

1617, June 24. A chrifom of Sir Philip Carew's.

Very many fragments of persons who had been executed for their crimes, and afterwards dissected at the Barber Surgeons-hall, in the vicinity of this church, were buried in the church-yard.

The old church of St. Alban's contained several monuments to eminent persons, particularly that of Sir Richard Illyngworth, baron of the Exchequer; Chatworth, mayor 1443; Woodcocke, mayor 1405; Chalton, mayor 1550; Sir John Cheke, 1557; and others to aldermen. The most antient was that of William Linchlade, mercer, 1392.

The church of St. Olave contained a monument to Sir John D'Arcy; and another to the daughter of Lord Windfor, perhaps the above Grizzell.

There are but two monuments in the present church of St. Alban's; one of which is dedicated to the memory of Richard Wynne, esq. 1688; and the other to Benjamin Harvey, esq. major of the Yellow Regiment of Trained Bands, who gave the font. He died 1684, aged 44.

The chancel pavement contains a stone inscribed to Catharine Bull, 1776, aged 54, wife to Henry Hollis Bull, esq. and daughter of Edward Davis, esq. alderman of Bread-street ward, and sheriff of London.

The church of St. Alban's must have been an interesting antient building previous to the year 1633. From Stowe's description the windows and arches appear to have been of Saxon architecture. He mentions that Roman bricks were used in building the walls; which were probably taken from the dilapidated parts of

* Is this an accidental concurrence of names? or was this man father to the celebrated painter, who lived in the Black Friars, and whose first works in England are dated about 1618? He left England about 1648. A sister of Cornelius Janssen, *the elder*, was second wife of Nicafius Ruffel, of Bruges, jeweller to James and Charles I. Walpole, vol. II. p. 7, 4to.

the City wall. And the stone appearing to be the same with a tower then standing at the North end of Love-lane, led him to suppose it coëval with the palace of King Adelstane, of which the tower was a part. It must be acknowledged that the name of Adel, or Addle-street, confirms his suggestion.

At the period above named the church threatened destruction to its frequenters; and Inigo Jones, with others, declared "that they must suddenly pluck it down, or it would suddenly prevent that labour, and fall to the ground of itself." They had less difficulty in plucking it down than they had in rebuilding it, which proved a work of much difficulty and perplexity to the parishioners; and, when completed, they had the mortification to see it involved in the common ruin of 1666.

As St. Alban's is one of the few attempts made by Sir Christopher Wren to imitate our antient pointed style of architecture, I shall endeavour to describe it minutely.

The walls are of stone, and have been stuccoed. The East end is obscured at the South-east corner by a vestry-room. The chancel is higher than a chapel on the North side; and this projects on the corner with embattled walls.

The windows of the tower are mostly pointed. The lowest has two mullions, and three trefoil arches, with two quatrefoils above them; the two next are circular, with cinquefoils; two still higher are lancet-shaped; and the last two trefoil arches within each. The buttresses at the angles are small, and not unlike pilasters; and one ascends from the second string in each face of the tower, supported by a lion's head. Pinnacles terminate all the buttresses; and the battlements are *oval* piercings. The principal front is in Wood-street; and the entrance is a clumsy door, bounded by pillars, and the pointed mouldings, with foliage. A large window above has two ranges of five trefoil arches, the mullions of which are fancifully intersected in the arch.

It has already been observed, that the rector's residence is taken from the South-west corner of the church: in consequence of which, there are but two arches of the South aisle open; and the last Western arch of the North aisle is occupied as a belfry. The pillars forming the nave and side aisles are in clusters of four each: three of those are continued from the pointed arches to the roof of the nave, which is intersected by ribs bound by octagon fillets. The key-stones and intersections are covered by roses and other flowers. There are five double clerestory windows.

The

The East window of the chancel is large and pointed, with three compartments of trefoil arches. Above them a rose.

The altar-piece consists of four composite fluted pillars, with small divided pediments and vases between them; and the royal arms over the tablets; and beneath them are rich carvings of festoons and scrolls. The table is inlaid, and the pavement marble.

The pulpit stands against the South-east pillar, large, and finely ornamented with carvings. The desk before it, that appropriated to the clerk, supports a brazen spiral pillar, on the capital of which is a balcony of the same materials. In this is a curious hour-glass, framed in a canopy of brass, supported by four pillars, adorned with fleurs-de-lis and crosses on the top, and with angels and masks on the sides.

The organ was built by subscription, in 1728, and stands in a gallery at the West end of the middle aisle. The case is adorned with carvings of mitres, the crown, violins, and flutes.

The gifts to this parish are as follows.

William Peele gave 10l. for ever, to the poor.

Susan Ibell, 3l. 6s. 8d. for purchasing coals.

Gilbert Keate, esq. gave 40l. to be lent to two young men, for four years, without interest.

Richard Hudson, 1l. 6s. for bread, *per annum*.

Richard Wynne, esq. 20s. *per annum*, to eight poor people.

Benjamin Hervey, esq. a marble font.

Babington Staveley gave 50l. to purchase an annuity, or freehold house, for six poor people.

Richard Wynne, esq. son to the above Richard, gave 20l. to the poor; which, added to other gifts and subscriptions, were applied to the purchase of a house in Water-lane, Fleet-street; the cost 117l. 2s. The rent given at Christmas.

John Davis, 1704, gave a bell; 30l. 9s.; 5l. to the poor at his death; and 20s. *per annum*.

A house named the George, and others, at George-yard and Snow-hill, belonged to the parish before the Reformation; the rents of which were applied to the repair of the church, and relief of the poor. They were seized, under the statute of superstitious uses, on the 15th of May, 4 Edward VI. but were sued for, and recovered, by an award, Feb. 14, 1611, and the rents applied to the original use.

BARBER SURGEONS HALL.

A charter dated in the 1st year of Edward IV. states the ignorance and negligence of persons practising surgery; and incorporated the Barbers, empowering them to make ordinances for their government; and gave them the superintendence of all persons practising surgery, the inspection of their instruments, plasters, &c. and the power of punishing offences.

An act of Parliament 32 Henry VIII. recites, that there were two distinct companies of Surgeons in London; one termed the *Barbers* of London, and the other *Surgeons* of London*; that the Barbers were incorporated, and the Surgeons not. This act therefore, for the general improvement, decreed that thenceforth the two should be united, and form one corporate body; that no Barber in London should practise the faculty of Surgery, nor Surgeons that of Barbbery.

Charles I. in the 5th year of his reign, granted a charter to the united Company, in which he recites the above act, and a charter of James I. permitting them to exercise jurisdiction over all persons practising Surgery within seven miles of London; directing that two of the four governors, annually chosen, should be surgeons; and that ten Examiners, all surgeons, should be appointed for life; who were authorised to examine professors of the art, in presence of two or more Governors, and license them under their seal, if judged qualified. *So lately as the year 1744 this examination was continued*; and the Master every second year a *Barber*. The Master signing the diploma virtually disqualified the Surgeon; for it certainly never was intended that a man, who was forbid to practise the faculty of surgery, should be permitted to assist at an examination of that which he did not understand. In this embarrassing situation the Surgeons determined to apply for a separation. In doing this, evidence was produced, which exculpated the Barbers from further interference than seemed absolutely necessary. There were four public lectures on Anatomy; two at the expence of the Company, and the other at that of the Surgeons. But the ridicule of the circumstance lay in the joint appointment of demonstrators of Anatomy and Osteology by 15 barbers and 15 surgeons, the court of assistants. It is strange that so many years should have elapsed after the Barbers confined themselves to mowing the beard and dressing wigs,

* The *Rasor* and the *Minutor* were two distinct characters in the antient monasteries; where the monks underwent a regular course of bleeding (*minuendi*) every year, the whole choir together, in silence, with psalmody; and there was besides *chirugicus expertissimus*. Du Cange, v. *Minuere*.

that

that the Surgeons suffered an honourable and interesting profession to be tied to one consigned to obloquy and contempt. A ludicrous yet distressing occurrence happened through the coalition; Mr. Veil Stewart was licensed as usual by "the Mystery and Commonalty of Barbers and Chyrurgeons," and received an appointment as surgeon of his Majesty's ship the *Looe*, from which he was somehow separated, and in returning home was captured by the French, in a merchant ship, carried to Brest, and there committed to the common prison; whence he petitioned to be removed to an hospital, as a king's officer. The linguist, opening the warrant from the Navy-office, declared he could not interfere, as it described him as a kind of neutral, neither Barber nor Surgeon.

Mr. Wheeler, clerk to the Company, declared the following facts to the Committee of the House of Commons: "That it doth not appear that any barber *ever paid* the fine of 40*l.* for not serving the office of master or warden, because *they serve those offices*. That the expences of the anatomical lecture are borne by the Surgeons; but, as to the other lectures, it appeared by an account that the annual expence of the Company on account of the lectures amounts to about 103*l.* towards the defraying of which the Company receives the interest of 510*l.* given by Mr. Alderman Arris, for a Muscular Lecture; and also an annuity of 16*l.* bequeathed by Mr. Gale for a lecture on Osteology. That the master and stewards of Anatomy, who are chosen for two years, ought to provide four bodies in that time; but they sometimes do not procure above one or two, and that the Company and stewards alternately find the others. That the Barbers cannot follow their business in London without being free of the Company; and that they commonly receive about 10*l.* with an apprentice; and the surgeons from 100*l.* to 250*l.* As to the number of apprentices to each business bound at the hall, it was admitted that the former had 84, and the latter but five, last year. The Company then possessed 25*l.* *per annum*, rents upon leases; in quit-rents and annuities 23*l.*; and receipts of interest and dividends 51*l.*; to which is to be added their portion of the annual receipts from the estates in Ireland, granted by James I. to this and other Companies, amounting to between 60*l.* and 70*l.*; and the ground on which the hall-parlour and theatre of anatomy stand; all which were burnt, except the theatre, by the great fire of 1666, and rebuilt by the Corporation."

Each party made their proposals on their final separation. That of the Surgeons insisted upon Dr. Gale's annuity of 16*l.* and Alderman Arris's 510*l.* being invested in them upon trust, to be applied to the purposes of the donors; offering

ing to relinquish all the remainder of the real and personal estate belonging to the united Company, except the use of the theatre, dissecting-room, and gallery, &c. for three years, at an acknowledgement of one guinea *per annum*.

The Barbers, in answer, declared they should lose an income of 249l. *per annum* upon an average, besides the personal services of the Surgeons; but, being actuated by a sense of public benefit, they consented to accept of *every thing*, except the reservations of the Surgeons, on condition that the Surgeons take a lease of the hall, parlour, theatre, &c. for such days as they commonly used them, at a rent of 80l. *per annum*, which they conceived a *reasonable* rent, considering that the repairs and taxes averaged at 125l. *per annum*; and that the Surgeons pay 100l. towards the expences the Barbers have been put to on this occasion.

The Company of Barbers contrived to retain the hall; but it is too large for their purposes, and certainly the theatre is quite an useless appendage to them.

The entertaining author of "The London Tradesman," 8vo. 1757, says, "I own I cannot understand the connection there is between a barber and a surgeon; nor can I too much condemn the folly of trusting those bunglers to perform one of the nicest, though common, operations in surgery. I never saw a good surgeon but was under some apprehension when he was about to let blood; yet these fellows, for three-pence, breathe a vein at random, without the least hesitation, or the smallest notion of the danger of a miscarriage. They use lancets which ought more properly to be termed horse-flimes; and, if they miss to prick an artery every time they let blood, it is more owing to chance than any precaution of theirs. When we consider that such an accident may happen to the most skilful surgeon, and consequently that the ignorant barber is much more liable, and is utterly incapable to remedy the mischief when done, I apprehend it is a degree of madness to trust them upon any consideration."

Such are the changes of a few years, that this gentleman's apprehensions now appear quite futile; indeed, I very much doubt if a *hairedresser* (in modern times) could be found in London, who would *undertake* to breathe a vein, though many of them *draw blood*.

Barber Surgeons hall is situated on the West side of Monkwell-street; and part of the building crosses the site of the City wall, extending into a burial ground belonging to the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate.

Inigo Jones was the architect of the hall; but as the fire of 1666 destroyed every part except the theatre, we must speak of that only as his production. This was originally fitted with four degrees of seats, elliptically disposed; and the decorations

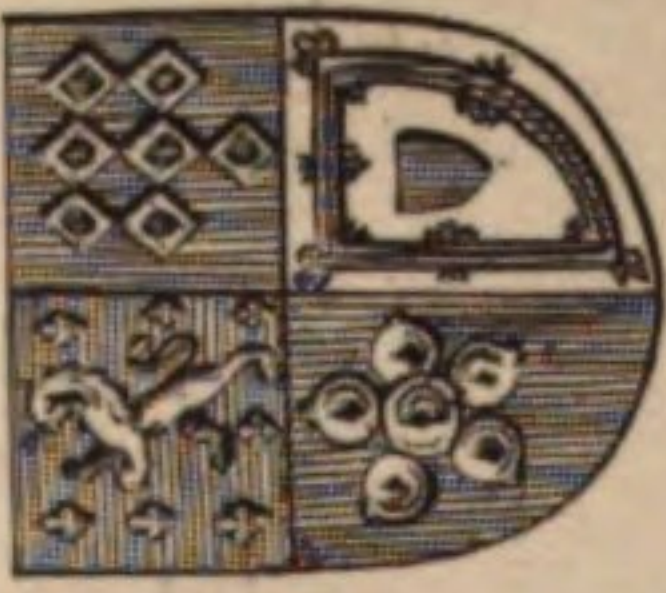


St. James.

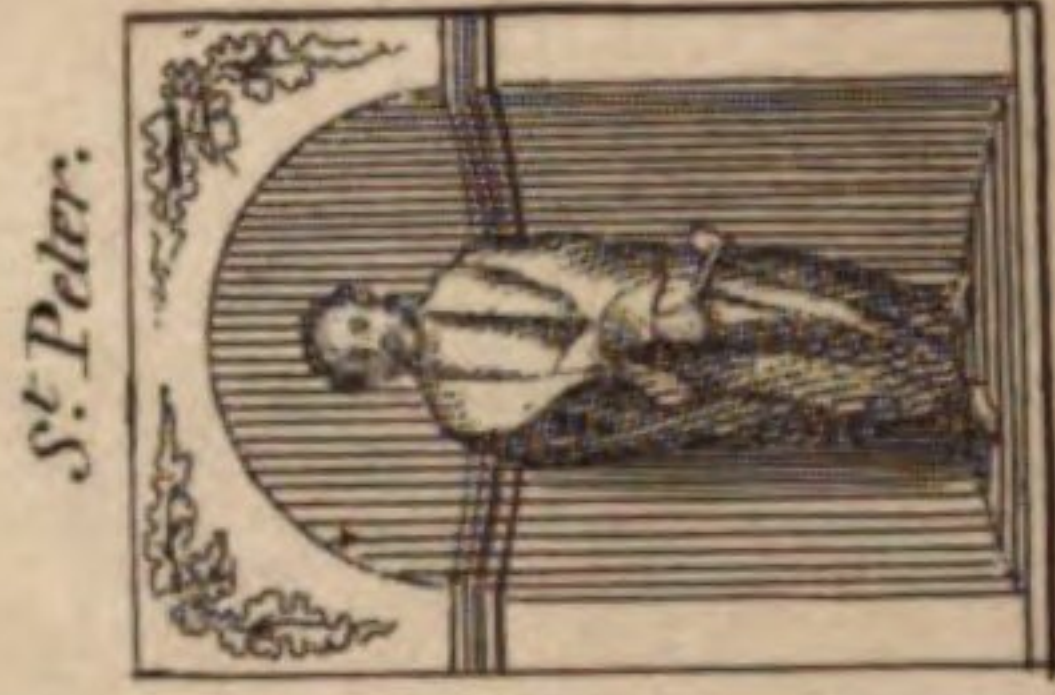


St. Matthew.

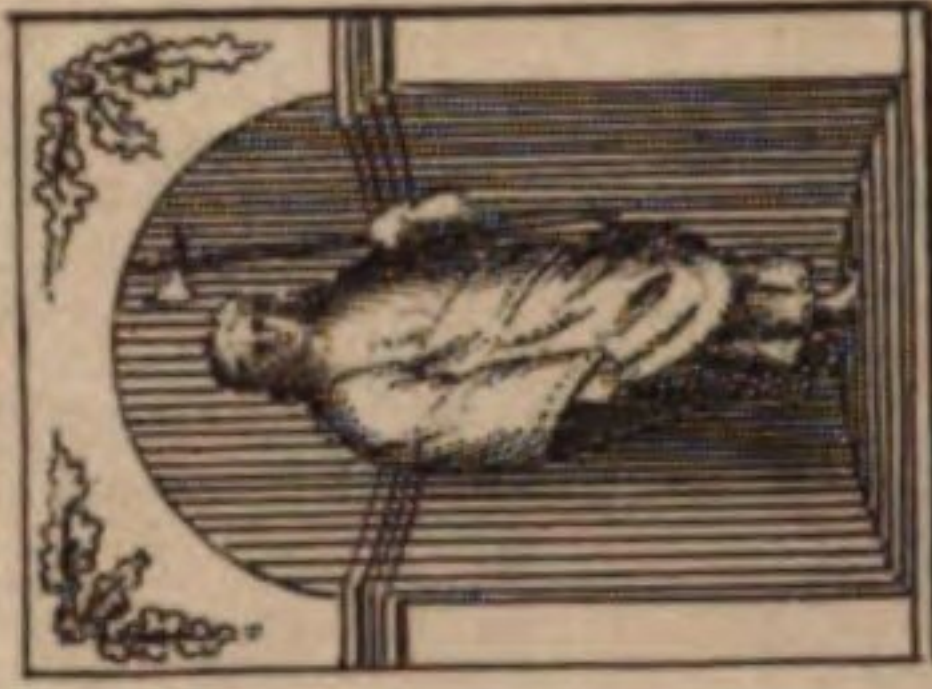
Francis Beaumont



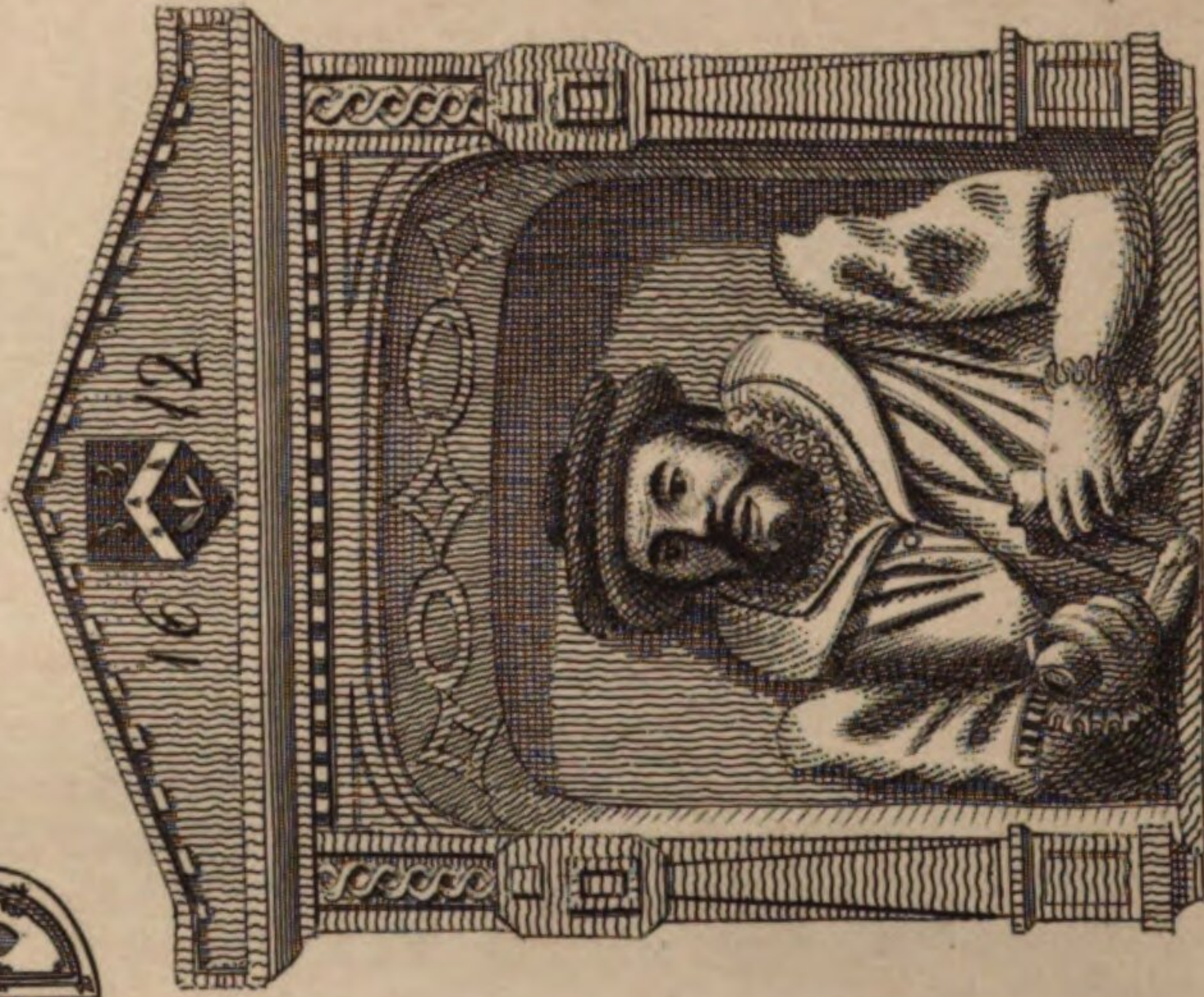
*Monument of FRANCIS BEAUMONT Esq.
at the Charter-house. p. 734.*



St. Peter.



St. Mathias.



*Monument of WILLIAM LAMBE,
at Lambeth Chapel, p. 841.*

decorations were figures of the seven liberal sciences, and the twelve signs of the Zodiack; to which they added the skeleton of an ostrich, the gift of Dr. Hobbs, 1682; a bust of Charles I.; two human skins, male and female, stretched on wood, placed in the theatre, 1645; the scull of a mummy, given by Mr. Loveday, 1655; the skeleton of a culprit, named Atherton, given by Mr. Knowles, 1693; and a representation of the disposition of human muscles.

The court-room, decorated in the style of many already described, contains the celebrated picture of Henry VIII. delivering their charter to the Company, painted by Holbein. It is in good preservation, and represents the King seated on his throne, surrounded by the usual attendants on monarchs, and the master, wardens, and court of assistants, on their knees, receiving his gift. Thirteen of these figures are appropriated portraits; five are not known. The whole was engraved, at the Company's expence, in 1736, by B. Barron, and dedicated to Richard Earl of Burlington and Cork.

There is a portrait of Inigo Jones over the door, presented to the Company about 1780.

Another represents the Duchess of Richmond, in the character of Agnes; which was copied from a whole length at Windsor.

The following pictures are mentioned in the New View of London, 1708; Charles II.; Sir Charles Scarborough; Alderman Aris, who founded the muscular lecture; Dr. Grew, lecturer on anatomy; and Mr. Lisle, barber to Charles II.

LAMBE'S CHAPEL.

This was originally the Hermitage of St. James *on* the wall, which it literally is. It belonged to the abbey of Gerendon in Leicestershire*, whose abbot and convent appointed chaplains for celebrating offices for Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, and Mary de St. Paul, his lady, within it. After having, for several ages, served the double purposes of the residence of a recluse and a chantry chapel, it was suppressed, in the reign of Edward VI. and sold to the worthy citizen whose name the present building bears, William Lambe, one of the choir of the King's chapel, and a member of the Clothworkers' Company. This gentleman died in the year 1577, and left the chapel, with other tenements, valued at 50*l.* *per annum*, to the above Company, who have four sermons preached there before them, on the feasts of St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, St. Tho-

* See Mr. Nichols's History of that County, vol. III. p. 841.

mas Apostle, and that of the Blessed Virgin; after which there are charitable distributions, the produce of the benevolent Lambe's gifts.

The building is comparatively modern, and not an atom of the hermitage is visible; the date 1612. The church-yard of St. Giles Cripplegate affords a view of that part of the chapel which is higher than the City wall, but it is as plain as œconomy could make it. The South side is in a dirty narrow court, situated at the North end of Monkswell-street; so named from a well belonging to the hermitage originally on the site.

The inside is extremely plain, with a pointed window of one mullion at the East end, and an angular cieling. The wall of the chancel is painted with representations of Corinthian pilasters and entablatures; and Moses peeps from the space behind the two tablets of the Decalogue, on the South wall, in an intercolumniation; the Creed and Paternoster are in those on the sides of the East window; the basement is wainscotted in small pannels; and the master's chair, with a table before it, occupies the place of an altar; between the top of the chair and the base of the window is a small niche and pediment, with a bust of Mr. Lambe, in the habit of his time (as in the annexed Plate *), most glaringly painted, red, black, &c. &c.

There is a pulpit and reading desk against the North wall; and the North windows contain four very pretty little paintings of Apostles in black and white, shewn also in the Plate kindly lent me by Mr. Nichols.

PARISH CLERKS.

Their hall, on the West side of Wood-street, is now occupied by a whalebone cutter, except a small room, which is used for the purposes of their business, and to improve themselves in the art of singing; but the apartment is far too small for the organ, purchased 1737.

This room contains a tolerable portrait, in a black furred gown, small ruff, and collegiate cap, of "William Roper, esq. a worthy benefactor to this Company of Parish Clerks. *Refecta; et ornata A. D. 1788; Joanne Garth præfeco, Ricardo Reily, Gulielmo Davis, custodibus.*"

This gentleman gave to the Company a freehold estate in Candlewick-street, 1567; and 1568 another in Bermondsey-street; subject to the payment of 4l. to four prisons on All Saints-day for ever.

* The monument of Francis Beaumont, in the same plate, has been already described in the first volume of this work, under the Charter-house, vol. I. p. 424.

The North window is adorned with the arms of Charles II. in painted glass; and two portraits, very correctly executed, of John Clarke, parish clerk of St. Bartholomew the Less, master 1675, aged 45; and Stephen Peckhurst, of St. Mary Magdalen, Fish-street, master 1685; between which are two pretty little squares, representing David performing on his harp, surrounded by a circle of winged infants, who dance to the inspiring strains; and St. Cecilia at the organ, accompanied, in full concert, by a groupe of angels, performing on various instruments. Over the chimney is a miserable old picture of the flight from Egypt.

There is an old nameless portrait of a clerk on the stair-case, and a decayed picture of our Saviour raising Lazarus.

The importance of this *antient fraternity*, for they are mentioned as such in the reign of Henry III. has greatly diminished since the Reformation. Previous to the above fortunate event they certainly possessed liberal educations; and we have it on record, that they were very expert in representing dramatic scriptural mysteries; *now*, the profession is usually united to one extremely necessary, but not very pleasant, *the undertaker*. Why this coalition should be permitted I confess I am at a loss to conceive. The office of parish clerk is certainly a sacred one; the man who professes it should be separated from the usual pursuits of the world as much as the priest, after whom he repeats great part of the most solemn act we perform; on the contrary, he is often the spruce man of business, and in *many instances* a richer and more important person than the priest; that *he buries* fifty to one, let the hearses and six, coaches and four, lids of feathers, and *trunccheon* men, to the tune of a dozen, testify for my assertion, for the use of which the charges are *extremely moderate*. The priest buries for a few shillings, the undertaker (frequently) for upwards of 100l.; the priest pronounces the awful service of death with fervour, the clerk the responses with an eye too often fixed on the *business* going forward.

Having thus exhibited this silly, not to say highly improper, coalition of *trades*, I fervently hope the hint may influence some reformation in future appointments and elections.

The Company were incorporated by King James I. in the year 1611, and the charter was confirmed by his son and successor. They possess the privilege of compiling and printing the weekly return of baptisms and burials throughout the city and suburbs of London; which at stated times they present to the King, and to the Lord Mayor of London.

ABCHURCH, ST. MARY,

IS a rectory, the patronage of which originally belonged to the Prior and Convent of St. Mary Overy. In 1455 this church is first known to have been in the gift of Corpus Christi college, near St. Lawrence Poultny. When that was suppressed, the Crown retained it, till Elizabeth, in the 10th year of her reign, granted it to Archbishop Parker, in exchange for the rectory of Penshurst in Kent, belonging to the archbishoprick. He presented it to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, with letters patent for holding it, 1568; giving the Master his option thereof whenever it should become vacant, for the support of his dignity and better maintainance.

Simon de Wynchcombe, armourer, sheriff 1383, founded a chantry at the altar of the Holy Trinity in 1437. The Rector and Wardens (who were patrons of this chantry by licence of Richard II.) granted permission to their chaplains, Wall and Skelton, to erect a house on the West side of the church-yard, for lodgings for themselves and successors. Close to this building Richard Rogers added two chambers, which he gave to the Rector, &c. the rents to keep the house in repair, and find the paschal within the church; the overplus, if any, to be given to the poor. The souls of himself and relatives were to be remembered in their prayers for this gift.

The church of St. Lawrence Poultny was parochial; to which was added a chapel, dedicated to Jesus, that had a master and chaplain, founded by Thomas Cole. John Poultny, mayor, converted the church and chapel into a college of Jesus and Corpus Christi; in which he placed a master and twelve chaplains. This foundation was confirmed in 1346; in addition to a licence, granted 1345, for the same pious Mayor to convey five country churches to them.

“ 9 Henry VI. Where Sir John Poulteney, late lord mayor of London, gave to the Master of Corpus Christi chapel, besides the chapel of St. Lawrence in Candlewick-street, certain houses, to pay yearly 53s. 4d. to the prisoners of Newgate; it is enacted, that the Mayor and Chamberlain for the time being shall distrain for the same *.” Thence the name of St. Lawrence Pountney, or Poultny. This college was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI. and the revenues valued at 97l. 17s. 11d. The chaplains chose the master, and the Bishop of London confirmed him in the office. After the sup-

* Records of Parliament.

preffion, the Crown presented once; but ever after it was a curacy, and passed through various lay possessors. The church is said to have had a very tall spire. Robert Radcliffe, earl of Suffex, who died 1542, and Henry his son, 1556, were deposited here, but afterwards, with others of their family, removed to Boreham in Essex; where their beautiful monuments remain, much mutilated.

The two churches are thus noticed by Tonsill.

St. Mary Abchurch, Mr. Thomas Clarke, rector, benefice 12l. goods *nulla*, fined 3l.

Mr. John Walter, curate, serving 8l. goods 8l. fined 1l. 12s.

Sir Henry Haywarde, chanter, 7l. 6s. 8d. goods 30l. fined 3l.

St. Lawrence Poultney, Mr. Doctor Royston, custos of the same, benefice 56l. 13s. 4d. goods *nulla*, fined 13l. 3s. 4d.

CHANTRIES.

Newcourt mentions a chantry at St. Mary's, founded by Thomas Hondon. The following only are noticed in the official book.

John Lytleton gave, to find a priest, all his lands in the parish of St. Mary Abchurch, *per annum*, 12l. 6s.

Simon Wynchcombe founded, within the said church, one chantry of two priests; and to that intent gave all those his tenements in the parish of St. Mary church, *per annum*, 19l. 17s. 4d.

The college of St. Lawrence Poultney. The lands, tenements, and possessions, belonging to this college, in the parish of St. Lawrence Poultney, amounteth in the whole to 113l. 18s. 8d. *per annum*.

Both the churches were burnt in 1666, and St. Mary's only was rebuilt; when the parishes were united, and the value of the living fixed at 120l. *per annum*. The purchase of the right of nomination, together with the house for the rector*, has been very expensive to the college†.

RECTORS.

Mr. Stone complained, 1640, that his parishioners threatened to commence a second suit with him for the recovery of his parsonage house; and petitioned the College to support him in his right, in defence whereof he had already expended

* Let 1772 for 70l. *per annum*.

† Masters's History of Corpus Christi College, p. 89.

more than 100*l.* besides what they had given him before ; a request he hoped they would not deny him, as he was then in the decline of life, with a wife and family to provide for. But probably the troubles which soon after followed, in which he was an extraordinary sufferer, put an end to any farther contest *.

The contest about the right of presentation to St. Lawrence Pountney, and the rectory house of St. Mary Abchurch, was again revived, 1715, but at length put to reference, when Dr. Moss, dean of Ely, on the part of the College, agreed to give the parishioners 150*l.* for the former ; and the latter was purchased of Henry Whitler, esq. at the expence of 400*l.* †

Thomas Whincop, D. D. about 1681 ; died 1713 ‡.

Edward Oliver, D. D. about 1732. §

Christopher Faucett, B. D. || died 1746.

* Masters's History of Corpus Christi College, p. 49. Stone was collated to the rectory of St. Clement, Eastcheap, 1637, by Bishop Juxon, to whom he was chaplain ; and next year to the prebend of Reculverland in St. Paul's ; but on the breaking out of the troubles, 1642, was not only ousted of all, but shamefully stripped and imprisoned. See Walker, vol. II. p. 52 ; Mercurius Rusticus ; and Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 508 ; which speaks of an excellent sermon he preached about that time, on Proverbs, xiv. 8 ; which probably contributed to raise the resentment of his enemies. He survived the storm, and on the Restoration was made D. D. by mandate, and reinstated in all his preferments. He resigned this, and died before March 23, 1665. Walker says, one Rawlinson was appointed to succeed him in this rectory, on his ejection. Masters, Appendix, No. XXVII. p. 49.

† Masters's History of Corpus Christi College, p. 181.

‡ He proceeded D. D. 1684 ; was chosen to represent the diocese of London in convocation 1708 ; and published a sermon preached before the sons of the clergy 1695, from Titus, iii. 8 ; one on charity, before the Lord Mayor, at Easter, from 1 John, iii. 8, 1701 ; and a third, before the House of Commons, Nov. 5, 1702, from Esther, v. 12. A contest arose about the right ; and he was continued in his fellowship till the suit was ended, although Mr. Sagg, another fellow, had been some time before pre-elected to it. On a determination of which, he gratefully added 20*l.* to the stock for commons. Masters, p. 165.

§ He was presented by the College, and, after a long contest at law about the right of presentation, continued in quiet possession till his decease, 1732. He was proctor 1697 ; sub-almoner to the Queen 1714 ; prebendary of St. Paul's 1722 ; and published a sermon before the Lord Mayor, on John iv. 24, 1698, being then fellow, and chaplain to George Earl of Northampton : and another, on the election of a lord mayor, 1726, on Romans, xiii. 3. To the former was published, 1699, an answer, intituled, " A Rowland for an Oliver, or a sharp Rebuke for a saucy Levite, by a Lover of Unity ;" written by a Dissenter : who, because he had inveighed much against his brethren for rejecting all form of prayer and ceremony in divine worship, as well as against the Papists for having too much of them, treats him with great rancour and spleen.

|| He continued to live retired in the country until his death, 1746.

- 1747. Charles Skottowe *, B. D. and president of the College.
- 1749. Thomas Doilye, LL. D. ; died 1770 †.
- 1771. John Sharp, D. D. fellow ; died at Canterbury March 27, 1772.
- 1772. Benjamin Forster ‡, B. D. ; resigned.
- 1773. James Nafmith § ; exchanged for Snailwell, co. Cambridge, with John Warren, D. D. ||
- 1774. Benjamin Underwood **, M. A. present rector.

The church of St. Mary is situated near the South end of Abchurch-lane, in Wallbrook ward ; and has an inelegant exterior, unworthy of description. The inside, rather more decorated, is a square, with a recess, containing *one* pillar and a pilaster at the West end. The cieling is a complete cupola, commencing from a Corinthian cornice, which rests on plain *pointed* arches ; those springing from capitals of the same order, by way of brackets. Above the cornice are painted ornamental shells, and oval apertures to the cardinal points, adorned with paintings of husks and festoons. Still higher is a painted cornice, supported by huge dentals ; and on each side of the shells are seated figures of Charity, Faith, Hope, &c. &c. ; hence the dome contains a representation of the host of Heaven in full concert, praising the name of Jehovah inscribed in the centre. Much

* Soon after his institution he exchanged it with Dr. Thomas Doily, for the rectory of Radmill in Suffex, which he held with that of Slinfold, and a prebend in the church of Chichester ; to both which he was presented by his patron, the bishop of that diocese ; as he was also, about the same time, to the mastership of the hospital of the Earl of Leicester in Warwick, by his friend, and contemporary in college, William Perry, esq. of Penshurst, in Kent ; and died 1767.

† Late fellow of All Souls college, chancellor of Chichester, and registrar of Lewes. He died January 27, 1770. He married Bishop Mawson's niece, who died two days before him.

‡ Rector of Boconnoc, co. Cornwall.

§ Published a Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the College ; a new edition of Tanner's Notitia Monastica ; &c. &c.

|| Of Caius college, Cambridge ; rector of Leverington ; chaplain to bishop Keene ; rector of Teversham ; which he resigned for Snailwell, 1768, when he was presented to the seventh prebend. of Ely, by the late bishop Keene ; and afterwards exchanged Snailwell with Mr. Nafmith. He was archdeacon of Worcester, 1775 ; bishop of St. David's, 1779 ; and of Bangor, 1783. He died 1800, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He printed a sermon before the House.

** Presented by his uncle, Bishop Keene, on Dr. Warren's resignation. He was curate of Basingstoke, 1760—2 ; rector of East Barnet, cum capellâ de Chepying five Altâ Barnet, 1769 ; chaplain to the Bishop of Ely ; prebendary of Ely, 1780 ; married, 1780, the only daughter of Dr. Knowles, prebendary of Ely, where she died, Nov. 8, 1802. He preached a sermon for the benefit of Addenbroke's hospital, Cambridge, 1804.

cannot

cannot be said in commendation of the drawing in general; but I may venture to pronounce there are many happy touches dispersed over the surface.

The altar-piece is composed of two pairs of Composite pillars, on a basement; with a circular divided pediment, terminating in an Attick, with gilt urns. The intercolumniation contains a most perfect collection of exquisite carving. The relief is wonderful: equally so is the taste displayed in the festoons, and groupes of flowers, fruits, and scrolls. A gilt pelican, and her young, are placed above the Decalogue. The basement and cornice, extended beyond the pillars on each side, form compartments for the Creed and Lord's prayer, which are ornamented by carvings of ears of wheat, grapes, and oak-leaves. The table and rails are highly enriched with carved work; and the pulpit, with the sounding-board, supported by a square pillar of the Ionic order, uncommonly rich in detached scrolls and flowers, literally *suspended* round the pannels from Cherubim.

The font, in the North-west corner of the church, is of white marble, and clumsy shape; but the cover represents a temple, ornamented with statues.

MONUMENTS.

Under the South-east window, a handsome tablet, with weeping infants, and a female Virtue, to the memory of Sir Patience Ward, lord mayor of London 1696.

On the South wall a tablet, with twisted columns, inclosing Cherubim, and boys supporting a canopy, to Edward Sherwood, 1690.

On the same wall, another,

“ To the memory of Mrs. Jane Tournay, daughter of Robert Biddulph, of Aldermanbury, esq. Hamborough merchant, and late wife of Anthony Tournay, esq. deputy of Dowgate ward. She died May 10, 1718, æt. 57. She left three sons and four daughters.

At home she led an exemplary life,
As friend and neighbour, parent, and as wife;
Abroad at church a bright example shone
Of pure devotion to her God alone.

“ Also Anthony Tournay, esq. descended of the antient family of Tournay, of Cainby, in Lincolnshire. He died Oct. 26, A. D. 1726, æt. 77. And also Nathaniel Bateman, gentleman, their son-in-law, who died Dec. 24, A. D. 1726, æt. 43. And also of Mr. Edward Tournay, their youngest son, who died May 6,

1727,

1727, æt. 29. He was a person always zealous of good works, a dutiful son, a loving brother, a sincere friend, and a truly charitable good Christian.

“Also the body of Mrs. Elizabeth, late wife of John Tournay, of Esher, in the county of Surrey, esq. eldest son of the abovesaid, who died July the 5th, 1733, aged 63 years. And also the said John Tournay, esq. who died Feb. 9, 1736, aged 52.”

On the West wall is a little circular tablet,

“Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Fenwick, relict of the late John Fenwick, esq. of Newcastle. Obiit 29 Oct. 1793, ætatis 54. *Mors jamua vitæ.*”

An exceeding handsome tablet,

“Sacred to the memory of Mr. Matthew Perchard *, a native of the island of Guernsey, who lies interred near this place. He was a member of the Goldsmiths Company, of which he died prime warden, Aug. 13, 1777, in the 75th year of his age, and the 46th of his residence in this parish; having lived an example of strict integrity. *Be not slothful, but followers of them who, through faith and patience, inherit the promises.*”

An inlaid octagon tablet:

“Near this place are interred, Timothy Yeats, who died March 25, 1792, aged 80; Frances, his wife, who died Dec. 20, 1770, aged 55; Mary, their daughter, who died May 24, 1764, aged 18; Thomas and Timothy, their sons, who died in infancy; also Elizabeth Stephenson, sister of Frances Yeats, who died Feb. 13, 1774, aged 50. In grateful remembrance of these honoured and beloved relations, this stone is inscribed, by their surviving daughter, sister, and niece, Elizabeth Temple.”

On the same wall, a Corinthian tablet:

“In the middle of this church lieth interred the body of Benjamin Eaton, gentleman, upwards of 30 years an inhabitant of this parish. He was an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a kind master, and a sincere friend; strictly honest in his profession, and of a facetious conversation, which rendered him beloved while living, and lamented now dead. He departed this life Aug. 28, 1730,

* Uncle to the Right Honourable Peter Perchard, the present lord mayor of London, November 1864.

æt. 64. Also the body of Elizabeth Eaton, wife of the above-mentioned Benjamin Eaton. A person endowed with all the virtues that are an ornament to her sex; who, after a lingering illness, supported with patient courage, without murmuring, and without a groan, resigned her soul into the hands of her Redeemer, Aug. 31, 1741, ætatis 72. As also the bodies of eight of their children, five sons and three daughters, who all died young. This monument is erected to the memory of his parents by their only surviving son."

On the pavement,

" William Arnold, common-council man, and deputy of Walbrook ward, 1755, aged 73.

BENEFACTIONS.

1712. Mr. Littlepage, 30l. Same year, Mr. Watson, 2l.

1715. John Aston, 10l.

1717. Catharine Chamberlain, 20l.

1719. Isaac Franks, a Jew, 21l.

By an unknown person, a crimson velvet carpet, with gold lace, for the communion table, and two cushions of the same, with two prayer-books, and a valence for the clerk's desk, on Whitsunday 1725.

Thomas Gresham 40s. *per annum*.

John Lordell, 1727, 50l.

1766. Charles Gifbey, 20l.

1777. Matthew Perchard, 30l.

1781. Stephen Dupuy, 10l. 10s.

1788. Edward Watson, esq. 20l.

The only public building in these parishes is Merchant Taylors' school, situated on the declivity of a hill on the Eastern side of Suffolk-lane. It is a large plain brick building, with an unornamented front; and was founded by the Company whose name it bears, in the year 1561. The site, called the manor of the Rose, was purchased by the Company, assisted with a donation of 500l. from Richard Hills, who had served the office of master. The statutes of this school ordain, that the 300 scholars of which it consisted should be educated on the following terms, 100 for 5s. per quarter, 50 at 2s. 6d. and the remainder gratis; who were prepared for the university by the skill and attention of a master and three ushers.

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As many eminently learned men have filled those situations, the institution has prospered 243 years, and will in all probability for ages to come. During the above long period, numbers of useful and ornamental members of society have benefited their country through the means of Merchant Taylors' school. The original building perished, with every house in the parish, by the fire of 1666, and was rebuilt with them.

"1700, Dec. 11. Yesterday those gentlemen who were formerly educated at Merchant Taylors' school heard an excellent sermon at Bow church, where were present all those scholars who are now under education there, they walking thither two by two, to the number of about 400. After sermon was ended, the stewards and gentlemen marched to Merchant Taylors'-hall, where they participated of a splendid dinner prepared for them. The youths and boys who are the present scholars there, were each of them treated with a glass of canary and a roll, according to the usual annual custom *."

This sociable entertainment is still held, rather varied in the mode of celebration.

The streets and houses are generally inconvenient, but there are many of the latter the respectable residences of opulent merchants, &c.

There were at the last returns 87 houses, 270 males, 279 females, total inhabitants 549.

* Protestant Mercury.

ALDERMARY, ST. MARY, CORDWAINER-STREET WARD.

WHEN John Horton, clerk of this parish, made a return to his brethren, in 1732, the parish of St. Mary Aldermary contained 97 houses, and that of St. Thomas Apostles 111. The recent enumeration mentions 82 houses, 286 males, 276 females, total 369.

There is nothing at present attractive in the streets of these united parishes, every antique or venerable building having been injured by the great conflagration of 1666. Their ruins were removed, and houses merely calculated for business have arisen in their places. We must therefore necessarily recur to the church, which is the only structure worthy of notice in the two districts, and is situated on the East side of Bow-lane. The patronage was for many ages in the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, but in the year 1400 they exchanged St. Mary's with Arundel, archbishop of that see, for the church of Westwell, in Kent; and his successors have retained it to the present time.

28 rectors enjoyed the living from 1220 to 1694.

RECTORS.

1694. Offspring Blackall, M. A. *

1728. Robert Kilborn, LL. D. †

John Walker, D. D. about 1732.

1741, Jan. 8. George Lavington, LL. D. ‡.

1747. John Taylor, LL. D. §, archdeacon of Bucks, chancellor of Lincoln.

* Lecturer of St. Olave's and St. Dunstan's in the West; chaplain to King William; preached before the House of Commons, 1699; a course of sermons at Boyle's lecture, 1708; made bishop of Exeter, 1707; where he died, and was buried, 1716. His works were published by his intimate friend Archbishop Dawes, in 2 volumes folio, 1723.

† Prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of Barnes, Surrey; published a sermon at the consecration of Bishop Hare, 1727; another before the sons of the clergy, 1729; and another on the King's accession, same year.

‡ Afterwards bishop of Exeter. See St. Michael Bassishaw.

§ The celebrated editor of *Lysias* and *Demosthenes*. He preached two sermons at a school feast, 1749; and before the House of Commons, on the fast, 1757. He died in September 1772.

1773,

1773, Feb. 26. Henry Jerom De Salis, M. A. * presented by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, as patrons of St. Thomas Apostle; resigned in 1774, when he was instituted to St. Antholin's, Budge Row.

1774. George Wollaston †, D. D. instituted March 28.

1790, July 12. John Hyde, M. A.

The act which united St. Thomas Apostle to St. Mary's, made the livings of the annual value of 150l. That of St. Mary is not mentioned by Bishop Tonsill, but St. Thomas's is thus noticed:

“ Mr. William Clarke, rector, benefice 67l. goods 64l. fined 16l. 13s. 4d.

“ Sir Thomas Lane, stipend 33s. 4d. goods 22l. fined 40s.”

The latter rectory has always been in the gift of the Canons and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

CHANTRIES.

St. Mary. “ John Ipport founded within the said church, one priest, to sing; and gave towards his living four tenements, in Aldermary parish, *per annum*, 19l. 6s. 8d. He taketh the whole lands for his salary, by the will.

Robert Fitz Robert gave, to find a priest and one obit, an annual rent from divers tenements in the parish of St. Botolph Billingsgate, *per annum*, 7l. 3s. 4d.

Thomas Romayn gave, to find a priest, one annual rent from the revenues of the Court of Augmentations, 4l. 13s. 4d.

Henry Barton gave, to find a priest, all his tenements in the parish aforesaid, 9l.

Richard *Chaucer* gave, towards the maintenance of a priest, one tenement in a street called the Old Royal, in the parish of St. Michael, *per annum*, 50s.

Hugh Mofse gave, towards the finding of a priest, four tenements in Golding-lane, in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate.”

St. Thomas's. “ Roger At Vyne gave a yearly quit-rent from all the houses and shops laying in this parish, and now paid out of the late dissolved house of Aeon, of London, by year, 3l. 13s. 4d.

William Champneys gave, to the finding of a priest, one quit-rent from certain tenements in the parish, *per annum*, 5l. 6s. 8d.

Richard Chaury gave to the fellowship of the Salters, for finding a priest, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 6l. 13s. 4d.; whereof to Sir George Walpole, incumbent, for his salary, 6l. 13s. 4d.

* Of Queen's college, Oxford, D. D. 1777.

† Of Sidney college, Cambridge; A. M. 1761, D. D. 1774.

William Brampton gave, to the Master and Keepers of the brotherhood of St. Giles without Cripplegate, to find a priest within the said parish church, lands and tenements *per annum*, 6l. 13s. 4d.; whereof to Sir John Barnes, incumbent, for his salary, 6l. 13s. 4d."

Stowe says, "Richard Chawcer, vintner, gave to that church his tenement *and tavern*, with the appurtenance, in the Royal-streete the corner of Kirion-lane, and was there buried 1348," meaning within the church of St. Mary Aldermary. This person is generally supposed to have been the father of Geoffrey Chaucer the poet, which is by no means improbable; but, as every thing has already been said of this son of the lyre that ingenuity can suggest, I shall merely repeat of him what Mr. Granger very emphatically pronounces. "We see and admire in his works the outlines of nature; but the beauty of colouring, and the delicate touches, are now lost, as a great part of his language is grown obsolete. It is probable that his contemporaries found little or no dissonance in his verses; but they are very ill accommodated to the ears of the present age."

There is an exquisite miniature of him in a manuscript copy of his poetry in the British Museum, written on vellum, and not long after his time, if we may judge from the characters. The lines quoted by Granger,

" His stature was not very tall,
Lean he was, his legs were small,
Hos'd within a stock of red,
A button'd bonnet on his head,"

bring him forcibly to the mind's eye.

The church of St. Mary must have been highly interesting previous to 1518. The denomination of *Aldermary*, or, in modern language, elder Mary, implies that the fabrick was the most antient of any dedicated to the blessed Virgin within the City of London; and this one instance is sufficient to make us regret the very superficial manner in which Stowe has mentioned our old buildings. The churches and castles, and houses and halls, are indiscriminately "*faire*," but their architecture and proportions are entirely unnoticed. Our antiquary was not however to blame; the arts were then in a state of neglect and disuse. It was fashionable to demolish those things that tended to preserve a recollection of the Roman Catholic rites; and it is therefore not to be expected that drawings, paintings, or engravings, should be made of churches and their decorations at such a period, when they had not been made by their builders or their contemporaries; and after the frenzy of reformation it was not the fashion to take such drawings. Mr. Cam-

den,

den, Sir Robert Cotton, and other antiquaries, contented themselves with describing the many curious remains throughout the kingdom; but it was reserved for Dugdale and his successors to illustrate their descriptions with delineations.

Stowe leads us to suppose that the old church had become decayed and ruinous; for he informs us it was rebuilt, between the years 1500 and 1518, under the auspices of Henry Keble, grocer, and lord mayor, who laid the foundation of a "*verie faire*" new church, and, dying 1518, bequeathed 1000*l.* towards its completion; "and was there buried in a vault by him prepared, with a *faire* monument raised over him, on the North side of the choir, *now destroyed and gone*." Our venerable author adds to these particulars, "and yet not permitted a resting-place for his bones there." In this instance we have again to lament Stowe's concise account of places: and to conjecture why Keble's tomb was destroyed, and his bones removed? whether because there were superstitious representations on it, and it was one of those which occasioned Queen Elizabeth's proclamation to restrain the madness of enthusiasm, directed to the universal destruction of statues, paintings, and sepulchral brasses? Still, however, the external ornaments might have been removed without disturbing the pious Mayor's bones, which were perhaps expelled to make room for those of Thomas Lodge, grocer and mayor, who is said to have been buried in his vault. And, as the name of William Blunt lord Mountjoy follows immediately after the mention of Keble's monument's place being usurped by those "of the later buried," it is not impossible but the above nobleman might have had a tomb erected on the site of Keble's. The year 1666 confounded all distinctions; the usurpers and the ejected shared the same fate; and we must after that period consign the elder Mary to oblivion.

The present church was erected through a fortunate occurrence for the parish; Henry Rogers, esq. influenced by sincere motives of piety, and affected with the almost irreparable loss of religious buildings, left the sum of 5000*l.* to rebuild a church in the city of London. His lady, who was executrix of the will, determined that St. Mary's should be that church. But the steeple was erected with part of the produce of the duty on coals; and the altar-piece was presented to the parish by Lady Jane Smith, relict of Sir John Smith, alderman; the pews only were provided at the joint expence of the parishes.

The following tribute of gratitude was placed on the church as soon as completed:

"Ædes hæc, Deo O. M. jam olim sacra (quæ communi urbis incendio ad cineres redacta) impensis unâ manu, sed largâ, et sanctissimè prodigâ (integrè quinque librarum millibus) surrexit denuo maximè munificentior. Tam piam beneficentiam Henrico Rogers armigero (Edvardi Rogers de Canington militis, et sub Marianâ persecutione

persecutione Christi militantis, pronepoti et pietatis etiam hæredi) honestâ hæc et ingenuâ fronte fatetur, A. D. M.DC.LXXXI. Memoria justi in benedictione."

It is an unaccountable circumstance that Sir Christopher Wren, in drawing the plan of this church, should have been so inattentive to the general effect as to make the sacrum plain enough for a Quaker's meeting, and instead of forming three sides of a square, to have permitted the East end to diverge to the North-east. This ridiculous oversight is partially corrected by the position of the altar-piece, of *Grecian architecture*, while the remainder of the church is an imitation of the pointed style of Sir Reginald Bray. The walls of the sacrum are absolute blanks, except that the Eastern side contains a large window, divided into ten cinquefoil arches, by four perpendicular and one horizontal mullion; and the great arch, filled by a rose, with two trefoils, and the same number of cinquefoils.

The altar-piece has a basement, with pairs of Composite pillars, supporting a circular pediment. The centre contains the Decalogue, cherubim, and flowers; and two pannels, without the pillars, the Lord's Prayer and Creed. The surface is painted in imitation of porphyry, with golden ornaments, except the pillars, which are lapis lazuli.

A pannel directly over the altar (oddly enough placed), informs us, in golden letters, that "This *frontispiece*, with the rails and frame of the communion-table, was the gift of Dame Jane Smith, relict of John Smith, knt. and alderman of this city, who lies interred near this place." The table is of marble, and inscribed "Edvardus Watts, Merc. Lond." As if Sir Christopher Wren had determined to make his errors eminently conspicuous, he has lavished the most elaborate ornaments on the ceiling of the sacrum, which is *twelve* pannels in width on the North, and but *nine* on the South sides. The centre is an oval of foliage, rising into a dome, formed by eighteen quatrefoils, inclosing blank shields. A second oval contains a lozenge, with quatrefoils, roses, and trefoils, filling the angles of the lozenge and oval. In this is a radiated circle of trefoil pannels; Eastward of the great division an oval and four lozenges; and round the great oval quatre and trefoils. The arch or cove on each side contains four rows of trefoil pannels, and blank shields in their centres.

The church is divided into a body and two aisles, by ten pillars, each composed of four slender columns with plain capitals, and arches very nearly resembling *semicircles*; above them a moulding or string; and in the angles of the arches the arms of the see of Canterbury and those of Henry Rogers, esq. many times repeated

repeated. Each of those have cherubim on the shields, and the sides are ornamented with cornucopias, flowers, palm, and scrolls.

Three small pillars ascend from the great columns, between which are clerestory windows of two mullions and trefoil arches. The pillars just mentioned support semicircles, spreading towards the centre of the roof, and are ornamented with unequal-sized radiated trefoil pannels. A rib crosses the ceiling from every pillar; and the division formed by that and the extreme outline of the semicircle is filled by a circle of three or four feet in depth, divided into squares, and those into lozenges, with quatrefoils in the centre. The horizontal part of these circles contains a centre flower, from which escalloped pannels diverge. The ceilings of the ailes are constructed nearly upon the same principle, and ornamented in the same way, except that the circles swell into little domes; two of which, on the North side, are glazed, for the purpose of lighting the aile, as it has only *painted* windows.

The West end of the church has a window like the East; but this, and thirteen paces of the length, are separated, by a preposterous gallery, from the choir; which contains a very large organ, ornamented in the pointed style, erected 1781; and which would be handsome, were the necessary minutiae of foliage, &c. added.

The pulpit and the desk, against the first North pillar from the altar, are covered with cherubim and carved flowers.

The font, in the South-west corner, stands on an antique pedestal, inscribed, under the basin, "Dutton Seaman, generos'. natus in hac parochia anno Salut. 1627, ac in ejusdem ecclesia renatus, hoc baptisterion, Nov. 1682, libens dedit."

The pavement of St. Mary's, being a mixture of coarse and grey marble, inclines me to think it part of that of some monastic building, or of the old church.

MONUMENTS.

On the North side of the chancel is an exquisitely-sculptured tablet, ornamented by a funereal vase, surrounded by the richest little flowers I remember ever to have seen, with cherubim on the rim, a pelican feeding her young, and a pair of scales; by Bacon, *and without an inscription.*

Opposite:

"Sacred to the memory of Miss Margaret Bearfley, daughter of the late William Bearfley, esq. and of Margaret his wife; the early yet resigned victim of a ruth-

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less disease. She died May 21, 1802, with all the accomplishments that more particularly adorn her sex. She possessed in an eminent degree the virtues that distinguish the Christian. In the same grave, near this stone, are deposited the remains of her honoured father, and those of her youngest sister, Harriet."

A very plain tablet on the South wall:

"In memory of Percival Pott, esq. F. R. S. surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital during 42 years, who departed this life Dec. 22, 1788, aged 75 years. He was singularly eminent in his profession, to which he added many new resources, and which he illustrated with matchless writings. Let posterity revolve the sum of his experience, that the world may still enjoy the benefit of his successful practice. He honoured the collective wisdom of past ages; the labours of the ancients were familiar to him; he scorned to teach a science of which he had not traced the growth; he rose therefore from the form to the chair. Learn, reader, that the painful scholar can alone become the able teacher. But his studies had a double issue: whilst he gathered the knowledge of his predecessors, he perceived their errors, and corrected them; he discovered their defects, and supplied them. Original in genius, prompt in judgement, rapid in decision, he directed knowledge to its proper ends; but pursued them when the aids of information were exhausted; the last steps, therefore, and the great improvements, were his own. His integrity is before his Judge: without it his skill might have profited mankind, but could have claimed no record within these walls. His personal accomplishments and various talents, his private virtues, his signal tenderness towards his family, completed an example amiable, useful, great."

On the same wall, a tablet for Elizabeth Hanson; and, farther West, a rich tablet, with weeping infants, an urn, drapery, &c.

"Near this place lieth interred the body of René Baudouin, late of London, merchant, who departed this life Feb. 4, 1728, in the 79th year of his age. He was born at Tours, in France, the 27 March, 1650, N. S. and came into England in Jan. 1677-8; and, by coming over, avoided the persecution carried on for many years, by subtle popish devices, against the Protestant subjects of that kingdom, and which at last openly broke out, in the reign of King Louis XIV. who, in October 1685, repealed the edict of Nantes, and caused his Protestant subjects to be cruelly persecuted for their religion; many whereof fled into
foreign

foreign parts; and the greatest numbers into this kingdom of England, where they were received with a true Christian love and charity, to the immortal praise of this nation, which God for ever preserve."

In the South-west corner of the church:

"This stone is erected by Isabella, widow of Charles Page, late of Oporto, to the memory of their son, William Page, who departed this life October 4, 1800, and whose remains are deposited in the burial-ground of this church."

On the West wall, a little tablet, to Charles Mackenzie, who died March 24, 1782, aged 49. And another to Benjamin Metcalf, 1775, aged 48; and Mrs. Jane Metcalf, his wife, 1782, aged 52. "They were a pattern of conjugal felicity; and their amiable simplicity of manners and benevolence endeared them to all those who enjoyed the happiness of their friendship."

On the East wall, Charles and Anne Perkins; and Charles Perkins, gent. 1748, aged 89.

On the North wall, another tablet, to John Seale, 1714.

A plain one is inscribed,

"Under the pew beneath this tablet is deposited the body of Lawrence Holker, esq. attorney at law, of Great St. Thomas Apostle, and Bourne-house near Bexley in Kent, who departed this life, with pious resignation, on the 7 Nov. 1793, in the 64th year of his age. He was the only son of Lawrence Holker, M.D. of Milton near Gravesend, by Catharine, daughter of Stephen Allen, esq. They had also one daughter, Catharina, who deceased Jan. 10, 1789, wife of John Thorpe, esq. F. S. A. of Bexley in Kent, who died August 2, 1792. He was 32 years a faithful and useful member of the common council of this city for the ward of Vintry, to which he was a benefactor at his death. He was well known and much regarded in his professional character for integrity, honour, and moderation; and no less esteemed in his retirement for the virtues of a private station. This memorial of a praise-worthy example is inscribed at the desire of his two nieces, and coheiresses at law, Catharina-Elizabetha Meggison and Ethelinda-Margareta Potts, surviving daughters of the above-named John and Catharina Thorpe, in grateful respect of their affectionate and honoured relation."

A tablet, on a pillar, for John Watts, 1705.

Inscriptions on the pavement:

The family of Herman Heincker, M. D. who died 1772, aged 57.

John Smith, knight and alderman.

Samuel Robinson, esq. 1797, 65.

“ William Reynolds, deputy of this ward, 1756, aged 58.

Edward Reynolds, esq. 1785, aged 45.

Sufanna Reynolds, wife of the above William Reynolds, *aged one hundred and seven years*. This lady was exemplary in her life, and she enjoyed her faculties till the last hour.”

John Kenfington, esq. 1794, aged 67.

Captain George Pinkney, 1748, aged 49.

Sarah Fry, daughter of Percival Pott, 1791, aged 41; &c. &c.

ST. ANNE, WESTMINSTER.

THE perpetual advowson of this church is vested, by the act 30 Car. II. in the Bishop of London and his successors. Which act enabled the Rector to purchase lands, not exceeding in value 120*l.* *per annum*, and to receive 100*l.* *per annum*, to be assessed on Thursday in Easter week, by four or more householders, not exceeding 8*d.* upon every 20*l.* personal estate, to be confirmed by two justices of the peace of the city or liberty of Westminster. Rates for repairs to be raised in the same way. The Rectors hold a parcel of ground in fee under this act in King-street, 213 feet in length, and 45 in depth, which they were permitted to let on building leases for 41 years, at 4*s.* per foot; and at the expiration of that term to make other leases for 40 years, but without exacting fines. The constitution of the parish is similar to others. The site of the church is on Kemp's-field, the foundation of which, I suppose as a chapel of ease, was laid before the passing of the act. Another act, 1 James II. enabled the inhabitants to raise money for completing it; and the Bishop of London to appoint 30 persons as commissioners, and afterwards as vestry men. Those were to assess a sum not exceeding 5000*l.* to be paid in 16 quarterly payments. The church-yard was consecrated by the Bishop of London, March 21, 1685.

All those pieces or parcels of land situate in or near the parish of St. Anne, within the liberty of Westminster, heretofore accounted within the parish or parishes of St. Martin in the Fields, or St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, or in one of them, antiently called and known by the name of Kemp's-field and Bunche's-close, Coleman-hedge or Coleman-hedge-field, containing together by estimation 22 acres; and Doghouse-field, *alias* Brown's-close, containing by estimation 5½ acres, and were since more lately called or known by the name or names of Soho, or Soho-fields, in the said county. Which premises are now laid out into streets, and other places, with many tenements and buildings erected thereon; the chief of which are at present known and distinguished by the names following; *viz.* King's-square, *alias* Soho-square, Greek-street, Church-street, Moor, Compton, Frith, Charles, Sutton, Queen, and Dean, streets, King's-court, Faulconbergh-court, Rose-street, North side of King's-street, West side of Crown-court, *alias* Hog-lane, South-side of the *Alton*-road, leading

leading from St. Giles towards Tyburn (now Oxford-road), the whole ground afore-
 said being limited and bounded as followeth; *viz.* by the said high-road leading
 towards Tyburn, on the North; by the said lane or street called Crown-street,
alias Hog-lane, towards the East; by the said street or high-road leading towards
 Piccadilly, called King's-street, overagainst the land called the Military ground, now
 also built upon, towards the South; and by the back part of houses and lands
 late in the tenure of Sir William Poulteney, knt. deceased, or his assigns, in a street
 called Old Soho, *alias* Wardour-street, in part, and by a lane called Hedge-lane,
 now Princes-street, in other part, towards the West. All which pieces or parcels
 of land, with all and singular their appurtenances, were, *inter alia*, granted,
 July 17, 1672, by the late Queen Mother, Henrietta Maria's trustees, by direc-
 tions or warrants from his late Majesty, King Charles II. to John Harvey, esq. and
 Sir John Coell, knt. in trust for the late Earl of St. Alban's, to hold to the said
 John Harvey and Sir John Coell, in trust, as aforesaid, for and during, and
 until the full end and term of 33 years, to commence from the feast of St. Michael
 the Archangel, 1681, rendering therefor yearly, during the said term, at the
 feast of St. Michael, the several sums of 52s. 6d. and 16s. for the price of a
 sheep, in all, *per annum*, 3l. 8s. 6d. payable to the receipt of the Exchequer, or
 to the bailiff or receiver of the premises for the time being. And the same were
 also farther granted to the said Earl's use, amongst divers other things, by inden-
 ture under the Great Seal of England, bearing date on or about Sept. 10, in the
 26th year of the reign of the said late King Charles II. made, or mentioned to be
 made, between the said King's Majesty, of the first part, the Right Hon. Henry
 Earl of St. Alban's, John Harvey, esq. and Sir John Coell, knt. of the second
 part, and Baptist May, esq. of the third part, to hold for the term of 20 years, to
 commence from the expiration of the former; which last term will end at the
 feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1734, reserving the before-mentioned rents,
 together with all and singular, &c. &c. of the premises before described, whether
 known by the names aforesaid, or by whatsoever other name or names the same,
 or any part or parcel thereof, are now or hereafter may be called, with their and
 every of their appurtenances, value LXVIII^s. vii^d.

Memorandum, there were 37 years to come at Michaelmas last, 1697, of the
 several terms granted, as aforesaid, to the said late Earl of St. Alban's trustees.
 The value of the premises hath been lately computed (exclusive of what is herein-
 after mentioned to be granted in fee or for long terms) at or about 10,000l. *per*
annum,

annum, considering casualties and decays during the remaining term; and the reversion in fee is valued at 25,000*l.* continuing a fee-farm rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

This *constat* is made by special order from the late Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and in pursuance of his Majesty's command, in order to a grant of the premises therein contained (except such part thereof as shall be thought fit to be excepted) to be passed, under the Great Seal of England, unto the Right Hon. William Earl of Portland, or to such person or persons as he shall nominate, his or their heirs and assigns for ever; rendering to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the same, the annual and fee-farm rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* payable at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, or within 20 days after, at the receipt of the Exchequer, or to the hands of the receiver-general of the county of Middlesex for the time being.

His Majesty King Charles II. having, by letters patent under his Great Seal, bearing date May 31, in the 36th year of his reign, granted unto Thomas Lord Jermyn, and his heirs, all that piece or parcel of the said Kemp's-field, or Bunche's-close, whereon the fabrick of a church lately called the Greek church (now or lately used by the French Protestants), and certain alms-houses, are erected, together with the said fabrick of a church and alms-houses; which said parcel of ground last-mentioned is situated near the said Crown-street, *alias* Hog-lane; and contains, on the West side, from North to South, 97 feet of assize, little more or less; on the East side thereof 145 feet; and from East to West, on the South side 145 feet; and on the North side thereof, 147 feet; together with all ways and passages to the said piece or parcel of ground belonging or appertaining, or therewith used. Which premises were granted, as aforesaid, to hold to the said Thomas Jermyn, his heirs and assigns, for ever, to the use of the poor of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, and therefore fit to be excepted.

This is a grant, by letters patents, from his present Majesty, under the Great Seal, bearing date May 5, 1697, made unto Thomas Pitt, esq. of part of the said lands (included in the foregoing *constat*, but not in the valuation), consisting of two pieces or parcels of ground, with divers tenements thereon erected, the first piece situated on the West side of Dean-street aforesaid, and abutting, Northward, on the back part of certain houses in a small court called St. Anne's-court, in depth there 165 feet of assize; and thence extending Southward, fronting East, on the said street, in length 580 feet of assize; and in depth, at the South end thereof, terminated by certain gardens belonging to divers tenements on the

South

South part of a court called Dean's-court, 130 feet; and is bounded on the West by the said houses and ground late belonging to Sir William Poultney, or his assigns, in the said street, called Old Soho, *alias* Wardour-street. The other piece, situate on the East side of the same Dean-street, containing in front, Westward, to the said street, 100 feet of assize, and being of unequal depth; adjoining Eastward to several yards belonging to the houses of, &c. &c.; and abutting South on some houses formerly demised to Mathew Frith, by Richard Frith and William Pim; and North on other ground of the said William Pim. Which last premises were granted to the said Thomas Pitt for 99 years, to commence from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel which shall be in the year of our Lord 1734 (being computed to be the expiration of the said several leases made to the said Earl of St. Alban's trustees), reserving the annual rent of 13s. 4d. payable at the receipt of Exchequer, or to the hands of the receiver-general of the county of Middlesex for the time being, at Michaelmas only, as by the said letters-patents may more fully appear.

Other parts of the said premises, included also in the boundaries mentioned in the *constat* aforegoing, but not comprised in the said valuation, consisting of all that piece or parcel of ground abutting, North, on the said King's-square, *alias* Soho-square; and containing in front, next the said square, from East to West, 76 feet of assize; and in depth from North to South, as the same abutteth East, on the house and ground now or late of Garrett Weymand, and others extending from the said square to Queen-street, aforesaid, 280 feet of assize; and as the same abutteth West in part on the house and ground now or late of Cardogan Thomas, 154 feet of assize; in the other part (the same jetting out in a strait line Westward 40 feet), on the said Frith-street, 126 feet of assize; together with the capital messuage, &c. &c. thereupon erected and built, with all and every of their appurtenances whatsoever, were, by several mesne conveyances or assignments, under the said Earl of St. Alban's grant, vested in the late Duke of Monmouth, for the greatest part of the said Earl of St. Alban's terms. And the said Duke forfeiting the same, his late Majesty, King Charles II. Jan. 28, 1684, made a new grant thereof to Sir Stephen Fox and Mr. Nicholas Fenn for the remaining term, in trust for the Duchess of Monmouth, and other uses, as by that deed may appear. And another lease thereof was made, March 30, 1688, to the said Duchess, for the term of 52 years, to commence from Michaelmas 1734.

The

The foregoing parcels granted to Captain Pitt being out of the Crown for 136 years, and the other part to the Dukes of Monmouth for about 89 years to come, the premises thereby leased were not now valued, nor are the same much worth after the expiration of those long terms. And the small rents of 13s. 4d. reserved on Mr. Pitt's, and 20s. on the said Dukes's grants, will not become due to the Crown till after the year 1734. It is therefore humbly submitted to his Majesty's good pleasure, and the judgement of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, whether both, or which of these parcels, be excepted out of the intended grant to my Lord Portland, or included therein.

Part of the said Kemp's-field hath been, by act of parliament, made in the 30th year of the reign of his late Majesty King Charles II. intituled, "An Act for making the Part of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields a new Parish, to be called the Parish of St. Anne within the Liberty of Westminster," appropriated for ever to the use of the said parish, as followeth, *viz.* all that parcel of land, containing 233 feet from East to West, and 184 feet from North to South, abutting South on a parcel of ground hereunder mentioned, then designed and since employed for a glebe, in the aforesaid street, called King-street; and North upon a parcel of ground then in the possession of Mr. Richard Frith, since enjoyed, as back-yards or gardens to certain houses fronting Compton-street, aforesaid; West, on the street or road going to Soho, now called Princes-street, and heretofore Hedge-lane; and East upon the street aforesaid, called Dean-street; which is thereby declared to be for ever employed, separated, and used, for a parish church, and cemetery, or church-yard; and also all that parcel of ground, part also of the said Kemp's-field, being the designed glebe land, in a street called King's-street there, near the said cemetery, containing from East to West 213 feet; which last parcel is by the said act directed to belong to the Rector of the said church, and his successors, as of his or their demesne, as of fee in the right of the said church *.

The inside of this church is composed of a nave and side aisles, formed by four square Tuscan pillars on each hand; whose entablatures form the gallery. On those are an equal number of Ionic pillars, with festoons from the volutes, and an enriched entablature. The ceilings of the aisles are horizontal and plain; but that of the nave is a vast vault, divided by bands, and square and rather plain pannels.

* Journals, 10 William III.

There are two galleries at the West end. On the front of the lower is the arms of England, gilt. The upper contains an organ, whose situation admits of but few ornaments.

The desk and pulpit cannot be more plain or simple; they stand at the East end of the nave.

The font is at the South-west corner, and is a plain marble basin.

The sacrarium is a semicircle; whose entablature and arch are most exquisitely ornamented by branches of various fragrant bushes, and the laurel and palm, interspersed with Cherubim.

The altar-piece is of the Tuscan order, with two pilasters and two pillars. The intercolumniation contains Moses and Aaron, neatly painted; the Decalogue, Creed, and Paternoster; and inscriptions from Psalm xxvi. 6, Cor. v. 7, Matt. vii. 12, v. 16, John, xi. 25, 26, and xvii. 3. The table is utterly plain, but the pillars on its sides have elegant gilt antique vases on them. An arched window, over the altar, contains ten compartments in painted glass, formed by neat divisions of green and yellow. The arch is a nimbus, under which is the Saviour. On either side of him are a crown and crown of thorns; under him are St. Peter, St. John, and St. Paul; and under St. John St. James; on whose sides are a highly-finished and very brilliant ewer, and vase of incense. The colouring of this window is wonderfully bright and clear, but the figures are wretched.

Several of the mural tablets in the sacrarium are not legible. One, consisting of a neat pedestal, with an urn, mitre, and crozier, is inscribed "S. M. Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris Samuelis Squire, S. T. P. episcopi Menevensis, vicarii de Greenwich, in comitatu Cantiano, et hujusce ecclesiæ per sex-decim plusquam annos rectoris. Obiit 7 Maii, 1766, anno ætatis 54."

A neat tablet, to Grace Mouldsworth, lady of Hender Mouldsworth, esq. governor of Jamaica, 1687.

A large one near it, is a pedestal, with two spiral composite pillars, entablature, and circular pediment, with urns, hour-glass, &c. and a graceful well-executed statue of the deceased, standing under a canopy of drapery, held by boys. It was erected to the memory of Lady Grace Pierrepont, who died 1703, aged 68.

A plain tablet,

"Sacred to the memory of Jane Cottrell, spinster, daughter of Sir Charles Lodowick Cottrell, knt. the best of friends, and worthiest of women. They ever loved her most who knew her best. That she was happy too in the love of
God

God shall be best known at the last day, when humility and charity, penitence and prayer, shall be acceptable in Christ Jesus. She died Sept. 3, 1762, and lies in the vault of this church, near the remains of her beloved brother, Dr. William Cottrell, the late bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, in Ireland. He was promoted to that see from the deanery of Rapho; where he resided many years, and built an elegant house for his successors. His benevolent disposition, learning, piety, charity, and hospitality, made him universally lamented when taken from this world, anno Domini 1747; and here lies buried."

Facing it, one

"To the memory of the much beloved, and ever to be lamented, Mr. Peter Dutens, of Leicester-square, in this parish, who departed this life May 30, 1761, in the 61st year of his age, leaving a widow and 6 children to lament the loss of the best of husbands and the best of fathers. Honesty, piety, and charity, with all the virtues that distinguish the Christian, adorned his life.

Here rest in peace; to this sad shrine we trust
Thy dear remains, and ever-awful dust;
The husband, father, friend, sincere and true,
All lost for ever, that once were found in you.
For ever farewell, thou blest of human kind;
Thou reap'st at length the blessings of thy mind;
Quitting this world, the abode of care and strife,
Thou 'st chang'd the mortal for eternal life."

The following are tablets on pillars:

"In memory of John Devall, late citizen of London, and member of the Society of Apothecaries Company, who died Jan. 8, 1793, aged 77 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel John Hardy, governor of Dartmouth castle, and quarter-master general during the late siege of Gibraltar. He departed this life Jan. 23, 1788, in the 66th year of his age. Filial affection has raised this tablet to perpetuate the remembrance of a tender and affectionate parent."

"Near this place are interred the remains of Mr. Shadrach Vendon, who died March 9, 1795, aged 87 years; and left by his will 100l. for the benefit of the charity-school of this parish."

" John Jackson, 1766; Joan his wife, 1777. William Boulton, esq. 1791, 76."

" John Allison, 1791, aged 65.

An honest man and a faithful friend,
Unblamed through life, lamented in the end."

Davidson Richard Greive, esq. of the county of Northumberland, 1793, aged 53; and John Botterell, esq. late a captain in his Majesty's navy, 1793, aged 74.

Peter Smith, esq. 1700. Mary Elders, 1701. Rachel Longworth, 1735.

On the North wall :

" Ann Wills, 1797, 45."

A marble was erected in this church-yard, in 1758, with the following inscription :

" Near this place is interred Theodore, King of Corfica; who died in this parish, Dec. 11, 1756, immediately after leaving the King's-bench prison by the benefit of the late Act of Insolvency; in consequence of which he registered his kingdom of Corfica for the use of his creditors :

The Grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings;
That 'Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead,
Fate pour'd its lessons on his living head,
Bestow'd a kingdom, and denied him bread."

The church has very recently undergone a complete repair, and the steeple has been rebuilt from the roof of the church upwards; but in that singular, and hitherto unknown, style, which now prevails, to the utter exclusion and defiance of taste and proportion. It would be absurd to attempt a description of what is indescribable; but the distant reader must not be deprived of the knowledge of a happy contrivance that distinguishes the steeple of St. Anne's from all others :

A monstrous copper globe, elevated within a few feet of the summit, contains the dial plates for the clock.

The walls of the church are of brick; and the design, it must be granted, is in unison with the late erection.

RECTORS..

RECTORS.

John Pelling, D. D. and canon of Windsor; published a sermon 1708, preached Jan. 30 before the House of Commons; died March 30, 1750, aged 81 *.

Samuel Squire, D. D.; preferred June 1751, and bishop of St. David's. He had besides the living of East Greenwich. Died May 1766.

Robert Richardson, D. D. F. R. S. and A. S. S. prebendary of Lincoln, rector of Wallington, Herts, and chaplain to his Majesty. He published two sermons, one preached at the Hague, when he was chaplain to Sir Joseph York, on the fast 1763, the other before the sons of the clergy 1779 †; and died Oct. 27, 1781, aged 50.

Stephen Eaton, D. D. archdeacon of Middlesex.

The value of this living is about 550l. a year, resulting from a very good glebe land (which alone is worth above 200l. of the money), and a parish rate of 100l. a year, in addition to the Easter offerings and surplice fees ‡.

Soho-square, situated within this parish, near Oxford-street, contains about three acres. The garden, though small, is pretty, and very full of foliage; but it is greatly altered since the original disposition of the ground: then a fountain of four streams fell into a basin in the centre; where a statue of Charles II. in armour, elevated on a pedestal, adorned the area named after his royal office, King-square. A groupe of trees at present occupies the place surrounding the statue.

Newport-market, in the vicinity of Leicester-square, most absurdly denominated Leicester *fields*, is in the parish of St. Anne, and principally occupied by butchers; though other articles in small quantities are to be obtained there.

The streets are generally broad and excellent, particularly Dean, Greek, Gerrard, and several others.

According to the late enumeration, there were 1294 houses, 5249 males, 6388 females, total 11,637 persons.

The total rent-charge to the poors rates for the year 1761 amounted to 34,657l.

The sum paid by the scavengers to the raker of the parish for the same year 350l.

* See Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIX. p. 314.

† He was son of Dr. Richardson, master of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

‡ Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXI. p. 490.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S PRIORY, BROAD-STREET WARD.

The order of monks who occupied this priory were originally mendicants ; but were afterwards united, by Pope Alexander IV. under the rule of St. Augustine. They were distinguished by a flowing robe, or vestment, with broad sleeves, and a hood, of fine black cloth, which they wore over white garments. The whole bound round the waist by a girdle of leather, fastened by a button of ivory.

The priory was founded by Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, in the year 1253 ; the church of which originally fronted the West side of Broad-street ; but at present the houses on that side of the way cross the Eastern end. Stowe asserts that the buildings were "re-edified" in 1354, by another Earl of the same family and titles, who directed his body to be interred in the choir. In the year 1362 the spire was thrown down by a violent wind, but was rebuilt in a short time afterwards. When Henry VIII. demanded the surrender, it was valued at 57*l. per annum*. The sites of the various ecclesiastical buildings were soon dispersed by this fell monarch to Wriothesley and William Lord St. John, Sir Richard Rich, Lawrence Hereward, and others.

In perusing the silly letter written to the Marquis of Winchester, proprietor of the demesnes of the monastery in 1600, by the then Mayor and Aldermen of London, we are at a loss which to wonder at most, the extreme meanness of his Lordship, or the want of spirit in the Corporation, and the inhabitants of the *rich* parish of St. Peter le *Poor*, said by Stowe to have been "some time (peradventure) a poor parish, but at this present there be many fair houses, possessed by *rich merchants and others*." Those opulent persons, admiring the beautiful spire of St. Augustine, and observing the decays undermining it, and at the same time dreading the destruction of themselves and their houses by its fall, applied to the Marquis to repair it ; but a year having elapsed without any thing being done, they solicited the Corporation of London, who wrote to the *frugal* nobleman the letter alluded to, which begins with a warm eulogium on the beauty of the spire, then reminds him of a promise to restore it, proceeds to say that 50*l.* or 60*l.* would be sufficient for the purpose, and concludes with a threat to compel him. Avarice had prompted the Marquis to resist at first ; but pride taking alarm, he resolved at once to let the steeple fall if it would ; and although the Dutch, who possessed the church,

church, might have contributed at least 20l., the City the same sum, and the rich inhabitants of St. Peter's the remainder, penurious misers as they were, they suffered the "beautifullest and rarest spectacle" in London to stand threatening ruin, till that and the whole East end of the church were taken down, to make room for houses " (for one man's commodity);" whereby London hath lost so goodly an ornament, *and times hereafter may more talk of it.*"

Great numbers of persons, branches of the royal families of England, dukes, earls, barons, knights, esquires, and ecclesiasticks, were buried in this grand choir and transepts. To repeat their names and titles is unnecessary; they are to be found at length in many publications; but it may not be amiss to record once more, that the Marquis of Winchester sold all the rich tombs for 100l.

The nave of the church was at first let to certain Dutch persons, and their ministers, who had fled from persecution for their religion to these hospitable shores. Subsequently, and in the reign of Edward VI. 1551, that King granted it to John a Lasco, and a congregation of Germans, whose successors, under various circumstances, have retained it to the present period. A semicircular street, composed of excellent houses, inhabited by very opulent persons, commences with a gate-way, in Broad-street; whence, to its termination on the North side of the church, it is denominated Austin Friers, properly Augustine Friers. On the East side of this street stands Jesus Temple; or, in other words, the nave of the monastic church; the West end is supported by buttresses, and has, as usual in such buildings, a large pointed door, under a *very large* window, which, with two others, are divided by mullions, whose ramifications fill the arches. The front terminating in a point from the North and South walls has prevented the introduction of clerestory windows; but there is a row of large ones in the North aisle, similar to those of the West end, separated by buttresses.

The inside is finely proportioned, and divided into a body and two aisles by ranges of slender clustered pillars, which support the roofs, deprived of their groins, for which deal boards are substituted. The reader will recollect, that as this is a Calvinistic place of worship, the accompaniments attending our profession of faith are simplified till they are almost as unadorned as a Quaker's meeting.

As the interments are generally of *strangers*, I have omitted giving the inscriptions in the usual manner.

ST. ANTHONY'S, CORDWAINER-STREET WARD.

ST. ANTHONY'S has been united since the year 1666 with St. John the Baptist, and is now presented to by the King and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's alternately. The Dean and Chapter, *pro hac vice*, 1774.

The united churches are now of the annual value of 200l. in lieu of tithes.

St. Anthony's, or *Antholin's*.

Mr. William Doncaster *, rector, benefice 15l. goods 16l. fined 3l. 15s.

Sir Robert Hardinge, curate, serving 8l. goods 6l. 13s. 4d. fined 1l. 8s.

Sir John Harrison, serving 7l. 6s. 8d. goods 6l. fined 1l. 6s. 8d.

Sir John Tubney, benefice 13l. 6s. 8d. goods 4l. fined 3l. 6s. 8d.

RECTORS.

Newcourt regrets that the books of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, which contained the names of the rectors presented by them to their churches in London, were burnt. This cause prevented him from naming more than five between 1661 and 1696, when Robert Lafinby, A. M. succeeded to St. Anthony's.

On the 26th of May, 1725, Richard Venn, M. A. †

John Cooksey, M. A. and F. R. S. was instituted March 16, 1738; who resigned 1773 ‡.

Henry Jerome De Salis, D. D. was collated Feb. 24, 1774; and is the present incumbent, 1804.

CHANTRIES of ST. ANTHONY'S.

Nicholas Bole gave to the Parson and Churchwardens, to find a priest, one annual rent, from lands called Galles, in the parish of St. Anthony, *per annum*, 6l. 13s. 4d. test. 35 Ed. III.

Not. reddit. This land escheated to the Crown for lack of issue, as appeareth by the licence in *anno* 9 Ric. II. *parte secunda*.

Ralph Say gave to the same parson, &c. to find a priest, all his lands and tenements, *per annum*, 7l. 8s. od.

* Tonstall's Valor, 14 Hen. VIII.

† Seal-book of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

‡ He published tracts and sermons on several occasions 1740; a sermon on Christianity founded on argument 1743; on the Fast 1757; on the death of George II. 1760.

William Gregory gave to the same, to find a priest, one annual rent, from lands in the parish of St. Martin's in the Vintry, 7l. 3s. 4d.

John Grantham gave, towards finding a priest, a rent from tenements in All-hallows *ad fenum* *, and St. Pancras, London, 4l.

Willis names Robert Sprent, Robert Smithe, and Roger Jackson, as incumbents of the above chantries, who were discharged with pensions of 5l. each, in 1553.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

THE patronage of this rectory belonged originally to the Church of St. Paul; from which it went to the Priores and Convent of St. Helen's, London; and from them to the avaricious Henry VIII. whose successors have held it ever since.

Mr. Henry Symons, benefice 10l. goods 1l. 6s. 8d. fined * 50s.

In 1636 it was worth 74l. 13s. 4d. *per annum*.

Newcourt mentions 28 rectors between 1373 and 1633.

CHANTRIES.

Thomas Suffolke and Robert Parson gave all their possessions in Walbrook for a priest, 8l. 16s.

“ Thomas Suffolke had a license to give two messuages and two shops in this parish, *cum plurimis redditibus*, an. 4, 5 Ed. III. p^r 1.

Robert Penne gave, to find a priest, tenements in St. John's, 11l. 18s. 8d.

William Combton gave tenements in Fynkes-lane amounting to 14l. 3s. 4d. *per annum*, for two chaplains, and one obit.

John Newburge gave, towards augmenting of a priest's living; and after, Thomas Barnard, being sole seised, gave unto the Rector and Wardens, to have him in remembrance in their masses, and that they should suffer their church to take the residue of the profits to bestow upon the reparations of the body of the church, all his lands in Budge-row; *per annum*, 9l. 10s

* Grace, or *Grass*, Church-street.

John Moore, Henry Smyth, John Fennymor, and Thomas Welkes, were chantry priests at their dissolution, and received pensions of 5*l.* each.

St. John's was situated on the banks of Wallbrook, near the Horse Shoe-bridge; rebuilt in 1412, again 1621, burnt 1666, and never rebuilt; now a burial-ground.

The old church of *St. Anthony* was rebuilt by the munificence of two worthy citizens, Sir Thomas Knowles, grocer, who served the office of lord mayor in the years 1399 and 1410, and his son Thomas, who were both buried in it. The quaint epitaph of Sir Thomas and his wife Joan is preserved in Stowe's Survey; who adds, that Sir Henry Colet, father of the celebrated Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's school, contributed to the repairs very bountifully; and in consequence had his effigies, those of his wife, ten sons, and ten daughters, represented in painted glass within one of the North windows, on which side probably his contributions were principally expended.

Strype's edition mentions a magnificent gallery, whose front was divided into 52 pannels, each containing (I presume emblazoned) coats of arms, borne by kings, queens, and princes, of this kingdom, commencing with Edward the Confessor, and concluding with Frederick Count Palatine of the Rhine. It was completed in 1624, a short time previous to which the above German had married the daughter of James I.

The present church is one of the number whose architect was Sir Christopher Wren; and cost 5685*l.* raised by the operation of the duty on coals, rates, and contributions.

The length is about 66 feet, and the breadth 54, height within 44. The outside walls extremely plain; with a tower, and grotesque spire, said to be 154 feet high.

The inside is nearly a square; within which eight Composite pillars form an octagon area, continued through their entablatures; but the cornice is a complete oval. The consequent awkward projections over the pillars are filled by fancifully ornamented shields, laurel and palm branches. The cieling is a semi-oval, with circular windows to the cardinal points. Those are richly adorned by stuccoed festoons and scrolls. The outward walls have brackets of the Composite order, answering to the capitals of the pillars; but the intervals of cieling are horizontal and plain; and I object to the disproportionate height of the pedestals.

In

In the centre of the roof is a flower, with an oval border of leaves and flowers, from which a large brazen branch is suspended.

The altar-piece is rather plain, and much too small, composed of four Composite pillars, with entablature, and diminutive pediments, inclosing, as usual, the Creed, &c. The table is of marble, on a mahogany frame; the pavement is of the former material.

The pulpit deserves minute inspection, invited by very beautiful carving and inlaid figures. Its situation, and that of the desk, is against a North pillar.

Three fides of the West end contain a gallery; on which is an organ, that has too much the appearance of having been *cut down* to fit its place.

The font is of white marble.

The reader must accept the names of several eminent citizens who were buried there, extracted from Stowe's Survey.

Roger Martin, lord mayor, buried 1573; Thomas Windent, mercer and alderman; and William Dauntsey, mercer, *sheriff*, buried 1542.

Simon Street, the King's weigher, died 1400; Henry Halton, grocer, 1415; &c.

Weever's Funeral Monuments informs us, that Dr. Lempster, physician to Henry VII. gave 14 oz. of gold, to be converted into ornaments for the blessed body of our Saviour, and was buried at St. Anthony's, 1487.

There is but one monument in the church at present, and that is on the East wall; "In memory of Frances Gregg, esq. who died March 29, 1795, aged 61 years."

On the pavement are the following names:

Daniel Hering Hook, and Ann, 1702.

Susan Holland, 1759, aged 40. The inscription above this lady's remains mentions her having been descended, on her father's side, from Lord Chief Justice Hales.

John Wrangle, 1802, aged 70. Hannah, his wife, 1792, aged 60. Mary, their daughter, 1788, aged 28.

St. Anthony's underwent a repair in 1786; at which time it is said by a churchwarden's inscription to have been *enclosed*; a term quite inexplicable to me, unless it means *pewed*.

In the year 1632 there were prayers every morning, at six o'clock in the summer, and at seven in the winter; and a sermon preached every day, except Sun-

day, by six priests, who received about 20*l.* *per annum* each, raised by subscription.

Mention is made in p. 351 of a *sheriff* being buried in this church.

The office of sheriff of London, and his functions, are necessarily well known to all ranks of my fellow-citizens; but the sources of his emoluments have not been enlarged upon, neither would it be proper to enquire into their present state. But with long past times the historian may make free; therefore, without apology, I shall show Master Dountsey's receipts and expences, and those of his successors for several subsequent reigns, from Bibl. Sloan. No. 2172, an original manuscript, which appears to have been intended for the use of gentlemen on the commencement of their shrievalty.

“ The Charges of my Masters the Sheriffs of London for the time being.

“ First, the fee-farm of the city of London, and of the county of Middlesex, is, yearly, 315*l.*

The fee-farm of Queenhithe is 50*l.*

There be certain farms lost yearly, called *mynnute* farms, wherewith Mr Sheriffs at the Exchequer be yearly charged, and pay them, and nought have for them, amounting to about 15*l.* or 16*l.*

In their accounts they use to release yearly for St. Giles 3*l.* which the King granted unto St. Giles out of Queenhithe before the City took the tithe to farm; and then the City took the tithe for 50*l.* by the year, and bearing all the out-charges thereof, of the which outcharges this is parcel.

The sum of these four parcels, which maketh the very fee-farm wherewith Mr the Sheriffs at the Exchequer be charged, without any allowance again, except of 7*l.* for the liberties of St. Paul's, 384*l.*

Whereof they shall have allowance for the liberties of St. Paul's 7*l.*

Rest to be paid 377*l.*

Whereof these parcels following, which be perpetual (and more be granted by act of parliament), must be paid as far as the fee-farm will stretch.

First, the Exchequer cloth 50*s.* 2*d.*; howbeit the same cloth now costeth more, which Mr. Sheriffs do bear of their own purse.

For the proffers, 4*l.*

To the Queen's household, yearly, by act of parliament, 315*l.*

To

To the Queen's wardrobe, yearly, 20l.

To the warden of the Fleet 18l. 3s. 4d.

To William Smith, ferjeant at arms, if it may be borne of the green wax, 18l. 5s.

To the minister of St. Giles in the Fields, yearly, 3l. lost in the fee-farm of Queenhithe.

The sum of these said payments assigned 380l. 18s. 6d.

For toward these charges so assigned Mr. Sheriffs must stand charged with 380l. 18s. 6d. for the fee-farm, and for Queenhithe; and the remnant of the same charges must be borne of the green wax, as far as the same green wax will stretch.

To my Lord Mayor 13l. 6s. 8d. To Mr. Recorder 6l. 13s. 4d.

They use to pay yearly, on the morrow after Michaelmas, ere they depart out of the Guildhall to Westminster, 20l.

In fees to their four attornies in the Queen's Court at Westminster (besides their gowns) 4l.

In charges for making the view of their accounts at Easter 13s. 4d.

The charges of making their whole accompts after Michaelmas, with 6l. 13s. 4d. for the fee of their attorney accountant, with such fees and rewards as belongeth thereto, is, yearly, the point of 20l.

There be certain charges for trying of *nichils*, the which be not certain until such time as they be known what that be, 53s. 4d.

Their first great dinner, which is now put over until the Mayor's feast, their household throughout the year, their twice cloathing, at Christmas and Whitsondtide, as well to all their officers and servants, as to their under-sheriffs, commodities, and their two clerks of the Compter, serjeants, and yeomen. Against Christmas they give between them, equally to be borne, 22 raye gowns to strangers; besides a gown of cloth, engaged to be given yearly at Pentecost, which is now Mr. Peter Horne; and also 40s. in gold, to Sir Walter Mildmay, knt. under-treasurer of the Exchequer.

Divers other charges, as feasts at sessions, and garnishing of their houses, wrestlings, and divers other things.

At their presentment in the Exchequer they use to pay for the hire of two barges; one for the Lord Mayor, his brethren, and them; and the other for the officers.

For

For Christmas liveries is wont to be ordained about 70 ray gowns; that is to say, for gentlemens' liveries 29, and for yeomen's liveries 41; sometimes more, sometimes less, as need requireth; and now be used plain clothes.

The Profits coming in to Master Sheriffs.

Memorandum, that of late days, scavage, with the great bailiage of Billingsgate which is for wares customable; and with xiiiith of certainty late had of the *Jannaies*, and now withdrawn; hath been improved to Mr. Sheriffs in the year to 100l. or 150l. howbeit it is now uncertain.

The petty bailiage of Billingsgate, which hath lately been by improvement in the year, albeit it is now less, 40l.

The petty bailiage of Queenhithe by improvement hath been worth, by the year, 18l. or 20l.

The bailihip of Smithfield, with the gates, letten by the year for 100l. or 120l. howbeit it is now worth 130l. or thereabouts; and over that the bailiff findeth horses for *boyfinges* and proclamations; and besides that he giveth of pleasure, in times past the *thronage* hath been worth in the year 20 marks, sometimes more, sometimes less.

For the toll of London-bridge (if Mr. Sheriffs will forbear the people there) then the Chamberlain of London (of *Raynwold* and bequest) payeth them for it, by the year, 18l.

The pricker of the Steel-yard payeth yearly 4l. or more.

The fellowships of Bakers give yearly to Mr. Sheriffs, to be spared of inquests, whereof they be now discharged by the Queen's grant, 5l.

The perquisites of their court, that is to say, bails by writs, amerciaments of plaintiffs, amerciaments of the Compters, for non-appearance, fines for frays and defaults, and such other, with 40s. had in apparel of the Easterlings*, is worth sometimes 140l. sometimes more, sometimes less, howbeit now it is decayed.

Tanner money is yearly 6l.

Socage money by estimation hath been 40s.; howbeit it is now little worth, by reason of the suppressing of religious houses.

* Natives of the Hanseatic Towns.

The felons goods; and when they fall, the Easterlings money (or else therefore herring, sturgeon, and wax), is (besides the said 40s.) as appeareth by a composition thereof made, remaining in the Guildhall of London, which is now avoided by the City, 7 marks.

And if the profits coming in will not bear the fee-farm (which is clearly 380l. 18s. 6d.) then Mr. Sheriffs must make it up of their own charges; and the remnants of the Queen's assignment must be borne of the green wax of London and Middlesex, as it will stretch; which green wax, both of London and Middlesex, the Under-sheriff of Middlesex is bound to levy and gather.

As to the Under-sheriff of Middlesex, it is ordained by an act of common council in the time of Sir Martin Bowes, knt. mayor of London, that four officers of the city of London for ever should enjoy the said office by turn; that is to say, the town-clerk, the two secondaries, and the under-chamberlain for the time being.

Memorandum, that an act of common council was made in the time of the mayoralty of Sir John Lion, knt. touching the number of serjeants and yeomen that from thenceforth Mr. Sheriffs of London for the time being should keep.

First, the appointment of your two Compters. The appointment of the scavage, which Mr. Sheriffs sometime had at their own disposition, which is now appointed to my Lord Mayor and his brethren, at the *contemplacione* of the late famous prince King Henry VIII. to Anthony Stringer.

Also, ye shall be sworn upon a book, amongst other things, to keep and hold all the acts and ordinances made of authority within this city, and not repealed.

Your Worships are to have an able person, learned in the law, to serve for you in the shire of Middlesex, for your under-sheriff, ready to take his oath on Michaelmas-eve.

Amongst other things it is to remember, the keepers of your four gaols; for, as it appeareth in the book of S. folio 170, ye may not take, nor covenant to take, of every of those keepers, any thing for their office, upon pain to forfeit two times so much as ye take, or they covenant to pay to you for the office. He shall lose his office, and pay as much more to the *Chaunter* (Q. Chaplain); and these keepers must find you sureties for their office. And ye may not let to farm the *sherivike* of Middlesex nor the jail of Newgate.

To

To take your reckoning monthly touching the perquisites of your Compter ; and over that to confider with your quartermen that gather the nonsuits of the same your Compter, to pay you quarterly, or as it shall like you best.

Ye are to receive of Anthony Stringer, gentleman, for the *scavage*, 100l.

Ye are to receive of Mr. Thomas Barname, for the toll of Billingsgate, Queenhithe, and the water-side, 52l.

Ye are to receive of Mr. Thomas Colehill, mercer, of *Tronage*, 4l.

Ye are to receive of John Bryde, draper, for the toll of Smithfield, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, and Long-lane end, 51l.

Ye are to receive of John Browne, haberdasher, for the toll of Temple Bar and Holborn, 60l.

Ye are to receive of Richard Simpson, for the toll of Bishopsgate, 9l.

Ye are to receive of Francis Shyngwell, for the toll of Aldgate,

Ye are to receive of Mr. Chamberlain of London, for the toll of London-bridge, if he forbear the people there, 8l.

Ye are to receive of Mr. Chamberlain, for the Steel-yard, 7 marks, focage money.

Of the Dean and Chapter of Paul's 5s.

Of the Company of Merchant Taylors 5s.

Of the Company of the Grocers 4s. 8d.

Of the Company of the Skinners 6d. ob.

Of the Company of the *Farrers* 4s."

SKINNERS'-HALL

is situated on the West side of Dowgate-hill, in the parish of St. John. This Company was incorporated by Edward III. in the year 1327. Their denomination in very antient times bore the general superstitious taint; for instance, "The Master and Wardens, Brothers and Sisters, of the Guild or Fraternity of the Skinners of London, *to the Honour of God, and the precious Body of our Lord Jesus Christ.*"

The fraternity are necessarily of less importance since their profession has been injured by the caprice of custom. Most expensive furs were very much worn by men previous to the reign of James I.; now not a man in England renders his winter garments comfortable by their use: but the deficiency is in some measure supplied by the ladies, whose delicate muslins are buried under tippets formed of half a bear's skin; and their hands are defended from the nipping frost, enveloped by a muff at least thirty inches in length, envied by their naked elbows, which are refused even the aid of the slightest covering.

The Company of Skinners possessed a revenue of 247l. 3s. 8d. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which was derived from lands and houses, whose value, having increased in proportion with all *real* property, must now be of very considerable amount, exclusive of acquisitions received since that period.

The site of the Hall was purchased in the reign of Henry IV.; the buildings on it were burnt in 1666; but rebuilt previous to 1700, at the charge of above 18,000l. The New View of London asserts, that the great parlour was waincoted with odoriferous cedar; by which is meant the red cedar, little used at present but for the inclosure of black-lead for pencils.

Previous to the erection of the Mansion-house, some of the lord mayors of London resided in it during the year in which they held the office; and the new East India Company held their general courts there before their incorporation with the old Company, paying a rent of 300l. *per annum.*

This Hall is a very handsome structure, and the ornaments within it do the opulent Company credit; but they are so similar to many others described in the course of this work, that they might almost be drawn from those already mentioned.

TALLOW CHANDLERS' HALL,

on the West side of Dowgate-hill, is decorated with pillars, and their usual accompaniments, of the Tuscan order. The members of this Company were incorporated in the year 1462; and their motto is "*Ecce Agnus Dei! qui tollit peccata mundi.*"

In the small parishes within the city there can be no novelty of description. The reader must imagine narrow streets, high houses, small courts, and pavements or foot-ways, not worth describing.

The parish of St. John the Baptist contained, at the last enumeration, 63 houses, 194 males, 118 females, total 412. St. Anthony's, 73 houses, 185 males, 178 females, total 363.

ST. ANDREW'S, BAYNARD CASTLE.

NO district perhaps abounded with more interesting objects than were originally within this. Instead of stately castles, a royal tower, the Wardrobe, a flourishing monastery, the City wall, and many noblemen's houses, we have now dirty lanes and falling habitations.

Mr. Goode, the present obliging rector, permitting me cheerfully to see his registers, gave me a strong recommendatory letter to the churchwardens of the united parishes; who, after a week's consideration, declared, *they had not a single record of any description in their possession.* The reader will partake in my chagrin.

Baynard's Castle was erected in the reigns of William of Normandy and his son Rufus, by the nobleman whose name it bore, an attendant of William's fortunes from France, who died in the latter reign. The residence passed to his descendants. William Baynard, about the year 1111, lost his inheritance for felony; and the Castle devolved to the Crown. After which, it was conveyed to Robert Clare; whose descendants enjoyed it till 1213; when Robert Fitzwalter (which Robert was the son of Robert, the son of Walter, the son of Robert Clare, or De Clare), having a beautiful daughter, named Matilda, King John became violently enamoured with her; but, finding the father and his child too virtuous for his purposes, rage and vengeance succeeded. The Baron possessed sufficient influence to gain a party in his favour, for the King's debauchery and insolence had made him universally hated; and open violence ensued. The Monarch, however, subdued his adversaries. Fitzwalter fled into France; and the inhuman King is charged with having poisoned Matilda. If Fitzwalter's subsequent conduct, as described by Stowe from other authors, may be depended upon, he was a despicable and unworthy wretch, who joined the enemies of his country, and absolutely became reconciled to the King through his defeating an *Englishman*. John had concluded a truce for five years with the King of France; and the two armies lay in sight of each other, divided by a river. The martial spirit prevailing at that period prompted some of the British knights to challenge the French to single combat. Fitzwalter met the challenger, and bent him to the earth. John, after the Baron had retired to the French lines, declared "*he was a king indeed that had such a knight;*" upon which Fitzwalter's friends declared

who he was, and a reconciliation ensued with the *murderer of his daughter*. But he obtained his forfeited castle; which, however, was wrested from him by Louis the Dauphin, who had been invited to England, to make civil war still more destructive to the suffering inhabitants.

The Fitzwalters were chief bannerets of London, in fee for this castle. The banner had a red field, and a figure of St. Paul, in gold, with the exception of a silver face, hands, and sword. At the commencement of a war they appeared at the West door of St. Paul's church, where the Baron and his attendants were met by the Mayor, &c. and clergy; who declared he was come to do his service, which he owed to the City; when the Mayor answered, "We give to you, as to our bannerer of fee in this city, the banner of this city, to bear and govern to the honour and profit of this city to our power;" and with it a horse, worth 20l. richly caparisoned; and 20l. in money.

The lords of this castle possessed a soke, or ward, which was the parish of St. Andrew. How it went from the family of Clare appears to be involved in obscurity; but it is known to have been in the possession of the royal family in the reign of Henry VI.; for Humphrey duke of Gloucester rebuilt the castle, after it was burnt, 1428. By this Duke's attainder the Crown came into possession; and the succeeding monarchs made it their occasional residence, till the time of Queen Mary; after which the Earls of Pembroke possessed it. Henry VII. expended large sums in repairing and rebuilding at Baynard's Castle; and probably it was that renovated structure which became involved in the general ruin of 1666. An old view of London, engraved by Thomas Bowles, represents the house as a large square building, with a court within the walls. The South side had its foundation in the Thames, which is the part shewn in the print. A circular tower bounded the South-west corner, with a bell-shaped roof, and two windows; two projections each had four windows, in two ranges, then a hexagon tower, rather higher than the roof, with three ranges of windows, two in each side. From that to the Eastern end were five projections, each containing four windows, in two ranges, with pointed roofs and windows. At the Eastern corner another hexagon tower. A large pointed gateway, nearly in the midst, communicated, by a bridge of two arches and stairs, with the Thames. Several tops of towers appear above the roof on the other side. The site now has nothing to invite curiosity.

This

This article might be swelled many pages by accounts of buildings situated on the Thames; but I should be compelled to have recourse to Stowe for them. *Novelty* therefore is not to be expected. A palace is generally surrounded by the houses of eminent persons: Baynard's Castle had its satellites, some few of which remained in the reign of Elizabeth; for those I refer to the ensuing registers of the united parishes.

The parish of St. Andrew had its denomination *Wardrobe* from the building used for that part of monarchical splendour situated within it. Sir John Beauchamp, knight of the Garter, son of Guido Earl of Warwick, was the nobleman who originally built the mansion, afterwards converted into the King's wardrobe. He died 1359, and his executors sold the house to Edward III. Sir John removed many houses for his intended building; which occasioned a remonstrance from the rector. Upon which the King ordered him a compensation for his tithes, of 40s. *per annum*.

Among the Harleian Manuscripts, No. 4780, is a parchment book, the actual and original accounts of Piers Courteys, keeper of the Great Wardrobe, from April 18 to Michaelmas, 20 Edward IV. Extracts from this will prove interesting.

By the King's writ, directed to John Bishop of Ely, treasurer, &c. &c. we find that prelate, and some other persons named, were auditors of Courteys' accounts, and paid his wages, and those of his assistants.

"And also xl shillings yearly, for the pension of the person of Seynt Androwe at Baynardes Castelle in London, in recompens of c̄tayne oblacions, obventions, emoliments, and other duties to him due out of our seid gret wardrobe, by reason of his said chyrch and benefice, of the old graunte of the Prynce of ryght noble memory King Edward the Third."

Courteys had the care of the liveries of the brotherhoods of St. George and the Garter; the robes of the King, Queen, their children; the lords, ladies, and knights, of St. George and the Garter; and the prelates of those orders. His salary was 100l. *per annum*; William Miferton, clerk, received 1s. *per diem*; William Dunkan and William Hall, yeomen, tailors, 6d. each; and Thomas Stanes, "*portitour* *," 4d.

John Easter, Skinner, 10l. *per annum*; Richard Huntingdon and Thomas Dancast, clerks, "attending early and late," 60s.

At one time Courteys delivered, for the King's own use, a long gown of cloth of gold, blue upon satin "*emaylled* †," and lined with green satin; a doublet of

* Porter.

† Enamelled.

blue fatin, lined with Holland cloth; a demy gown of tawney velvet, lined with blue damask, &c. &c.

He received in the period above named 1174l. 5s. 2d. for the use of his office; 338l. 15s. 6d. was appropriated to the purchase of velvets, fatins, damask, and other filks, from Piers de Vraulx, of Montpellier; 48l. 18s. 4d. for 279 ounces of spangles and "wat floures," at 3s. 6d. per oz.; 102l. for cloth of gold tiffue, white and green; and of the "*vittail*" money of the staple of Calais 260l.

Purchased eight fox skins, at 7d. each; and "boggy*" legs, for powderings, at 2s. per hundred; white lamb skins, at 14s. per hundred.

The velvets were from 8s. to 16s. per yard; the black cloths of gold 40s.; velvet upon velvet, and white tiffue cloth of gold, 40s.; cloth of gold, broached upon fatin, 24s.; and cloth of silver, in the same manner, the same price.

Damask 8s. per yard; fatins 6s. 10s. and 12s.; camlets 30s. apiece; farsnets from 4s. to 4s. 2d.

Paid "the same William Shuckburg, for four counterpoints, whereof one, of Arras, with imagery, without filk; one other, of green "*verdours*†," with trees; one other, of white, with a scripture, &c. &c. These articles shew the curious difference between our cotton counterpanes, and *patch*-works, and those of our ancestors.

Feather-beds, with bolsters, were then bought for 16s. 8d. "for our sovereign Lord the King."

Hosen of cloth, of divers colours, 13s. 4d. per pair; socks of fustian 3d. per pair.

Two pair shoon of Spaynyfsh leder double soled, and not lyned, price the peire 16d.; for eight par of sloppes, lyned with blue velvet, of the King's own store, of blue, green, and black leather, 18d. per pair; "leathe" patyns 12d. per pair.

For seven pair of "botews" of black leather, above the knee, 4s. a pair; black leather boots 6s. 8d.; coloured Spanish 8s.; a pair of long spurs, parcel gilt, 6s.; hats 1s. a piece; ostrich feathers 10s. each; gilt nails 4d. per hundred.

Taylors were employed within the wardrobe; 26 of whom are charged as working 160 days, at 6d. per day each; 14 skinners, 299 days, at 6d. each.

Paid to Rauff Underwod, wyredrawer, for 111lb. and a q'rton, of wyre of iren, for to hang with verdours ayenst the grete bay windowe, in the Quene's old chambre, in the wardrobe, towarde the dragon, &c.

* Skins of the legs of.

† Q. *baize*, as below for the windows.

The ambassadors of France lodged there at this period, "in Mr. Sutton's place."

"For washing of ii pair of shets, of ii breds; and viii pair of shets, everiche of iii breds; after the King's departing from the grete wardrobe, in the moneth of Juyll, the xx yere of his mooste noble reigne, for every pair washing, iiii d."

For xxx burdons of rushes, at d'vers tymes, when the King's hignesse and goode grace rested and abode at his said grete wardrobe.

Three dozen and nine pounds of candles were consumed during this visit, at one penny per pound.

For making a gown and a hood of the livery of the Garter for the Duke de Ferrar, 8s. and a mantle of blue velvet, garnished with a rich "garter of ruddy" (red), 6s. This nobleman then removed from the Cold Herbor to the wardrobe.

The above articles shew us the domestic and public habiliments of the monarch, and indeed great part of the royal household, at a remote period of our history. The reader, I am confident, will be gratified with this peep into the wardrobe of Edward IV.

I shall now invite him to the royal library; where he will find some books, very richly bound, by which a judgment may be formed of their neighbours.

Paid to Piers Bauduyn, stationer, for binding, gilding, and dressing, of a book called Titus Livius 20s.; the same for the Holy Trinity 16s.; Froisard 16s.; the Bible 16s.; the Government of Kings and Princes 16s.; three small French books 6s. 8d.; the Fortrefs of Faith and Josephus 3s. 4d.; the Bible historical 20s.

The church of St. Anne was a curacy, which devolved to the Crown with the monastery of the Black Friars; and was afterwards sold, or granted, to a person from whom the parishioners purchased it, who elected a curate or preacher. Remaining thus for some time, Sir Thomas Corden possessing the monastery, he thought fit to destroy it for the profit arising from the sale of the materials, and with it the church of St. Anne; but the parishioners, justly exasperated, compelled him to rebuild it; and they used the church till 1666; when the fire of that year reducing both St. Andrew's and St. Anne's to ruins, the former only was re-established, the parishes united, and the living fixed at 140l. *per annum**, with an excellent parsonage adjoining the North side of St. Andrew's.

The presentation is alternately in the Crown and parishioners.

* Increased by the act of parliament of 1804 to 233l. 6s. 8d.

RECTORS.

William Savage *, D. D.; master of Emanuel college, Cambridge, 1719; and died 1736.

—— Granger; died Feb. 1759.

Phocion Henley, A. M. He died Aug. 29, 1764, of a contagious fever, caught by visiting one of his poor parishioners.

The Rev. William Romaine, instituted Feb. 26, 1766, 46 years lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West, from 1749; and died in 1795 †.

This popular preacher was nominated in October 1764. The number of votes for each candidate were, Mr. Warner 78, Mr. Smith 78, and Mr. Romaine 73. The friends of the latter demanded a scrutiny; after which Mr. Warner was found to have 77, and Mr. Romaine 71. Mr. Smith's were reduced to 36. Upon this another election was appointed; against which Mr. Smith would have protested, but the churchwardens dissolved the vestry.

When the contest commenced, Jan. 22, Mr. Warner insisted that, by the decision of all parties, supported by legal opinions, the number of candidates could not be reduced to two; adding, that the choice was decidedly in his own favour by five votes. The Vestry however persisted; when Mr. Romaine had 134, and Mr. Smith 105 votes. The vanquished party obtained an injunction, forbidding the Bishop from inducting Mr. Romaine till the matter was decided in the Court of Chancery. The popular enthusiasm in favour of the new rector was such, that the papers of April 1767 assert, that he administered the sacrament to more than 500 persons on the Good Friday of that year, and to 300 on the following Sunday †.

1795, Aug. 27. William Goode, A. M.

“ Mr. William Dixwell, rector, benefice 18l. goods 27l. fined 4s. 10s.

Sir William Chamber, stipend 6l. 13s. 4d. goods 10l. fined 32s.

John Parrant, founded one chantry, and gave lands to the yearly value of 12l. 3s. 4d.

Sir Humphrey Talbot, knt. founded a chantry by his last will, and gave lands amounting to 7l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

John Lee gave, by his will, for keeping an obit in land, 9l. 5s. 5d. *per annum*.

* He published a sermon at the election of a lord mayor, 1707; and one before the sons of the clergy, 1715.

† See an account of him and his works, *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXV. p. 762.

‡ London Chronicle.

REGISTERS.

REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1615, Nov. 12. Baptised Mary, daughter to Sir George Goringe.

Was this the George Lord Goring, the witty, facetious, debauched, courageous, and volatile general in the cause of Charles I. whose licentious conduct injured his master more than his prowess benefited him, and was by him, 1644, created earl of Norwich; or, George Goring of Higdon, Suffex, whose son George was created Baron Goring 14 Charles I.? Probably it was the latter.

Feb. 2, 1616. Margaret, daughter of Sir George Goringe.

1618, Nov. 29. Rebecca, daughter of Sir George Southcote.

1618-9, March 21. Robert, son of Sir John Cook.

1620-1, March 13. Mary, daughter of Sir John Cook.

1633, Aug. 17. William Mordaunt, son of Lord John Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough.

1635-6, Feb. 28. Lewis, son of John Earl of Peterborough.

The above John Earl of Peterborough was advanced to that dignity by patent, dated March 9, 3 Charles I.; but the Peerage omits the names of William and Lewis, mentioning only Henry and John (the former of which inherited the title), and a daughter, as the issue of the Earl's marriage with Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Earl of Effingham. It is probable that his Lordship's house in this parish may have been the scene of the conference between Bishop Usher and a Papist, at which he was present, and by which he was convinced of the superior advantages of the Protestant religion, although educated in the Roman Catholic faith.

MARRIAGES.

1568, May 26. Sir Henry Piggott and Dennys Bosvile.

1610, June 19. Sir Samuel Payton, knt. to Mary Austen.

1657, Dec. 17. Mr. John Campbell, of Glanorchy, in the county of Perth, in the nation of Scotland, esq. was married to the Lady Mary Rich.

BURIALS.

1583-4, Jan. 16. Sir Thomas Walsingham's bowels.

1590, Aug. 15. Alice the Lady Saunders.

"In the year 1605-6, the wife of William Tyas, gentleman, keeper of the wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth, was delivered of three male children, who were all baptised on one day, and buried on another."

1634, Oct. 26. Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Henry Appleton.

1642, April 29. Dame Thomafin Lusher, widow to Sir Nicholas Lusher.

1646, Nov. 21. Sir John Lambe, knt.

1651, June 29. Sir Bevis Thelwall, knt.

1653-4, March 13. Sir James Stonehouse, baronet; lodger.

1680, Nov. 18. Edmond Lee, esq. gave 10l. *per annum* for four years to the poor.

Baptisms 1559, 18. Burials 1560, 34.

1563, 250, plague.

1665, 319, plague.

Six persons were buried in one day, Jan. 1726-7, who were killed by the fall of some decayed houses in which they resided.

ST. ANNE, BLACKFRIERS.

REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

1564. Henry Neville, son to Sir Henry Neville, knt. May 20.

1596. Epolenep Crookes, son of Mr. Recorder, Dec. 29.

This gentleman published Reports of Law Cases, and was a man of strict integrity and honour.

1598, August 31. Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley* the younger.

1602, May 17. Charles Vavafor, son of the Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Vavafor, knight.

* Of Westinton, Suffex; knighted in 1589. He was elder brother to the celebrated Persian traveller.

1604-5, Jan. 17. Robert Wynter, son of Sir Edward Wynter, knt.

1604-5, Feb. 11. Anne Vavasor, daughter of Sir Thomas Vavasor.

1604-5, Feb. 14. Cicely La Warre, daughter of Lord La Warre.

This was the Lord De la War who received the appointment of Captain General of all the Colonies in Virginia; to which country he sailed in 1609, but died on his return. Lady Cicely was his fourth daughter, by Lady Cicely daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley, knt.

1605, April 25. Anne Anflowe (Onflow), daughter of Sir Edward Anflowe.

1605, May 9. Richard Haughton, son of Sir Richard Haughton.

1608-9, March 18. Henry D'Arcy, son to Sir Robert D'Arcy.

1608-9, March 21. Elizabeth Hobart, daughter of Sir Henry Hobart.

1609-10, Feb. 16. Edward D'Arcy, son of Sir Robert D'Arcy.

1609-10, March 11. Ezekial Gouge, son of Mr. William Gouge, preacher.

It would be unpardonable to pass the name of William Gouge without notice. He was of King's college, Cambridge, and minister of St. Anne's parish 46 years; in which situation he gave infinite satisfaction to the inhabitants. His religious exercises were of the most fervent description; and it is recorded of him, that when at Cambridge he never omitted attending divine service in the chapel of his college for nine years in succession; and made it a point to read fifteen chapters of the Bible every day. He was a member of the Assembly of Divines, and assisted in writing annotations on the Bible, published under the name of "The Assembly's Annotations."

Gloucester-court, a small square, surrounded by wretched passages, formed by sheds, wooden houses, and walls, contains a fragment or two of the old monastery of the Black Friars, composed of flint and freestone, with projections like brackets, shapeless through decay. Near this is a small burial-ground, with a pointed arch in one of the walls. Eight steps on the North side lead to Joye's free-school; adjoining to which a wall supports a plain tablet, thus inscribed:

"Near this marble (in the place which before the fire of London was the porch of the church of St. Anne, Blackfriars) lie interred the bodies of Dr. William Gouge, minister of this parish 46 years, who died Dec. 12, 1653, aged 79; Mr. Thomas Gouge, eldest son of the said Doctor, some time minister of St. Sepulchre's church, who died Oct. 29, 1681, aged 77, with Mrs. Anne Gouge, his wife, who died Dec. 3, 1671, aged 55; William Gouge, eldest son of the said Mr. Thomas Gouge, who died October 13, 1706, aged 64. This monument

was erected by Mrs. Meliora Priestley, only child of the said William Gouge, esq. and wife of William Priestley, esq. of Wildhill, in the county of Hertford, esq. in pious memory of her dear father and worthy ancestors.

“ This monument was set up in this place with the leave of the founder of the school.”

The school alluded to had its origin as follows. In the year 1704 Peter Joye, esq. proposed to the parishioners to found a school for a certain number of poor boys of the parishes of St. Anne's and St. Andrew's, for teaching them reading, writing, and arithmetick, under such rules as he should prescribe; to settle a salary on a master; and to erect a school, with an apartment for the master, upon a piece of ground within the parish, where the tabernacle stood for divine worship before the rebuilding of the parish church, provided the parish would convey this ground for ever for the purposes above mentioned, add some ground, and keep the school in repair. This proposal was agreed to by the Vestry, reserving the right of holding their meetings in the school-room. Upon this, Mr. Joye conveyed to trustees two freehold messuages and tenements in White Friars, and an Exchequer annuity of 13l. 6s. 8d. for 99 years, from 1704, to pay 24l. *per annum* to the master; and to the minister and lecturer 6s. 8d. *per annum* each, for two sermons suited to the purposes of the foundation; 10s. *per annum* to the trustees; and 2s. 6d. to the beadle; any overplus not exceeding 6l. to be paid to the master. The endowment now amounts to 160l. 17s. 3d. The master's salary, for 40 boys, is 30l. A school-mistress, for 30 girls, receives 20l.; but if wife to the master 15l. The expence of cloathing these children is 52l. 10s.; apprentice fees for two children 10l. They are admitted between the ages of seven and fourteen; and if the united parishes do not produce 50 candidates (to which number the objects of the charity have been reduced, as the estate is not improveable), they are received from neighbouring districts.

1610, May 9. Burrow Scow, son to Sir John Scow.

1611, Aug. 11. Robert Browne, son of Sir Richard Browne.

1611-12, March 11. Elizabeth Gouge.

1613, Aug. 20. Katharine D'Aubeny, daughter to the Lord D'Aubigny.

1613-4, Jan. 6. Francis Horrell, son to Sir Edmond Horrell.

1613-4, Feb. 27. Elizabeth Gouge.

1614, Nov. 23. Anne Steward, daughter to the Lord D'Aubigny.

1614, Nov. 28. Charles D'Arcy, son of Sir Robert D'Arcy.

- 1614-5, Feb. 19. Mary Gouge.
 1615, Feb. 23. Francis Smyth, son to Sir William Smith.
 1622, May 13. Peter, son of Dr. Paul Delaune.
 1622, June 26. James, son of Sir Nicholas Smyth, and Dorothy his lady.
 1623, Oct. 18. Henry, son of John Lord Morden and Lady Elizabeth.
 1624, May 12. Henry, son of Sir William Andrews, knight, and Anne his lady.
 1624, June 25. Elizabeth Gouge.
 1628, May 1. Edward, son of Sir John Bingley and Jane his lady.
 1629-30, March 13. Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Lucas and Margaret his lady.
 1630, Dec. 6. Thomas, son of Sir Robert Jenkinson and Anne his lady.
 1631, July 5. Thomas, son of Sir Gervase Elwes and Frances his lady.
 1634, June 5. Francis, son of Sir John Temple and Lady Mary.
 1634, August 7. Anne, daughter of Sir Gervase Elwes and Lady Frances.
 1635, May 8. John, son of Sir Thomas and Lady Anne Lucas.
 1635, Nov. 1. John, son of Sir Gervase Elwes and Frances his lady.
 1635, Dec. 23. William, son of Sir Francis Wyat and Margaret his lady.
 1635-6, Jan. 19. Mary, daughter of Sir John Temple and Lady Mary.
 1637, May 23. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gervase Elwes and Lady Frances.
 1640-1, Jan. 27. Mary, daughter of Sir Samuel Luke and Lady Elizabeth.
 1640-1, Feb. 11. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Stapleton and Barbara his lady.
 1641, Oct. 22. Katharine, daughter of Sir Gervase Elwes and Lady Frances.
 1641, Dec. 9. Justinian, daughter of Sir Anthony Vandyke and his lady.

The above, and one other article, proves that this admirable painter resided in the parish of St. Anne *. His works have immortalised him in England; and we have only to regret the inability of the Sovereign to reward his transcendant merit. The latter part of the life of Vandyke must have been embittered by the rage of civil war in a double degree, as a man and as an artist. He died in 1641.

- 1641, Dec. 14. Thomas and Charles, sons of Sir John Lucas and Anne his lady.
 1642, April 24. Samuel, son to Sir Samuel Luke † and Elizabeth his lady.
 1642, July 21. Peter, son of Sir Henry Hayman and Mary his lady.
 1642, Nov. 1. William, son of Sir John Franklin and Elizabeth his lady.

* Lord Orford says, "he was lodged among the King's artists at Blackfryars, which Felibien †, according to the dignity of ignorance which the French affect, calls l'hotel de *Blaifore*." *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. III. p. 98.

† Probably the patron of Butler, author of *Hudibras*; and one of Cromwell's officers.

- 1642, Nov. 29. Edward, son of Sir William Roberts.
 1643, Sept. 26. Nicholas, son of Sir Samuel Luke and Elizabeth his lady.
 1644, May 24. Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Hayman.
 1644, May 28. Philippa, daughter of Sir Philip Stapleton and Lady Barbara.
 1644-5, Jan. 19. Jane, daughter of Sir Samuel and Lady Luke.
 1646, April 3. Mary, daughter of *Dr. Cornelius Burges* and Elizabeth his wife.
 1646, Nov. 30. John, son of Mr. Thomas Offley and Lady D'Arcy his wife.
 1646-7, Jan. 17. Sarah, daughter of Sir Samuel Luke and Elizabeth his lady.
 1661, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Heneage Fetherstone, baronet,
 and Dame Mary his wife, was born April 16 and baptised 30.
 1662, June 20. Lettice, daughter of Sir Robert and Lettice Maffie.
 1679, April 13. Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Anne Fitch.
 1682, April 7. Melior, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitch and Anne his lady.
 1683, May 24. Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitch and Anne his lady.

MARRIAGES.

- 1580, Feb. 16. Master Henry North to Mrs. Mary Knyvett.
 1584, Nov. 23. Mr. Ansloe (Onflow *) to [Elizabeth] Shirley, daughter of
 Sir Thomas Shirley.
 1588, Jan. 10. Mr. John Shirley † to Mrs. Jane Shirley.
 1606, Jan. 19. Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, in Suffolk, and Dorothy Hubbard.
 1608, April 16. The Lord Robert *Sanker* to Mary Farmer.
 1609, May 24. Sir John Crooke, knight, and Rachael Webb.
 1614, July 21. Sir Edward Hoby and
 1614-5, Feb. 2. Mr. Thomas Shirley and Elizabeth Stevens.
 1615, Oct. 23. Sir Allen Apſlie and Mrs. Lucy St. John.
 1618, May 19. Sir Thomas Savile and the Lady Frances Lewſon.
 1624, Feb. 2. Sir Samuel Luke and Elizabeth Freeman.
 1626, Sept. 14. Sir Thomas Edmonds and Lady Theodosia Hastings ‡.
 1626, Oct. 24. Simon D'Ews and Anne Clopton.

This gentleman was a most laborious collector of curious historical and literary matter, as his numerous collections in the British Museum will prove.

* Afterward Sir Edward Onflow; See Mr. Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. III. p. 721.

† Afterward Sir John Shirley, of Isfield, Suffex. Ibid.

‡ Daughter of Francis Lord Hastings, who was the eldest son of George fourth earl of Huntingdon, but died in his father's lifetime.

- 1627, Aug. 17. Sir Miles Hobart and Margaret Dudley.
 1628-9, March 5. Sir Anthony Irby and Mary Smith.
 1629, June 29. Sir William Bulstrode and Anne Bannister.
 1630, June 25. Sir Christopher D'Arcy and Mary Rigden.
 1633, Aug. 8. Sir Francis Knollys and Cicely Ed
 1645, Dec. 8. Sir Thomas Wharton and Lady Mary
 1646, Dec. 8. John Cecil, earl of Exeter, and Lady Frances Manners.
 1650, April 25. Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper and Lady Frances Cecil.

This great man and eminent statesman was born in the year 1621, and was remarkable from his earliest youth for sagacity and application; which rendered him the admiration of the university of Oxford; whence he came to London, and entered at Gray's-inn, in order to study the laws of his country. There his acquirements were such that, added to those he had before attained, he became one of the most fluent and argumentative orators the community then possessed. After the dissolution of the parliament in 1640, in which he had a seat for Tewkesbury, he raised a regiment for the King's service, was appointed sheriff of the county of Dorset, and governor of Weymouth; but when in those situations a difference of opinion, or jealousy, between him and Colonel Ashburnham, who acted as governor of the county of Dorset, induced the fickle Cooper to desert his master's colours, and accept a commission from the Parliament, as commander of the forces in the above county. One would willingly find a palliating circumstance for this dereliction, but it so evidently arose from private pique that it is impossible. If the King's cause was just, he ought never to have forsaken it, although he might have conceived his services slighted; if the Parliament had the advantage in point of justice, he ought not to have accepted employments under the King. His youth will not serve as an excuse, because he is universally said to have possessed the knowledge of age; and he remains, with a thousand other instances, a proof *of the folly of the wise*. Cromwell soon convinced Cooper of the absurdity of his conduct; the consequence of which was an endeavour at atonement, by opposing all his machinations to exalt himself into supreme power, and to restore the monarchy he had endeavoured to subvert. As might be supposed, he was suspected, and even imprisoned; but had the address to convince the government of his *innocence*; which was so far deceived as to trust him with the command of a regiment of horse; yet this very Cooper, and his regiment, were the first to declare for general Monk. And he
 even

even went as one of the twelve commoners to solicit Charles the Second's acceptance of the throne. Hence arose his subsequent great preferments; which, as he then used them for the benefit of the nation, he richly deserved. The approbation, regrets, and commiseration, of the publick, attended him during his opposition to the obnoxious measures of James II. whose friends forced him into a voluntary exile, in which he died, at Amsterdam, Jan. 21, 1682-3; but his body was brought to England, and interred with his ancestors at Wimborne St. Giles, in Dorsetshire.

1650, Sept. 20. Sir Weston Ridgway, earl of Londonderry, and Mrs. Frances Temple.

1653, Sept. 11. Sir Richard Everet and Lady Frances *Eloway* *.

“ July 18, 1655. Publications have been made betwixt Sir John Chichester, baronet, of Rayley, in the parish of Pilton, in the county of Devon, widower, and Miss Mary Warcup, of the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars, London. Published in Newgate market, in three several weeks, and on three several markets; and were married before John Ireton, July 18, 1655.”

BURIALS.

1573, Feb. 27. The Lady Portenay.

1573, Feb. 28. My Lady Portindie.

1579, Aug. 4. John Lacone, infamously buried, for killing himself desperately.

1580, March 21. William, fool to my Lady Jerningham.

1594. Robert Halle, servant to Tyffe Cutler; who did hang himself, and was buried at the Thames, hard by Blackfriars-bridge.

1620-1, Feb. 16. The Lady Ann Finch.

1622, Sept. 9. Charles D'Arcy, son of the Lady Susan Darcy.

1623, October 28. Dorothy, wife of Mathew Sommers. (She was slain at a priest's sermon). Mary Clement, waiting-woman to the said Dorothy, slain with her mistress.

The horrid accident thus noticed occasioned a number of pamphlets, intolerant and bigoted in the extreme; amongst which were, “ Something written by occasion of that fatal and memorable Accident in the Black Friars on Sunday, being

* Q. *Elwes*.

the 26 of October, 1623, *filio antiquo*, and the 5th November, *filio novo*, or Roman, 1623."

"A Word of Comfort, or a Discourse concerning the late lamentable Accident of the fall of a Room at a Catholick Sermon, in the Black Friars at London, wherewith about fourscore persons were oppressed. Written for the Comfort of Catholicks and Information of Protestants, by J. R. P. 1623." And "The dolefull Even Song, or a true, particular, and impartial Narration of that fearful and sudden Calamity which befel the Preacher, Mr. Drury a Jesuit, and the greater Part of his Auditory, by the downfall of the Floor at an Assembly in the Blackfriars, on Sunday the 26 of October last, in the afternoon, &c. by J. Goad."

The first of these publications furnishes ample matter for animadversion; but it is better to let the author speak for himself, in order to shew the lengths to which bigotry and uncharitableness extended in the reign of James I.; and yet who could have supposed such an occurrence would have excited other feelings than pity and horror? It is true, the charge attaches not wholly to us Protestants; for my author says of the Papists, "Such is their uncharitableness, that we are hereticks, and immediately damned!" "First, then, the Papists will have it a mere accident, and so impute it to the antiquity of the building, and the rottenness of the timber, &c. Secondly, concerning the Protestants, with fear and trembling they impute it to God's judgment and vengeance; yea, and then it is a memorable fatal punishment, not only for their main opposition to God's word, but for their presumptuous affronting the true Church of God; which is so near in that place, as if the Devil had assisted them with boasts and vain glory to their auditory, that they should hear other manner of preaching."

This man's zeal is even ludicrous; for instance, "That men are worthily served, I mean luke-warm Protestants, that must run from the pure waters of Shiloe to be-dirty themselves in the filthy puddles of men's traditions."

But let us turn to the *real* Protestant, the worthy Goad, from the infuriated bigot who defiles that venerated name, who says in his address to the reader, "Boldly therefore may a Moderate undertake to reprehend those encroachers upon God's prerogative, who take upon them to comprehend, in the small vessel of their shallow understanding, the boundless Ocean of God's secret judgments, having no other conduct thereunto than the overt-act of a corporeal stroke, and outward chastisement."

Father Drury, who was a member of the society of Jesuits, and in priest's orders, had the reputation of being a fervent preacher, and in all probability his exterior and manner were prepossessing; to this cause, and not to any laxity in opinion among the Protestants, I am willing to attribute the assembly who were his auditors, and not Roman Catholics. Let us examine London at present, and we shall find persons whose doctrines are fully as reprehensible, and whose sermons are interlarded with political poison, attended by crowds whose reflection *sleeps at least*, but may be justly allowed to be well-meaning members of society, as little desirous of becoming Jacobins, as the poor female sufferers with Drury were to become good Roman Catholics.

Over the gate-way of the hotel of the French ambassador, in Blackfriars, which was of stone and brick, was a gallery, or Attick story, of 40 feet in length, and 17 in width, the third in height from the ground. There were two passages to this room, one from the street, the other from the ambassador's withdrawing room. The lower floor had a vault of stone. Twelve feet were taken from the length of the gallery by a deal partition; and this apartment served as a vestry-room for the priest; so that an auditory of near 300 persons were compressed within a space but 28 feet in length, and 17 in breadth. As the architect who erected this building could never have supposed so many people would have assembled in it, he had taken no precautions calculated to sustain so great a weight; on the contrary, it was found that the principal beam of the floor had been almost severed, by two mortices facing each other, in the centre, leaving little more than three inches of solid wood.

A few chairs were occupied by the superior classes of the congregation before the priest, who had a table near him, and a chair something elevated; but the remainder stood literally wedged together.

Drury made his appearance in a surplice and scarlet stole, and a person who officiated as clerk placed a book and hour-glass on the table. The priest then kneeled, and repeated a silent ejaculation; and, rising, crossed himself. He then read his text, from the Servant and 10,000 talents. In the progress of this exposition he vehemently insisted on these words, "I forgive *thee* all thy debt, shouldest not thou also have had compassion on this fellow, even as I had pity on thee."

About half an hour had elapsed when the dreadful catastrophe occurred, which in one moment precipitated the whole mass of wretched sufferers through a floor beneath them, down to the arch of stone; where they were ingulphed in a torrent
of

of timber, lath, and dust, after a descent of 22 feet. The room immediately under this fatal floor was 20 feet square; and it is probable that the partitions formed a support for part of the broken one, which did not fall. On this several persons were saved, and beheld the shocking scene, from which they had no other way of retiring but by digging through the partition with their knives.

Mr. Goad's apostrophe is so truly charitable and affecting, that I cannot resist transcribing it: "Who can to the life express the face of death presenting itself in so rueful and different shapes?"

Quis talia fando—temperet à lachrymis?

What ear without tingling can hear the doleful and confused cries of such a troop, men, women, children, all falling suddenly in the same pit, and apprehending with one horror the same ruin! What eye can behold, without inundation of tears, such a spectacle of men overwhelmed with breaches of weighty timber, buried in rubbish, and smothered in the dust! What heart, without evaporating into sighs, can ponder the burthen of deepest sorrow and lamentations of parents, husbands, wives, kinsmen, friends, for their dearest pledges and chiefest comforts in this world, all bereft and swept away with one blast of the same dismal tempest."

The Recorder of London, Serjeant Finch, ordered, with the greatest prudence, that every avenue to the scene of misery should be immediately closed, in order that it might not be increased by the impetuosity of an inquisitive crowd; and employed persons to extricate the living, which could not be accomplished in any other way than through an upper window, so completely were the lower passages choaked.

Several people escaped in a very extraordinary manner; particularly Mrs. Lucy Penruddock, who was preserved by a chair falling hollow over her; and a young man, who lay on the floor, overwhelmed by people and rubbish, yet untouched by them, through the resting of fragments on each other, and thus leaving a space round him. In this horrible situation he had the presence of mind to force his way through a piece of the ceiling; and he shortly after had the indescribable happiness of assisting in the liberation of others.

The priests, Drury and Redyate, were killed; as were, Lady Webbe, of Southwark; and the daughter of Lady Blackstone. The lady who introduces this article was wife of a Captain Sommers, then a prisoner in the King's Bench.

The coroner's inquest examined into the cause of the deaths of 63 bodies, 44 of which were buried in the court-yard before the ambassador's house, and 15 in his garden; but it is supposed that between 90 and 100 persons lost their lives, as many were known, and carried away by their friends.

1625, Sept. 7. Henry Masters, the King's serjeant trumpeter.

1625, Oct. 26. Mrs. Elizabeth Gouge, wife to the Rev. William Gouge, our minister. She died at Edgware, in Middlesex, of a dropfy, in child-birth of her 13th child. She died October 26, and was buried October 29, under the communion-table, in the chancel of Edgware church.

1626-7, Feb. 9. Lady Luson's corpse carried away.

1631, Nov. 26. The Lady Mary Wingfield.

1633-4, March 7. Thomas, son of Sir Gervase Elwes.

1634, Oct. 24. James Lord Balfore.

1634, Dec. 24. Sir Christopher D'Arcy.

1638, Nov. 5. The Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Horfeley.

Sir Anthony Vandyke lost two of his servants in this year.

1642, Dec. 13. Katharine, daughter of Sir Gervase Elwes.

1642, Dec. 19. Richard, son of Sir Gyles Overbury.

1644, Sept. 6. Isabel, daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Barbara Stapleton.

1644-5, Jan. 10. Sir George Horfeley.

1646, Dec. 15. Isabel, daughter of Sir Philip Stapleton.

1648, Feb. 1. Thomas, son of Colonel Thomas Harrison.

1652, Jan. 12. Richard, son of Major-general Thomas Harrison.

1653, Aug. 25. Jane, daughter of Sir Oliver Nicholas.

1660, June 18. Robert Jermyn, esq. son of Sir Thomas Jermyn.

Isaac Oliver, the unrivalled miniature painter, was buried here, and had a monument, which perished with the church in 1666.

The parish contained a play-house, for an account of which I must refer the reader to Mr. Malone; but it may not be amiss to mention that the following players were buried at St. Anne's: in 1615, Sam Pratt, servant to one; 1631, Jan. 25, Richard Sharp, player; 1643, Mr. Burrows, from the play-house; 1645, Richard Bowers; and 1646, Edward Jones.

The following extract is from the Journals of the House of Commons.

“1625, Feb. 28. Mr. Whitby reported the petition of the inhabitants of the Blackfriars against the play-house there; of the great inconveniences the inhabitants

tants receive thereby; disturbance of trade; hindrance of bringing in their goods and victuals; quarrels and bloodshed; desertion of chief dwellings by noblemen and gentlemen; hindrance of carrying their children to be christened, or dead bodies to be buried; and danger of infection. Referred to the Lord Chamberlain.

“1625, March 11. Sir B. Rudyard reported, that he had delivered his message to the Lord Chamberlain about the playhouse at Blackfriars; that the Lord Chamberlain's answer is (with expressions of great respect to this House), that though it belong not to his place, yet he will recommend the petition to his Majesty, with his best endeavour to mediate the same so as there may be consideration had of the players' damage by their removal from thence.”

Baptisms 1561	3,	burials 1569	11.
1562	10,	1593	128 plague.
1642	73,	1603	238 plague.
1801	86,	1625	223 plague.
		1665	494 plague.

The church of *St. Andrew* is surrounded by a small square; on two sides of which are very good houses, but the exterior has nothing to recommend it. The interior however is rather handsome, but of the Tuscan order. The nave and aisles are formed by square pillars, in two gradations; the lower supporting the galleries. There are six on each side. The roof is a semicircle, with angular pannels between the arches; containing cherubim, fruit, and flowers; others, semicircular, have cherubim, winged infants, palm and olive branches, and crowns, books, doves, &c.; the centre is filled by five wreathed circles, of admirable workmanship. The ceilings of the aisles are plain intersecting arches.

The altar-piece is of the same order. And under a large arched window two pilasters, imitations of lapis lazuli, support a semicircular pediment, with a nimbus and triangle in the tympan. Between them the tablets of the Decalogue, and other pilasters inclose those of the Creed and Paternoster.

A gallery at the West end was erected in the year 1774.

The pulpit is supported by a tall Doric pillar, on which is the founding-board; and on the opposite side of the aisle is the desk.

The font is unworthy of the church.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS.

That erected by the admirers of Mr. Romaine is by the late Mr. Bacon, and may justly be pronounced an excellent performance. The pedestal is of dark-veined marble, the tablet and pyramid of the purest white. A bust of the deceased, most exquisitely finished, and an alto relievo, compose the remainder of the design. The latter represents Religion and Faith, full of placidity, pointing with a telescope to the Saviour; who displays his wounds, and is seated on a rainbow. The beautiful female bears the cross; and a book, inscribed, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world!" There are emblems besides of a sacrificed lamb, the chalice, and bread, and a fountain gushing from a hill.

"In a vault beneath lies the mortal part of the Rev. William Romaine, A. M. thirty years rector of these united parishes, and forty-six years lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West. Raised up of God for an important work in his Church; a scholar of extensive learning, a Christian of eminent piety, a preacher of peculiar gifts and animation, consecrating all his talents to the investigation of sacred truth, during a ministry of more than half a century. He lived, conversed, and wrote, only to exalt the Saviour. Mighty in the Scriptures, he ably defended, with eloquence and zeal, the equal perfections of the Triune Jehovah exhibited in man's redemption; the Father's everlasting love; the atonement, righteousness, and complete salvation of the Son; the regenerating influence of the Eternal Spirit; with the operations and enjoyments of a purifying faith. When displaying these essential doctrines of the Gospel, with a simplicity and fervour rarely united, his enlivened countenance expressed the joy of his soul. God owned the truth; and multitudes, raised from guilt and ruin to the hope of endless felicity, became seals to his ministry, the blessings and the ornaments of Society. Having manifested the purity of his principles in his life, to the age of 81, July 26, 1795, he departed in the triumph of faith, and entered into glory. Many witnesses of these facts, uniting with the grateful inhabitants of these parishes, erected this monument."

Close to it is a perfectly plain tablet and vase, erected for

"Mary Romaine, relict of the Rev. William Romaine, A. M. late rector of this church. Died October 3, 1801, aged 71."

On the North wall, a tablet, erected by John Bye, churchwarden of St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe, 1788, to Mary Bye, 1753, aged 61; John Bye, 1753, aged 68; John Bye, 1778, aged 49; and George Bye, esq. 1788, aged 58.

The expence of rebuilding this church was 7060*l*.

The gifts since 1700 are:

1720. Theophilus Cater, 20*s*. *per annum*, to five poor men.

1768. Thomas Grooby, 3*l*. *per annum*. Those are for the parish of St. Andrew.

St. Anne's. 1707. The Rev. Dr. Gouge, 50*l*.

1717. Peter Joye, two freeholds in Ram-alley. 1720. Peter Joye, for cloathing and educating 40 boys and 30 girls, *per annum*, 168*l*. 17*s*. 3*d*.

Theophilus Cater, 20*s*. *per annum*, to 25 poor men.

1759. Anne French, 20*l*.

1769. Richard Harwood, 4*l*. *per annum*.

1772. John Goulding, 10*l*. and,

1782. Thomas Hunter, senior, 10*l*. 10*s*.

1800. Mrs. Samler, 52*l*. 10*s*. for a branch; which is suspended in the midst of the church, and extremely superb.

A small quadrangle, composed of several good and many indifferent houses, retains the name of Printing-house-yard. Thomas Baskett, esq. printer to the King, resided there in 1754; and died at his house, Barnes common, April 1761. Nine years afterwards the office was removed by William Strahan, esq. to New-street, Gough-square, where it is still held.

COMPANY OF APOTHECARIES.

This fraternity is doubtlessly the most important of any which has been incorporated by the favour of our Monarchs. Indeed, the lives of the publick are, in a great measure, in their keeping. A mistake committed by an apothecary has been known, by fatal experience, to be irrecoverable. For this reason the Legislature enacted, March 26, 5 Elizabeth, "The Bill that Apothecaries, and their *Stuff*, shall be under the search of the College of Physicians*."

1624, April 6. Sir Edward Coke reports, from the Committee for Grievances, a case of the Grocers and Apothecaries of London. The Apothecaries, antiently

* Journals of the House of Commons.

of the Company of Grocers—could not prove any consent of theirs for their separation—so the patent falls upon that consideration—patent full of many great inconveniences—sole trade of drugs and distillation. Resolved, upon question, that the patent of the separation is a grievance in the creation and execution; and that the Apothecaries may, if they so think fit, prefer a bill into this House, for the sole confection and making those medicines that require art and skill, and that are proper unto them.

April 19, 1624. An act for incorporating the Apothecaries of London, and within seven miles, read the first time.

James I. in the 4th year of his reign had incorporated the Apothecaries with the Grocers; but, in consequence of a wish expressed by the Apothecaries, enforced by the opinion of his own physicians, Mayerne and Atkins, he separated the sweets from the bitters, and rendered the Apothecaries once more their own masters, in the 15th year of his reign. By this latter act he forbade all grocers, or others, from keeping shops for the retailing of medicines and nostrums; the sale of which he directed to be entirely under the management of the master, wardens, and fellows, of the emancipated company; who were empowered to search all shops, in order to destroy such drugs as were unfit for use, and to levy fines.

In the year 1747 the Company applied to the legislature for an increase of power in these particulars; when it appeared there were 700 shops in their limits of London, and seven miles round it, one half of which were kept by persons not free of the company, exclusive of those kept by druggists. To enlarge upon this subject may perhaps be useful; an intimation how things *have been* conducted may possibly lead to an examination how things *are* conducted. Bad compositions, under the name of medicines, have undoubtedly injured many constitutions in past times; but it is our care to prevent it in future. Previous to 1747 two medicines were sold out of one receptacle, which proved to be worse than one; and it may not be amiss to state how many articles are compounded to produce *one* name. If nothing of the kind occurs at present, so much the healthier are the citizens of London.

Samuel Crawton produced two medicinal compositions to the Committee of the House of Commons, which he bought at Dr. Butler's dispensary, in Ruffel-street, Covent Garden. Those were purchased by him at different times, under the names of Venice treacle and Mithridate; but he observed, they were *both taken from the same pot*. Those were retailed at 6d. per ounce; but at 4d. by the apothecaries.

thecaries. Mr. Watfon, free of the company 12 years, analysed thofe compositions, and declared them to be very bad. The treacle tasted too ftrong of anifeed; and this he pronounced *should be* composed of about *one hundred different materials!!!* The Mithridate he believed to be made of the fame drugs as the treacle, though they ought to be very different compositions, efpecially in regard to opium: one 75th part of the treacle fould be opium, but not a 240th part in Mithridate; “fo that if a fick perfon who was advifed to take a quarter of an ounce of Mithridate fould inftead thereof take the fame quantity of Venice treacle, *he might be ftrangled by the violence of the operation of the opium.*”

In the courfe of the examination it was fully proved that trafh was fold for Diafcordium which refembled any thing rather than the true diafcordium; that Gascoigne’s powder contained the juice of fpinage, in place of Oriental bezoar; that the true cinnamon water was imitated by caffia carysphyllata; and tincture of rhubarb in wine by beer diluted with water; fyru of balfam was prepared with the juice of marfh mallows, to fave fugar; and Glauber falt proved to be Lymington falt, a notorious impofition. Such was the demand for bad medicines, that the chemifts acknowledged they had been long in the habit of making real medicines for the honeft part of the dealers, which they diftinguifhed by the term *verum*; and bad for the difhoneft, which they ftyled *non verum*. If thefe facts fould enable my readers to fteer clear of *non verum*, I fhall be fully repaid for the fentiments of abhorrence excited in relating them.

According to the Gentleman’s Magazine, in the year 1736 feveral apothecaries and chemifts were convicted by the magiftracy for retailing fpirituous liquors under various denominations, and fined 100l. each. One of thofe perfons pleaded that the right of felling them belonged originally to the Company of Apothecaries, who were the beft judges of the quantity *necelfary to be adminiftered*; alledging, he had found *gin* to be very efficacious in curing the gripes; and that *that* diforder had prevailed to an alarming extent fince paffing the act reftraining the apothecaries in their practice.

Mr. Campbell certainly alludes to this and the above clafs of perfons in his very excellent obfervations on the profeflion, p. 63 of his “London Tradefman,” 8vo. 3d edit. 1757. That they may be impreffed on the minds of parents whofe fons are now, or may hereafter, be embryo apothecaries, I infert them with pleafure.

“ I have classed the Apothecary last, not out of any disrespect to this formidable body of men, or out of ignorance of their great importance, but because the other branches, the Chemist and Druggist, contribute to make up their shops. The Apothecary is certainly the eldest son of the Doctor, and his necessary assistant. The Apothecary, simply as such, is only employed in composing of medicines, by the Doctor's prescriptions, without respect to their qualities; his knowledge by his profession is confined to the names of drugs, of which he is not so much as to understand the etymology; he must only know that rhubarb is not Jesuits' bark, that oil is not salt, and that vinegar is not spirit. He must be able to call all the army of poisons by their proper heathenish names; and to pound them, boil them, and mix them into their proper companies, such as pills, boluses, linctuses, electuaries, syrups, emulsions, juleps, &c. &c. He must understand the physical cabala, the mysterious character of an unintelligible doctor's scrawl; he must be alert and ready-handed in gilding his pills, and papering-up his boluses, with ingenious cuts, and figures emblematical of their important uses; and have a nice taste in glasses, phials, and gallipots; and the judicious arrangement of their gilt labels to the advantage of his shop.

This is a mere Apothecary; a profession that requires very little brains. He wants only a strong memory, to retain such a number of cramp words as he is daily conversant with. There is no branch of business in which a man requires less money to set him up than this very profitable trade; 10l. or 20l. judiciously applied will buy gallipots and counters, and as many drugs to fill them with as might poison the whole island. His profits are inconceivable; 500 *per cent.* is the least he receives. The greatest part of his out-laying is in phials, small boxes, and cut paper; and these are often worth ten times what they contain. But the army of apothecaries of this age (1747) scorn to confine themselves to the dull scene of their profession; they are no sooner equipped with a shop than they commence doctors; they prescribe in all common cases, and only call in the doctor to be present at the death of the game which they have run down, or to justify by his recipes their enormous bills.

“ How far it is prudent in apothecaries thus to sail out of their sphere, I shall not determine; but I believe the publick will excuse me if I advise these gentlemen to fit themselves with an education suitable to the profession as they now practise it; *for an apothecary, who takes upon him to prescribe as well as to compound medicines,*

*medicines, ought to be skilled in anatomy, botany *, and chemistry, to be master of the languages, and know drugs, not only by name, but by their intrinsic qualities. A youth who is thus qualified may make a very good figure as an apothecary, and would be preferred by all wise men to the mere compounder; and, after some years experience, I can see no reason why a patient might not rely upon such a man's advice with as much safety as upon the graduate doctor. The apothecaries in Scotland are called surgeon apothecaries, and generally have such an education as I have above described, differing in nothing from the doctor but in the want of a diploma; the consequence is, that a physician is seldom called in that country but in extraordinary cases, and the apothecary is esteemed, both by patient and physician, as a man acting in a qualified sphere.*

“ I would therefore have all parents, if they design their son for an apothecary, give him an early and liberal education; and let him, either in the course of his apprenticeship, or before he sets up for himself, attend the anatomic, botanic, and physical lectures, at least for two seasons. With this, and the experience he must pick up in his master's shop, he may safely depend upon his judgment in common cases. But, instead of promoting his interest by prescribing enormous doses, and pompous unavailing recipes, it is much more rational and honest to charge the patient in his bill for skill and attendance. The amount of his bill in this case may be as large as usual; and the patient is considerably a gainer, by not being obliged to load his stomach with such a quantity of drugs.”

Vast quantities of medicine are prepared at the Hall; which are retailed, as of superior quality, in a large shop on the West side of the building. And *all* the medicines used in the Navy are received from Apothecaries Hall.

* They had a custom at the beginning of the last century of going a *simpling*, as it was called, two or three times in a year, when they had a feast. This was in order to disseminate a knowledge of botany. And this laudable custom I am informed is still continued. Sir Hans Sloane granted the freehold of the physic-garden at Chelsea to the Company, upon condition that they should present annually to the Royal Society 60 new plants, when the number should amount to 2000. The conditions were punctually complied with, and the specimens preserved in the archives of the Society. Bailey defines a *simpler* “ a gatherer, or one who has skill in simple herbs;” *simples*, “ all herbs or plants, as having each its particular virtue, whereby it becomes a simple remedy.”

APOTHECARIES HALL.

The front of this building, situated on the East side of Bridge-street, is of brick, without ornament, except a large arch of entrance. The quadrangle is stuccoed, and the great room on the East side. It is very plain, and has a small gallery at the North end. At this end, on the East wall, is a bust of Gideon de Lawne, with an inscription, illegible from the height, and the light is so bad that no judgment can be formed of the execution.

A whole-length portrait of Robert Gower, esq. master 1726, represents an old gentleman, in purple velvet, with brown stockings.

Another whole-length of Sir Benjamin Rawlings, sheriff 1737. This is a tolerable picture, by J. Whood.

Peter Guelfthorp, esq. master 1701, aged 84, 1717. The picture is wretchedly bad. The adjoining, of Henry Smith, esq. master 1727, is much better. But that of William Prowting, esq. master 1773, is a very excellent painting; and shews him seated at a writing table, holding a key in the right hand. The face and drapery are admirable, and the back ground equally so.

Under this is a three-fourth of Gideon De Lawne, esq. given to the Company by J. Barnard. The face is well delineated, but the colouring is faint.

A Corinthian skreen, at the South end, is surrounded by a seated whole length of James I. a poor picture; another of Charles I. which appears to have merit, but the corner in which it stands effectually obscures it; and two half-lengths of William III. and his consort. The Company have a long painting, of poor execution, representing the landing of the above monarch.

On the West wall, a whole-length of George Pile, M. D. a very dark picture, in a bad light. Another, on the North wall, Sir John Clarke, master 1694, is in the same predicament. The last is a portrait of John Lorimer, 1654, a good face.

In the court-room are three three-fourth pictures:

Josiah Higden, master, 1763, painted by Pine; a very good portrait, full of animation, seated, and as conversing.

The second is by the same hand, and is the seated representation of John Allen, esq. The face is very finely drawn and coloured.

The third I take to be by Hudson, of Cornelius Dutch; it is not a bad picture, but much inferior to the others.

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The above is the best account I could obtain of the Hall and its contents. Let me do justice, however, to the urbanity and politeness of the clerk of the Company, although to him I was entirely unknown.

BLACKFRIERS-BRIDGE.

The monastery of the Black Friars has so totally perished, that Fate seems to have intended it should sink into utter oblivion. That it was a most magnificent foundation, and was eminently conspicuous for the parliaments and courts held there, is most certain; and I had hoped to have furnished the publick with some new matter relating to this and other monasteries, which would have *augmented* my labours in value. The Black Friars must depend on the modern bridge for the preservation of their name.

LONDON-BRIDGE.

The three magnificent piles of London, Westminster, and Blackfriars bridges, the great trio of supra-aquatic streets, belong so particularly to each other, that it will be proper to notice them together; and, as a just tribute to the labours of a brother Antiquary long since numbered with the dead, I shall beg leave to introduce Mr. Vertue's account of this structure, from his engraving*, published 1748, by which he rescued the remembrance of the very interesting crypt and chapel of St. Thomas, on London-bridge, from the grasp of oblivion. "Over the river Thames was a ferry, used before the bridge to London was built. The first bridge was of timber, situate somewhat more Eastward than the present, built by the appointment of King Ethelred, *anno* 1002, which continued many years; but that failing, another timber bridge was erected, *anno* 1165; which being subject to accidents and decay, a stone bridge was proposed to be built; and Peter of Colechurch being appointed architect and surveyor thereof, began the foundation, *anno* 1176, 22 Henry II.

"This Peter of Colechurch prosecuted and continued building of it during the reign of King Henry II. Richard I. and till the latter end of the second year

* This print contains portraits of two famous Antiquaries, Samuel Gale, esq. and Dr. Ducarel.

of King John; when he died, and was buried in a tomb which he had erected for himself in the middle of the under chapel, in the center pier of the bridge. Ifembert, master of the schools at Xaintes, a man of great learning, and who had then lately built the bridge of Rochelle and Xaintes, near Bourdeaux in France, was appointed to carry on this work, being, by the advice of Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, and others, recommended to the Mayor and Citizens of London, by King John, by his letters patent, dated April 18, in the third year of his reign. This Ifembert was employed to complete the building of this stone bridge, chapels, &c. which were not finished till some time after the 15th year of King John."

John Stowe says, that the mason or builder of this great work not only erected the chapel, but also endowed the same, for two priests, four clerks, &c. Which chapel was dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury; and therein was preserved a fair table of the gifts and donations of particular lands given to support this bridge. The length of the bridge measures 926 feet, and is supported by 20 arches of unequal width, is 60 feet high from the bottom, and the way or street over it is 40 feet wide. Some houses and buildings were at the first erected on part of this bridge; and the revenues of those houses applied towards the expences of building the bridge. The middle parts were formerly used for shews, tournaments, and public diversions; and, many years after this bridge was finished, sterlings were fixed round each of the piers, to protect them from being weakened or injured by the flux and reflux of the tides. Thus it continued till the Dissolution of religious houses. After that, the chapel of St. Thomas was turned into a dwelling-house; and being so much altered prevented its being noted down, or described, till this present time."

Whatever were the pretensions of Peter of Colechurch to eminence as an ecclesiastical architect, I think any person who views Vertue's print of London-bridge, as it stood in 1209, will allow that he was a very bad civil engineer. He seems to have delighted in the number of his piers, which amounted to nineteen; and he was so ignorant of the true principles by which he should have been governed, that the centre was swelled into a chapel, reducing the adjoining arches to half the diameter of the remainder. Indeed, it is wonderful that those piers maintained their situation, when we reflect how the torrent now rushes through, hurling heavy laden barges along as if they were feathers on the stream, when every practicable

practicable remedy to enlarge them has been applied. The arches were all pointed, and the parapet was plain. The chapel was fronted by strong buttresses, on the angles; and two others, on either side of a large window of one mullion, with a quatrefoil in the arch. The *two* entrances were on the *sides* of the façade, and the centre was a blank. The front terminated in a pediment, and the buttresses in pinnacles; the centre supported a cross.

The crypt far exceeded the superstructure in beauty; it was adorned with clustered columns, from each of which arose seven ribs; the centre, and two adjoining in every division, were bound by fillets, with roses on the intersections; the great horizontal ribs had clusters of masks, representing princes and prelates; the windows were plain, and formed into a double range of arches, surmounted by a lozenge.

The windows of the chapel were similar, but the pillars between them were destitute of that delicacy we so much admire in the pure pointed style. Beneath each window were three arcades, separated by small pillars; and the roof was a set of plain beams, and undoubtedly comparatively modern.

This bridge affords a most conclusive proof of national improvement. Can an inhabitant of London reflect on the absurd idea of a street upon a bridge, without wondering that his ancestors should for ages voluntarily obstruct their *only* communication from shore to shore? What must have been the thronged passage for carriages, horses, and pedestrians, *saved* from a space of 40 feet, encumbered by buildings, and the weight pressing upon the piers and arches?

Although the revenues of the structure were considerable, the demands for eternal repairs were more so; and the embarrassments arising from this circumstance, added to those attending the difficulties and dangers occasioned by a vast increase of population and trade, rendered repeated applications to the legislature necessary. The result will be found in the ensuing details, extracted from the Journals of the House of Commons.

When, in the year 1756, it was in contemplation to erect a bridge at Blackfriars, a committee of the Commons, appointed for the purpose, examined several surveyors as to the practicability of repairing and improving of London-bridge. Upon this occasion Mr. George Dance, clerk of the City works, declared that

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he had often surveyed it, and particularly by the request of a committee of the Common-council of London, when he went round every pier and each pile. Those he found to be perfect in every respect, except about an inch, which, being the sappy portion, had decayed. He conjectured from this inspection, that piles were driven close together, nearly in a mass, under each pier; and that they remained in perfect condition, or the stones above them would have been dis-jointed and broken. From having perceived the ends of some planks, he further conjectured that planks had been laid on the heads of the piles, and others on those transversely. The external stone-work was of Kentish ashler, in regular courses, and very sound; but the internal parts of the piers was composed of rubble, cemented so firmly that it resisted crows and pickaxes. The piers are solid for ten feet above the sterlings. On those, walls three feet thick commenced, which formed cellars to the houses. They having settled, injured the walls. Nor were they less decayed and shattered. Mr. Collison said, at the same time, that he had once had an opportunity, in 1718, of seeing the whole foundation, in consequence of a very low ebb tide, when it appeared to him to rest on piles from two to three feet in diameter. It was demonstrated at the same period that continual accidents occurred, the necessary consequences of the contracted passage between the houses so absurdly erected upon the bridge, the inhabitants of which underwent some inconveniences peculiar to their situation. Such was, the liability they suffered of having their windows broken by the barge-men, when they inadvertently permitted candles to burn in the back rooms. Mr. Deputy James Hodges declared, that he “had frequently known it happen, that coals had been thrown through the windows of the houses out of the barges going under the bridge; and that, as he is informed, the reason is, that the candle-lights in the houses make it dangerous in the night-time to go through the locks. That people on the river have always a glimmering light, by which they can distinguish objects, unless a very thick fog. That light leaves them just when they come to shoot the locks as far as the shadows of the houses extends, and thereby they lose the possibility of discerning the passage between the sterlings.”

However great the inconveniences of the tenants of these houses, it is probable they alone would not have obtained the removal of them; but the whole street becoming a losing concern, as Mr. Hodges asserted, measures were taken to
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improve the bridge. This gentleman observed, "that the estate is in so bad a condition that it must be taken down; and that the City of London built ten houses, which did not bring them in 2l. *per cent.* and the estate must soon come to nothing." Two persons elected by the livery of London, as bridge-masters, received the rents and profits; which, with those of other estates appropriated for London-bridge, amounted in 1755 to 6457l. 2s. 6½d. in favour of the bridge; but the Corporation did not conceive themselves capable of supporting the expences of the intended alteration. After the House of Commons had resolved upon the alteration of London-bridge, the Rev. Robert Gibson, rector of St. Magnus, at the bridge foot, applied to the House for relief; stating, that 48l. 6s. 2d. *per annum*, part of his salary of 170l. *per annum*, was assessed upon houses on London-bridge; which he should utterly lose by their removal, unless a clause in the bill about to be passed should provide a remedy.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London appointed, in pursuance of the act of 29 George II. 12 aldermen, and 24 commoners, to put the act in execution. Those persons found it necessary to convert two arches into one, and erected a temporary bridge * over it: the toll on which amounted to about 2000l. in 18 months; that ordered to be collected from boats passing under the arches was so difficult to obtain, that, though it had been estimated at 1600l. but 645l. had been received in the same length of time. Mr. Dance declared, in 1758, that the works then remaining to be done would require 55,000l. exclusive of 4000l. the cost of the temporary bridge, and necessary purchases to the amount of 14,000l.

By an act passed in the 29th year of the reign of George II. intituled, "An Act for building a Bridge across the River Thames, from Blackfriars, in the City of London, to the opposite side, in the County of Surrey," the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the said City, in common-council assembled, were empowered to build the said bridge; to make, enlarge, or improve, streets, ways, and passages, on each side the said river, to and from the said bridge; to fill up the channel of Bridewell-dock; and to light and watch the said bridge

* This temporary bridge was wholly consumed by fire, April 11, 1758. Nothing could equal the vigilance of the magistrates on that occasion, and the diligence of the workmen to restore the communication between the City and the Borough, which was in a manner cut off by this accident; and indeed the old bridge was made passable in so short a space of time as did honour to the undertaker. Till the passage could be effected, the Lord Mayor of London licensed 40 boats more than were allowed by the statute to ply on Sundays, for the convenience of ferrying over passengers. Gent. Mag. vol. XXVIII. p. 192.

when built; and also to take certain tolls for the passage thereof; and upon the credit of such tolls to raise 160,000l.

Mr. William Montague (clerk to the Chamberlain of London) being examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, said, that the Common Council had proceeded to carry the said act into execution; and for that purpose have borrowed the sum of 144,000l. in part of the said sum of 160,000l. and have contributed of their own moneys 16,200l. part of which two sums, *viz.* 41,921l. 5s. they invested in the public funds; and, by the dividends thereof, have made a profit of 6120l. and by the advanced price of stocks 6060l. 17s.; that by the sale of old materials they have made 449l. 18s.; and by the temporary rents of some premises purchased 209l. 12s. 6d.; so that their total receipt to the 5th of July last was 173,040l. 7s. 6d.

And their disbursements, as appears by the accounts hereunto annexed, No. 1, which were delivered and proved by Mr. Montague, amounted to 140,595l. 19s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. So that the balance in hand on the 5th of July was 32,444l. 7s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; which sum, together with what they then expected further to receive by dividends, sale of materials, and rents, amounting to 645l. 5s. will make their balance in hand 33,089l. 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d."

Mr. Robert Mylne, surveyor to the said bridge, being examined, said, that the future disbursements for completing the said bridge, together with the necessary purchases for opening a communication with the same when built, will amount to 91,589l. 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. as appears by the estimate annexed, No. 2; which he delivered in, and declared to be a just estimate.

From which sum deducting the said balance of 33,089l. 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. the sum wanting to complete the new bridge and its avenues, exclusive of roads, will amount to 58,500l.

Mr. Peter Roberts, comptroller of the Bridge-house lands, being examined, said, that London-bridge is subject to a prescriptive toll upon carriages passing, coming to or going out of the said city laden with goods or provisions; which toll is appropriated to the support of the said bridge, and is at this time let out upon a lease for 21 years, from Midsummer 1764, at the yearly rent of 735l. and a fine of 2100l.

And the said Mr. Montague being farther examined, said that he had made a calculation of the sum necessary for redeeming the said toll; which calculation he delivered in to your Committee, and is hereunto annexed, No. 3. (See p. 392.)

And the said Mr. Mylne being further examined, said, that the passage over London-bridge is sometimes obstructed by disputes about the said toll, and was
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more so while the toll thereof under the late act of parliament subsisted; which obstruction would be ten times greater upon a bridge where the toll extends to foot passengers, as well as carriages and horses; and that he has seen instances of the inconveniences of collecting the toll upon the temporary bridge at Blackfriars, which occasions great obstructions; and the collectors have been insulted, and even knocked down, in the execution of their duty.

And the said Mr. Mylne being farther examined, said that several wharfs on the North side of the said river, between Paul's-wharf and Milford-lane, projecting one before another, form an irregular and disagreeable outline, and give the proprietors of some of them of course an advantage over others. That the reflected site of the tides, both of ebb and flood, throws the force of the stream upon the Surrey shore, opposite to Blackfriars, and thereby slackens the current upon the London side; which, together with the sewers that empty themselves into the river in that neighbourhood, occasions a constant accumulation of sand, mud, and rubbish, and thereby destroys great part of the navigation at low-water, and renders the wharfs inaccessible by the loaded craft even at high water. That this might in great measure be remedied by embanking that part of the river, which would be of no detriment to the navigation thereof, as it would only occupy a place that is now filled with still water; and, although it will advance the fronts of the wharfs to that part of the stream which has some degree of motion, yet it will not increase the rapidity of the river in any part of it, measuring across the river at that part; but the mouths of the sewers being advanced along with the wharfs, they will empty themselves in a part of the stream whose rapidity will prevent such matter from being accumulated as heretofore, and will diffuse it more generally throughout the river; that the expence of the said embanking will amount to 7511l. 14s. for which sum the witness said he would undertake to do it; that his method of doing it would be to begin at each end of the intended embankment, and to fill up the vacant space, and as that advanced, to build the wharf wall.

No. 1. Account of Disbursements on the New Bridge account to the 5th of July 1766: Paid artificers bills 105,456l. 9s. 9½d.; paid salaries and gratuities 3389l. 4s.; incidental expences 2446l. 8s. 8d.; paid for the purchase of houses and grounds 9143l. 17s. 5d.; interest of the 144,000l. 20,160l.—146,595l. 19s. 16½d.

Balance in hand, consisting of cash in the Chamber of London, 2044l. 7s. 7½d. imprests to artificers 4000l.; 30,000 Consolidated 3 per cent. annuities, valued at

88l. *per cent.* 26,400l.—32,444l. 7s. 7½d. The total, being the money received, 173,040l. 7s. 6d.

No. 2. Estimate of works necessary to complete the New Bridge, &c.: Artificers bills relative to the bridge itself 47,000l.; accidental and unforeseen expences relating thereto 3000l.; forming Bridewell-dock, and the Bridge-yard, into a proper approach to the bridge 1680l.; erecting and repairing the temporary foot-bridge 1300l.; arching and filling up the remaining part of Fleet-ditch 1850l.; erecting or fitting up a public privy at each corner of the bridge, with wharf-walls to support the same 400l. Purchases; *viz.* Of the ferry at Blackfriars, &c. 12,500l.; of houses and ground on the London side, forming the street leading to the bridge, with some cross communications, 300l.; of houses and grounds on the Surrey side, to form a proper opening to the bridge 1500l.; total 21,300l. Interest on the 144,000l. to Midsummer 1767, 5760l.; salaries to Christmas 1770, when the works will be completed, 2272l.; incidental expences, gratuities, rewards, act of parliament, &c. &c. about 6727l. 12s. 7½d.—91,589l. 12s. 7½d.

No. 3. A calculation to shew what sums will be wanting to purchase the tolls on London-bridge.

The gross produce of the toll upon London-bridge for four years last past, from Midsummer 1762 to Midsummer 1766—1763, 1785l. 10s. 5d.—1764, 1946l. 4s. 1d.—1765, 1846l. 17s. 4d.—1766, 1878l. 16s. 6d.

One fifth part of which is taken as the medium 1864l. 7s. 1d.; which tolls were let on a lease of 21 years, from Midsummer 1765, at a rent of 735l. *per annum*, and a fine of 2100l. now proposed to be redeemed at Midsummer 1771. From the gross medium as above, deduct for land-tax paid by the lessees 180l. 12s. and for expences of collecting, &c. 150l.—330l. 12s.—1523l. 15s. 1d. Also, rent paid to the Bridge-house estate 735l. and the balance will be the lessee's net profit, 798l. 15s. 1d.

Though the lessee's present interest is a clear annual income of 798l. 15s. 1d. yet his future interest cannot be estimated as equal to an annuity of that value, because his time, trouble, and attendance, should be estimated at something; and likewise, as he knew at the time of taking his lease a bridge was building at Blackfriars; and that when the said bridge should be opened for carriages to pass over, whether free or not, it was reasonable to expect the toll on London-bridge would be lessened. Suppose on opening Blackfriars-bridge the said tolls should be lessened one-sixth part, which on the gross medium of 1864l. 7s. 1d. will amount to 321l. 9s. this sum being deducted from the lessee's net profit of 798l.

15s. 1d. as above, and the lessee's equitable right will be a clear annual income of 477l. 6s. 1d.; but, in order to give the advantage to the lessee, his interest in the said toll may be estimated at 500l. *per annum*; which, for 15 years to come, is worth, in present money, at 4 *per cent.* 5559l. 3s.

The rent of 735l. payable to the Bridge-house estate for 15 years, from Midsummer 1771, will be worth, in like manner, 8172l.

And the City's reversionary interest in the tolls, after the expiration of the 15 years (the tolls being estimated at 885l. *per annum*, which is 150l. *per annum* more than the present lease, but equal to a fine of 2100l. every 21 years), is worth 16,710l. 5s.—24,882l. 5s.—30,441l. 8s.

1771. Another examination of witnesses took place on this subject, when “Mr. William Montague said, that there is now in the chamber of London the sum of 30,000l. for the purpose of redeeming the tolls on London bridge.”

Peter Roberts, esq. being examined, said he was present when the Committee of Common Council, appointed by the act of the 7th of his present Majesty, treated with Mr. Neale, the present lessee of the said tolls, who then demanded for his interest in the said lease, whereof 15 years and three-quarters were unexpired at Michaelmas last, the sum of 20,377l. 5s.

Mr. Edward Neale, the said lessee, being examined, said, he met the said Committee at the time above mentioned, and made the said demand; that the tolls on the said bridge have increased since 1766 upwards of 600l. *per annum*; and he produced an account of the annual produce of the said tolls from 1762 to 1770 inclusive, by which it appeared, that they have increased from 1785l. 10s. 5d. to 2465l. 14s. 3d. And Peter Roberts, esq. being again examined, said that the sum of 30,000l. will not be sufficient to purchase the said lease, and the inheritance thereof.

John Paterfon, esq. delivered in to the Committee a printed paper, hereunto annexed, No. 1; and being asked why the City did not treat with the lessee for the purchase of his lease immediately after the passing of the said act, he said, that the tolls on London and Blackfriars-bridges were leased at Michaelmas 1770; the sooner the City bought the said lease, the longer would be the term to be purchased, and consequently a greater part of the said 30,000l. must have been expended than might be necessary some time after. It was supposed at that time that the income of the tolls would decrease; though it has proved otherwise, by means which could not then be foreseen.

Peter

Peter Roberts, esq. being asked if he remembered the enquiry in parliament relating to the Bridge-house estate in 1762, he said he did; and that it then appeared that London-bridge could not be kept in repair without a continuation of the tolls thereon; and that, when the accompts relating thereto were laid before the House of Commons in 1762, it appeared that the surplus of the income of the said estates did not exceed 17l. *per annum*.

John Paterson, esq. being farther examined, says he knows one particular instance in which the execution of the said act, as far as it relates to completing certain streets in the city of London, is prevented; that the Scotch Corporation* have a piece of land before their building, which they hold by a lease of upwards of 900 years, and pay a rent to a lady who is only tenant for life; that, as it is not known who has the inheritance thereof, it must lay open, and spoil the beauty of the street in which it is situated, unless the Corporation are empowered to grant licences to the lessees to build thereon.

Upon this evidence the Committee resolved, and the House granted leave for bringing in a bill to continue the tolls upon London-bridge, and for empowering the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, of the city of London, to authorise persons possessed for terms of years of certain houses and ground, described in an act of the 7th of his present Majesty, to build upon and inclose such ground, in case the owners of the freehold and inheritance are not to be found, or are not willing to inclose and build upon the same.

By an act of the 7th year of his present Majesty the sum of 30,000l. was granted to the City (as trustees of the estate appropriated to the support of London-bridge) for purchasing and redeeming the tolls thereon; and the lease then existing of the same tolls; the tolls themselves, as well as those of the bridge at Blackfriars, which were intended to have ceased at Michaelmas 1770, being by the said act to have continuance until the City should, by and out of the same, be reimbursed what they should advance in payment, or for redemption of an annuity of 800l. in lieu of the sum of 20,000l. granted to the City of Westminster, and of an annuity of 480l. in lieu of the sum of 12,000l. granted to the borough of Southwark; and in defraying some other charges therein mentioned; together with interest, at 4 *per cent.* for the money to be advanced. The medium of the gross produce of the London-bridge tolls for the then four last years being 1864l. 7s. 1d.

* Of this charitable institution, see under St. Dunstan's, vol. III. p. 463.

(which

(which it was supposed would be considerably affected by the new bridge when opened), the lessee's clear yearly income or profit was estimated but at 500*l. per annum*; and upon that estimate the said lease at Michaelmas 1770 (when there would be fifteen years and three-quarters to run) was valued but at 5764*l. 11s.* which would leave 24,835*l. 9s.* for the purchase of the reversion in fee. But when the City came to treat with the lessee, at Michaelmas 1770, he made it appear that the tolls, instead of being diminished as was expected, were increased to 2465*l. 14s. 3s. per annum* (owing it seems to the more frequent use of iron-shod wheels), and therefore demanded the sum of 20,377*l. 5s.* as the value of his remaining term. As this demand leaves no more than the sum of 9622*l. 15s.* for the purchase of the inheritance (to which it is very far from adequate), the City, as trustees for London-bridge, have thought it their duty to apply to Parliament for some farther aid; their proposition therefore is,

1st. That the toll upon London-bridge shall be continued for eleven years and a half certain, from Michaelmas last, instead of the uncertain time for which it is by the said act of parliament to have continuance, and which is computed to be eight years and an half, so that it is proposed to be extended only three years.

2^d. That the interest of the said 30,000*l.* shall in the first place be applied to the purposes to which the said tolls are appropriated by the said act, and subject thereto; shall be suffered to accumulate until the expiration of the said eleven years and an half; and then, together with the said principal, be a fund for purchasing the remainder of the said lease, and reversion in fee.

The effects of this proposition, if carried into a law, are computed as follows:

To the said principal sum of	- - - - -	£. 30,000
And the interest thereof, at 4 <i>per cent.</i> from the end of the eight years		
and an half to the end of the eleven years and an half,	- - - - -	3600
		33,600
Deduct the value of the lease at the end of the twelve years, being then		
four years and a quarter, at 4 <i>per cent. per annum</i> , computed at	- - - - -	6737
And there will remain, to purchase the reversion in fee	- - - - -	26,863
		The

The trust estate of London-bridge can by no means afford to be deprived of an adequate recompence for the toll, having already lost near 1000*l.* *per annum* of its income by the loss of the rents upon that bridge, and being charged for ever with the rates and taxes formerly paid by the tenants, and having advanced near 9000*l.* towards the repair of the said bridge, over and above the sum of 15,000*l.* paid out of the chamber of London for that purpose.

N. B. That, on an examination of the accounts laid before the Honourable House of Commons in 1762, it appeared that the income of the Bridge-house estate was barely sufficient to defray the necessary charges of management, and the annual expences of repairing and supporting the said bridge.

After perusal of the preceding authorities, the reader will justly appreciate the trouble and expence attending the repairs of London-bridge and the erection of that of the Blackfriars. When he recollects what the former has been, he cannot but admire how admirably the architect hath executed the trust committed to him, by rendering the passage safe, convenient, and clean, and the appearance of a clumsy bridge even elegant to the eye of the passenger. The balustrade is justly proportioned, and the intervals in it give an opportunity for contemplating the busy scene acted as it were beneath his feet: the shipping, the water-wheels moved by the stream, the pumps set in motion by them for supplying the vicinity with that necessary fluid, and a thousand other varieties peculiar to the place.

It is asserted by our historians that the piers of London-bridge were built by the *trifling labour of emptying the river*; by turning the course of the stream to the South, in a canal cut from Rotherhithe to Battersea. This ridiculous story had its origin from that of Canute conveying his flat-bottomed vessels round the bridge, which he might readily accomplish by the exertions of his army, who soon dug a canal fit for the purpose; which required no coffer-dams or extraordinary works to resist the pressure of water. The nature of the country of the Danes renders the use of strong flat vessels necessary at present, even though naval architecture is infinitely improved; therefore it is every way probable the invading fleet required a trench very little larger than that of the Paddington canal.

It is strange that the reveries of a set of monastic writers should be implicitly repeated by historians of superior capacity, without the least examination. The course of the river (for the time) was turned another way about, by a trench
cast

cast for that purpose; beginning (as is supposed) East about Rotherhithe, and ending in the West about Patricksey, now termed Battersea*." This trench *must have been* near 1000 feet in width, at least 20 feet in depth, and full 6 miles in length. The two extremities must have had dams 1000 feet in length, and *proportionable* breadth. Were such *certainly known* ever to have been constructed in England? and what were the materials that resisted the spring-tides of the Thames? Was the labour (if possible) balanced by the advantages gained, setting the time and expence out of the question? These interrogatories must receive the simple negative from every person who has seen the Thames at London-bridge; and I am convinced Peter of Colechurch was too wise to propose such an expedient, if the King had been so ignorant as to permit it. In short, the method of erecting piers is so very simple, it is impossible but that Peter must have understood the principle, though his method probably differed from that in present use.

Stowe and his continuators have collected many particulars of casualties attending this bridge; but they have omitted the following extract from Lidgate's poem, descriptive of Henry the Sixth's entry into the Metropolis from France, which is introduced as a substitute for the "twice-told Tales."

LIDGATE'S VERSES.

All of assent who so can conceive
 Their noble King were glad to receive.
 Their cloathing was of colour full covenable:
 The noble Mayor clad in red velvet;
 The sheriffs, the aldermen full notable,
 In furred cloaks, the colour of scarlet.
 In stately wise when they were met,
 Each one were well horsed, and made no delay,
 But with their Mayor rode forth in this way.
 The citizens, each one of the city,
 In this intent that they were pure and clean,
 Choose them of white a full fair line,

* Strype, vol. I. p. 53.

In every cast, as it was well seen,
 To shew the truth that they did mean,
 Toward the King, had made them faithfully,
 In fundry devises, embroidered richly.
 And for to remember of other aliens,
 First Genevans, though they were strangers,
 Florentines, and Venetians,
 And Easterlings, clad in this manner,
 Conveyed, with servants and their officers,
 Stately horsed, after the Mayor riding,
 Passed the suburbs to meet with the King,
 To the Black heath when they did attain.
 The Mayor, of prudence in especial,
 Made them move in ranges twain,
 A street between each party like a wall;
 All clad in white; and the most principal
 Afore, in red, with the Mayor riding;
 Till time that he saw the King coming.
 Then with his spurs he took his horse anon,
 That to behold it was a noble fight.
 How like a man he to the King is gone,
 Right well cheared of heart glad and light,
 Obeying to him, as him ought of right.
 And after that he cunningly abraid,
 And to the King even thus he said,

“ Sovereign Lord, and noble King, thee be welcome, out
 of your realm of France, into this your blessed realm of
 England; and in especial unto us your most notable city
 of London, otherwise called your Chamber; we thanking
 Almighty God of his good and gracious atchieving of your
 Crown of France, beseeching of his merciful grace to send
 you prosperity and many years, to the comfort of all your
 loving people.”

But

But for to tellen all the circumstances
 Of every thing shewed in intent,
 Noble devices, divers ordinances
 Conveyed by scripture with full great excellencē,
 All to declare I have not eloquence.
 Wherefore I pray to all those that it shall read,
 For to correct as they see need.
 First when they passed was the favour,
 Entering the bridge of this noble town,
 There was a pillar raised like a tower,
 And thereon stood a sturdy champion,
 Of look and cheer stern as a lion,
 His sword upreared, proudly began menace
 All foreign enemies from the King to enchace;
 And in defence of his estate royal
 The giant would abide each adventure,
 And all assaults that were martial,
 For his sake he proudly would endure.
 In token whereof he had a long scripture,
 On either side, declaring his intent;
 Which said thus, by good advisement,
 Inimicos ejus induam confusione,
 All you that be enemies to the King,
 I shall them cloath with confusion;
 Make him mighty by virtuous living,
 His mortal foes to oppress and bear down,
 And him to "*increase*" as Christ's champion;
 All mischiefs from him to abridge,
 With the grace of God, at the entering of this bridge.
 Two antilopes standing on either side,
 With the arms of England and of France,
 In token that God shall for him provide,
 As he hath title by just inheritance
 To reign in peace, plenty, and all pleasure;

Ecc 2

Ceasing

Ceasing of war, that men might ryden and gone,
 As true lieges, their hearts made both one.
 Furthermore so on the King began ride,
 Midst of the bridge, there was a tower on loft,
 The Lord of Lords being all his guide,
 As he hath been, and will be full oft.
 The tower arrayed with velvet soft,
 Cloths of gold, filk, and tapestry,
 As appertaineth to his regalia.
 And at his coming, of excellent beauty,
 Benign of port, most womanly of cheer,
 There issued out empresses three.
 They are here displayed. As Phoebus in his sphere,
 With coronets of gold, and stones clear,
 At whose outcoming they gave such a light,
 That the beholders were astonished in their sight.
 The first of them was called Nature,
 As she that hath under her domain
 Man, beast, and fowl, and every creature
 Within the bonds of her golden chain;
 Eke heaven and earth, and every creature,
 This empress of custom doth embrace.
 And next her come her sister, called Grace,
 Passing famous, and of great reverence,
 Most desired in all regions;
 For where she ever sheweth her presence
 She bringeth gladness to cities and to towns;
 Of all welfare she hath the possession,
 For I dare say prosperity in no place,
 No child abideth but if they be grace.
 In token that grace shall long continue
 Unto the King she shewed her full benign.
 And next her come the empress Fortune,
 To him appearing, with many a noble sign,
 And royal token, to shew that he was digne,

Of God disposed as lust ordain,
Upon his head too were crowns twain.
These three ladies, all of one intent,
Three ghostly gifts, heavenly and divine,
Unto the King anon they did present;
And to his Highness they did anon incline,
And what they were plainly to determine
Grace gave him first at his coming
Two rich gifts, science and cunning.
Nature gave him eke strength and fairness,
For to be loved and dread of every wight.
Fortune gave him eke prosperity and riches.
With this scripture appearing in their fight,
To him applied of very due right;
First understand, and wilfully proceed,
And long reign, the scriptures said, in deed:
Intende, perspice, procede, et regna.
This is to mean, who so understandeth aright,
You shall by Fortune have long prosperity;
And by Nature you shall have strength and might,
Forth to proceed in long felicity;
And Grace also hath granted unto thee
Virtuously long in this royal city,
With sceptre and crown to reign in equity.

On the right hand of these empreffes,
Stood seven maidens very celestial;
Like Phœbus' beams shone their golden tresses,
Upon their heads each having a crownall,
Of port and cheer seeming immortal,
In fight transcending all earthly creatures,
So angelic they were of their figures;
All clad in white, in token of cleanness,
Like pure virgins as in their intents,
Shewing outward an heavenly fresh brightness.

Streamed

Streamed with furs were all their garments,
 Afore provided for pure innocents.
 Most colombyne of cheer and of looking,
 Meekly rose up at the coming of the King.
 They had on bawdriks all on saphire.
 Going outward, began the King salve
 Him presently with their gifts new,
 Like as they ought, it was to him due.
 Which ghostly gifts here in order suwe
 Down descending as silver dew from heaven,
 All grace including within the gifts *seven*.
 These royal gifts be of virtue most,
 Ghostly courageous, most sovereignly delight
 The gifts called of the Holy Ghost,
 Outward figured by seven doves white;
 Saying to him, like as clerks write,
 God ye fulfill with intelligence,
 And with a spirit of ghostly sapience:
 Impleat te Deus spiritu sapientie et intellectus,
 Spiritu consilii et fortitudinis, sciencie et pietatis,
 Et spiritu timoris Domini.
 God send also to thy most avail,
 Thee to preserve from all heaviness,
 A spirit of strength and of good counsel,
 Of cunning, dread, pity, and of lowness.
 Thus these ladies began their gifts to dress
 Graciously at their outcoming,
 By influence light upon the King.
 These empresses had on their left side
 Other seven virgins, pure and clean,
 By attendance continually to abide,
 All clad in white suits full of stars shine;
 And to declare what they would mean
 Unto the King with full great reverence,
 These were their gifts shortly in sentence:

Induct

Induet te Dominus coronâ gloris, sceptro clemencie,

Gladio institis pallio, prudentis sancto fidei,

Galiâ salutis, et vinculo pacis :

God thee endue with a crown of glory,

And with a sceptre of cleanness and price,

And with a shield of right and victory ;

And with a mantle of prudence clad you be,

A shield of faith for to defend thee,

A helm of health for to give entries,

Girt with a girdle of love and perfect peace.

These seven virgins, of fight most heavenly,

With their bodies and hands rejoicing,

And of their cheer appeared murely,

For the King's gracious homecoming,

And for gladness they began to sing

Most angelic, with heavenly harmony,

This same roundell which I shall now specify :

“ Sovereign Lord, welcome to your city,

Welcome our joy, and our hearts' pleasure,

Welcome our gladness, welcome our sufficiency,

Welcome, welcome, right welcome may you be !

Singing tofore thy Royal Majesty,

We say of heart, without variance,

Sovereign Lord, welcome ; welcome our joy.

Mayor, citizens, and all the commonalty,

At your homecoming new out of France,

By grace relieved of all their old grievance,

Sing this day with great solemnity.”

Thus resteynyd an easy pace riding,

The King is entered into his City, &c. &c.

Many

Many admirers of architecture have objected to the extreme height and span of the arches in Blackfriars-bridge; but, I must confess, that circumstance constitutes its chief beauty with me. A bridge cannot look too light and airy. Grand arches, suspended as it were in the air, yet sufficiently strong to resist the attacks of time and the weather, were a desideratum in great measure till Blackfriars-bridge arose from the waves. Those separated by the isolated Ionic columns, the entablatures, and the balustrade, are all extremely beautiful; and the stairs at each end, and the approach, cannot be too much commended.

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

The first petition for a new bridge was presented to the House of Commons Dec. 15, 1721, by the inhabitants of Westminster and the parts adjacent; and another at the same time from the counties of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Southampton.

After the usual routine in that theatre of declamation, a bill was passed, in pursuance of the tenor of the request; but not without considerable opposition from those who conceived their profits might suffer from the measure.

Mr. Charles Labelye, a native of Switzerland, but a naturalized subject of England, was the architect employed for this great undertaking. With what ability he performed his arduous work many of my readers have an opportunity of judging; to those who have not I shall endeavour to convey an idea of the beauty and solidity of the structure, by description.

Mr. Labelye was highly esteemed for his probity and honour, and grateful for the attentions he ever received in England, feeling proud in the name of an adopted Briton; but, finding our climate prejudicial to his health, he was under the necessity of retiring to the more congenial air of France; in the capital of which country he resided for several years, and died there in 1762, at an advanced age. The French government were fully acquainted with his skill; but they never could prevail on him to undertake any of the works at Cherbourg, or elsewhere, which he conceived would offend that of England.

The ballast men of the Trinity-house had the honour of commencing the operations, by digging five feet below the bed of the river, in order to obtain a certain foundation. When this was accomplished a huge boat or well, formed of oak, caulked to the exclusion of every drop of the insidious element surrounding it,

was

was moored directly over the foundation of the intended first pier, where it was fixed immoveable, by piles driven close to the sides. The reader will perceive, that, as this machine floated exactly in the manner of a lighter or boat, any given weight would operate on it as the loading in a ship; which being placed gradually, and with the strictest attention to the equilibrium of every part, carries her down into the water equally till she is filled. It was thus with the Western middle pier, the first stone of which was laid by the Earl of Pembroke, Jan. 29, 1738-9, in the machine, and on its bottom. Upon which the workmen proceeded, gradually sinking with each day's labour, till the weight of stone had riveted the pier to the native earth over which Father Thames glides; when the boat or machine was taken to pieces, and the pier made its appearance, completed. The wooden bottom necessarily remains, between the stones and the earth; and by this simple contrivance the whole foundation was effected, but at various depths. Every precaution has been adopted to render the structure everlasting, by building the piers perfectly solid, and uniting the vast blocks of Portland stone, by strong bars of iron, let into each from its neighbour, and cemented by liquid lead, which will prevent a possibility of corrosion.

1739, April 20. On this day the pier was completed, probably to high water mark; and about the same time the houses in New Palace-yard and King-street, which were to be removed for the intended way to the bridge, were valued by twelve men of the city and liberties.

In May 1742 the House of Commons granted the sum of 20,000*l.* for this noble bridge; and on the 13th of July following a perpetuity was passed to Sir Joseph Ayloff and Thomas Lidiard, their heirs and successors for ever, to hold in free and common socage the crown lands from Westminster-bridge to Charing Cross, in trust for the Commissioners of the new bridge.

1743, 15,000*l.* was granted for the works by Parliament. In the following year a machine, invented by a person named King, for cutting the piles off close to the bottom, was tried, and one severed in four minutes.

131 houses are said to have been taken down in 1748, in order to make the approach to the bridge what it now is; by which year one of the piers was discovered to rest on an insecure foundation. The arch from it was immediately removed, and articles weighing 12,000 tons were placed on it; which caused a sinking of five inches. This circumstance led to an examination of the texture of the soil beneath it, which was found to be very far from solid for several feet in depth. In this unpleasant dilemma the architect, as we are informed in the

Gentleman's Magazine for 1748, had the pier taken up below low-water mark, and turned an arch over it from two abutments. The whole was at length completed, and the Commissioners gave public notice of the day when they intended to open it for use. That day was, by some strange oversight, fixed for *Sunday*, Nov. 18, 1750. Sensible of their error, they endeavoured to revoke the notice; but, as that was found to be impracticable, they adopted the curious expedient of performing the ceremony at the very "witching hour of the night," even 12 o'clock, good reader, when "the morning was at odds with night." Then flambeaux illumined the air, which the drums, trumpets, and cannon rent, in strains discordant, as the shouts of the populace, who rushed, in mighty crowds, from each shore, during all the succeeding and many other days.

The whole expence of this magnificent national structure was raised by the voluntary tax of lotteries, and amounted to 389,500*l*.

The length is said to be 1223 feet, and the breadth 44, allowing 7 feet to each foot-way and 30 for the carriage-way. There are 14 piers, and 15 arches, all of which are semicircles. The centre is 76 feet in width, each adjoining 72; the decrease of the others is in a gradation of 4 feet, making the two last large ones 52 feet; those in the abutments are about 20 feet in width. The middle piers are 17 feet broad; and there is a decrease of one foot in each, till the last is 12 feet at the spring of the arch.

The arch turned over the defective pier was recommended by Dr. Stukeley, and a plan of it laid before the Royal Society. He calls it an interlaced arch. An examination of this takes place every seventh year: the last was on the 10th of June 1802. An intelligent gentleman, who went into the cavity, thus describes it, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXII. p. 575, "The flat space on which you stand is the centre of the pier. On each hand are the rising crowns of the two arches, resting on this pier, which is the fifth from the Westminster shore. And about 18 feet above where you stand is the crown, or soffit, of the great arch, rising from the centre of the adjoining two, and carrying this bridge from the fourth to the sixth pier; so that by this arch of Dr. Stukeley the fifth may be removed, and not injure the bridge in any degree. The hexagonal angles of the two ends of this chamber, which is 15 yards wide, are also hollow; and indeed it is in the South angle or recess in which the ladder is fixed to descend; near the bottom of which is a small opening, to permit fresh air to pass through the chamber, to ventilate its ponderous walls and roof."

ST.

ST. ANNE AND ST. AGNES.

THE parish of St. Anne and St. Agnes is a rectory, and united, since 1666, to that of St. John Zachary. It is in the alternate presentation of the Bishop of London and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

The Deans of St. Martin's le Grand, in the neighbourhood, possessed the advowson for several centuries, and till Henry VII. transferred it to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, as part of the compensation for his expensive anniversaries and obits held in that monastery. Queen Mary bestowed St. Anne's on the Bishops of London. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are patrons of St. John's.

The church of St. Anne was burnt in 1548, and again in 1666. The last rebuilding cost 2448l. The front is of brick, and very little decorated; but, having a yard before it with several trees, the effect is rather pleasant. The inside of the church is a square, in which are four Composite pillars, with gilt capitals, and whose pedestals, seeming to rest on the pews, support four arches. The entablatures are enriched to the full licence of the order; and the segments are adorned by a variety of beautiful flowers, and large pannels, formed by clusters of leaves, entwined with ribbands. The ciellings in each corner are horizontal; and contain circles of flowers and fruit; and the adjoining angles cherubim, festoons, and branches of palm-trees, intersecting lines from the four pillars, form the roof into the same number of plain arches, with a centre of gilt acanthus leaves; from which a handsome branch is suspended.

St. Anne's is undoubtedly a beautiful church: one defect, however, must be noticed; which is, the insertions of the entablatures in the walls, supported only by brackets. This omission has been perceived by the churchwardens, for outlines of pilasters are *painted* beneath the capitals; but they are vilely executed, and the remedy is more to be lamented than the error. Besides this, Sir Christopher Wren has left us prison walls in every particular, excepting the size of the windows, under a grand Composite roof.

A window above the altar is judiciously filled by a dark coloured curtain. The design consists of two Corinthian pilasters, with the Commandments between,

and the Belief and Lord's Prayer on either side. A large urn in the centre is connected, by festoons of flowers, to two volutes on the cornice; and over the tablet are very rich ornamental carvings. The wall above the window has a painted Glory on its surface, with Cherubim surrounding it, from which a crimson curtain is suspended, with winged boys, and two angels pushing it aside. Those figures are correctly drawn, and in warm colouring; but, lest this rich altar-piece should attract too much attention, we have the preacher placed in his pulpit within seven feet of the rails. The desk, immediately before it, has steps, which draw out and return by opening and shutting the door.

The font stands in the North-west corner, and is a handsome one, of marble.

The organ, erected in 1782, by subscription, occupies the only gallery in the church. Before it are the royal arms, emblazoned.

According to Newcourt there have been 48 rectors of St. Anne's from 1322 to 1696. Since when the following incumbents occur.

1716, March 26. William Butler, LL. B. He published eight sermons; and died 1736. Dr. Butler was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

1736, Sept. Fifield Allen, D. D. This gentleman owed his preferments to Bishop Gibson; which were, a prebend in St. Paul's; vicar of Chigwell, Essex; subdean, and priest, of the chapel royal; chaplain to his patron; and archdeacon of Middlesex. He died April 1764.

1764, Sept. 10. Brooke Heckstall, B. C. L.; presented by the Dean and Chapter. He died 1780.

1780, May 9. Richard Snowe, A. M. Died 1788.

1788. Mathew Fielde, M. A. Died 1796.

1796, Sept. 14. John Hutchins, M. A.

The value of the united livings is augmented by the late act of parliament, from 140l. to 233l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

The registers of this church, in common with very many others, furnish nothing to recompence a search through them. Those previous to 1640 are either lost, or were burnt in 1666.

Sir James Rushout, bart. and Alice his lady, had a son baptised George July 17, 1688.

St.

St. Anne's, 29 baptisms, 1640, 28 burials,
 1665, 147
 The united parishes, 21 1802, 21

The population at the latter period was, 1105 males, 1068 females, inhabiting 275 houses, and four were uninhabited.

Stowe mentions the interments of, Thomas Beckhenton, clerk of the pipe, 1499; Ralph Caldwell, gentleman, of Gray's-inn, 1527; John Lord Sheffield; John Herenden, mercer, esq. 1572; and William Gregory, mayor, 1451. The church has not a monument within it at present; and of the names on the pavement but two are worth recording: those are, the Rev. Thomas Morer, rector 20 years; and Samuel Wilson, 1790, aged 78.

"The following lines *was* his request. I was blessed with good through the whole of my life, and wonderfully preserved from evil. Reader, give to God the glory."

William Gregory, the lord mayor just mentioned, founded an obit, to support which he gave all his lands, &c. 19l. 17s. 4d. *per annum*.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN ZACHARY
 stood at the corner of Foster-lane, facing Goldsmiths hall; the site of which is now a burial-ground. At the East end are some remains of the antient stone wall, and the monument of Sir James Drax and his lady. 1661.

"Giles Bridges founded, within the said parish one stipendiary priest, to sing for the soul of Bartholomew Leyman (a goldbeater, and master of the mint of the Tower, and of Calais, 1430); which priest hath paid unto him, by the said Bridges, for his stipend, 6l. 13s. 4d."

In addition to the above, Stowe mentions a monument in this church to the memory of Thomas Litchfield, who founded a chantry, 14 Edward II. The fund for its support must have been lost, through neglect or mismanagement in all probability, before the official book was compiled, as no notice is there taken of it. Nothing can be gathered from Stowe of the size, or any other particulars relating to St. John's; but the interments were numerous, and of respectable persons. Two must be noticed: Drugo Barentine, mayor 1398, a benefactor to the Company of Goldsmiths; whose house, opposite to their hall,

was

was connected to it by a gallery erected across the street. Such a liberty, taken by a mayor, at that period passed unnoticed; but at present a gallery of this description would have been ordered to be pulled down by the Honourable the Commissioners of Sewers, Lamps, and Pavements.

And Sir James Pemberton, who died 1613. This gentleman was one of the sheriffs when James I. succeeded to the throne of England, and distinguished himself by his excessive hospitality, in entertaining forty earls and barons on the day the King was proclaimed.

Bishop Tonstall notices these two churches as follows.

St. Anne's. Sir Richard Blaye, rector, benefice 8l. goods *non hab'*, fined 40s.

Sir Richard Symkinson, chanter, 8l. goods 6l. fined 28s.

St. John Zachary. Sir John Jenyson, rector, benefice 13l. 6s. 8d. goods 20l. fined 3l. 6s. 8d.

GOLDSMITHS HALL

is a very large brick building, of heavy and preposterous architecture, and contains a quadrangle. The Company have threatened some years to rebuild it. The Dining-hall has a screen of fluted Composite pillars and pilasters, with their members complete; and a balustrade, with beautiful vases, terminating in branches for candles; which are shaded by silk banners, used in public processions. A handsome wainscot, of the same order, extends round the room, as high as the cornice of the screen. On the East side is a beaufet, of considerable size, with ornaments of white and gold; and the windows have shields above them; the upper range are separated by elegant ornaments of various insignia and flowers; the cornice under the ceiling is of the Composite order; and the surface of the latter consists of stuccoed compartments, with an enormous rich flower in the centre, and the City of London and Company's arms in the angles round it; the king's arms are placed over a North window; the pavement is of lozenges, alternately black and white; and the door, in the North-west corner, leading to the vestibule and court-room, has a handsome divided pediment.

The walls of the stair-case abound with reliefs of scrolls, flowers, and musical instruments, and the balustrade is finely carved.

THE

THE COURT-ROOM

contains a grand statuary marble chimney-piece, finely sculptured, supported by two male caryatides, and enriched by scrolls, and bunches of grapes. This remnant of fallen greatness once adorned an apartment in one of those magnificent palaces, not 100 miles from London, whose owners found it convenient to submit the honours of their predecessors, and the specimens of their taste, to the auctioneer's hammer. The grate within it is of bronze, and most extravagantly enriched, for such an article, at the expence, I am told, of 100l. many years past. This, it should be observed, always belonged to the Company. The room is wainscoted, and the cieling slightly coved. It is absolutely and literally loaded with ornaments; the general effect of which are inelegant, but examined individually many are very tasteful. Over the chimney hangs a large picture of St. Dunstan, *in pontificalibus*, conversing with the Holy Virgin; and the same gentleman, *in the back ground*, appears in the act of preventing his intruding Satanick Majesty from enjoying the pleasures of taking snuff. In other words, he squeezes the nasal promontory with his pincers, smoking hot from his furnace. It is an indifferent performance.

PICTURES.

Sir Thomas Viner is represented in a furred scarlet robe, large band, and collar of SS. black cap, his own light coloured hair in ringlets, whiskers, and a tuft on his chin. The countenance is manly, benevolent, and handsome. He rests the left hand on a pedestal.

Sir Martin Bowes, knt. 1566, ætatis suæ 66; said to be by Holbein. Sir Martin is exhibited in his civic robes, and collar, over a vest of purple silk. He wears a little black hat, his own hair, and is without either beard or whiskers. The features have an odd expression, and the complexion is very brown, or the colours have changed. He holds his gloves in the right hand, placed on his breast; the left on a table, on which is the cup* he received, by right of office, at the coronation of his royal mistress.

“ Sir Hugh Middleton, bart. *Fontes Fodinæ*.” This excellent citizen is painted in the genuine Vandyke style. The black habit softens into the ground of the picture, and loses all traces of the shape in darkness. However wrong this

* This identical cup is still preserved among the Company's plate, and is extremely elegant. It is copiously filled on the anniversary of the commemoration of that great Benefactor to the Company, Sir Martin Bowes, as the writer of this note can testify. J. N.

method may be, still it gives incredible animation to the warm fleshy tints of the face, which, with the whole head, is very excellent. The hair, pointed beard, and whiskers, are grey, and surrounded by a large laced ruff. The left hand rests on a shell. The reader will find a farther notice of Sir Hugh under the parish of St. Matthew, Friday-street.

Charles Hosier, esq. seated; large features, and a handsome face.

The ball-room is immediately over the court-room. The furniture and decorations are simple and elegant, and the length sufficient to accommodate a great number of professors of "the light fantastic toe." The chimney-piece is of marble. Above which hangs a tolerable copy of a portrait of his present Majesty. A card-room, neatly decorated, adjoins the ball-room.

There is a picture, by Hudson, painted in 1752, which, from an over-scrupulous delicacy, has been expelled to a dark corner in an unfrequented room; the gift of John Blachford, esq. lord mayor 1750. This painting represents Messrs. Blachford, Benn, Marshal, Alsop, Ironside, and Rawlinson, seated at a table, and probably on the point of giving the toast of success to the House of Stuart, at Mr. Blachford's, Bowcombe, in the Isle of Wight. Blachford presides, on the right hand; Benn, Ironside, and Rawlinson, look at the spectator; Marshal and Alsop at Blachford. Perhaps no other six men could have been grouped in a more congenial set of jolly and good-humoured features; their persons appear as if cast in one mould, and any other expression than that of treason and rebellion may be discovered in their faces. If the governors of this rich and respectable Company should read these pages, I think I may venture to suggest to them, that even Royalty itself (so thoroughly is Jacobitism forgotten) would recommend so good a picture should be placed in a better situation. John Blachford, esq. was elected alderman of Cripplegate ward 1743, sheriff 1746, lord mayor 1750, and died 1759. William Benn, esq. succeeded Richard Levett, esq. as alderman of Aldersgate ward 1740, served the offices of sheriff and lord mayor 1743 and 1747, and died 1755. Sir Henry Marshal, alderman of Farringdon within, elected 1737, sheriff 1741, lord mayor 1745, died 1754. Robert Alsop, esq. alderman of Coleman street ward, elected 1745, sheriff 1747, lord mayor 1752. Edward Ironside, esq. elected alderman of Cordwainer ward 1745, sheriff 1749, lord mayor 1753, and died November that year. Sir Thomas Rawlinson, elected alderman of Broad street ward 1746, sheriff 1749, lord mayor 1754, and died 1769.

The Goldsmiths have always been men of considerable consequence in the city of London, and are said to have associated as a brotherhood in or previous to the reign

reign of Henry II. Edward III. incorporated them, 1327; Richard II. confirmed the grant; and Edward IV. constituted them a body politic and corporate, with power to prove all wrought gold and silver, and to punish those who made articles inferior to the standard of sterling throughout the kingdom. The act of 28 Edward I. chap. 20, provides, that no vessel of silver shall depart the worker's hands till assayed by the Wardens of the craft, and marked with the leopard's head; and that none work worse gold than of the touch of Paris.

The act 18 Queen Elizabeth, chap 15, provides that no goldsmith shall work any gold less in fineness than 11 oz. 2 dwt.; and that if the same be allowed by the Wardens, and after found faulty, they to forfeit the value.

8 and 9 William III. chap. 27, directs that no silver plate shall be made less in fineness than 11 oz. 10 dwt., nor sold or exchanged (unless small articles, incapable of receiving a mark) until marked.

It has been clearly ascertained, from the Company's books, that they kept an assay-office near 500 years. In the reign of Charles I. the fees were four grains on a pound weight of silver for marking; which was continued till after 1725; for gold watch-cases, from one to four, 1s. and all above 3d. each; and in proportion for other articles of the same metal. The assay-office seems, however, to have been a losing concern to the Company; their receipts for six years, to 1725, was 1615l. 13s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and the payments 2074l. 3s. 8d.

In consequence of this office Goldsmiths hall exhibits a busy scene during the hours appointed for assaying; which demonstrates the very great expenditure of the publick in the use of valuable articles of gold and silver.

Cotton's Records of Parliament furnish the two following extracts relating to this Company. " 1 Richard II. William Fitzhugh, gold-refiner, of London, exhibited a bill, in the name of the poor commonalty of that mystery, complaining of John Chichester and John Bolsham, of the same Company, for oppression. The two Johns came into parliament, and heard the same. Upon William then refusing to avow the bill, he was sent, by order of the House, to the Tower. 5 Henry IV. The Wardens of the Goldsmiths of London, by their petitions, shew, how they ought to have the survey and fight of the Cutlers of London, touching the working of gold and silver. The Wardens of the Cutlers of London maketh the same complaint. The King sent the bills to the Mayor to examine and certify. He certified, that the Cutlers ought to work gold and silver in their works; but that the Goldsmiths ought to have the assay of gold

and silver by Cutlers wrought. The King thereupon, by assent of the Lords, confirmeth to the said Goldsmiths their charter granted 1 Edward III. with the clause of *licet*; and granteth them other liberties."

In the year 1624 Sir Edward Coke reported eight grievances to the House of Commons. He speaks thus of the Goldsmiths: "The new incorporation of Gold-wire-drawers; an antient Company of them, parcel of the Goldsmiths Company of London, these inforced to leave their trade, or come into the new company. This restraint, unlawful, brought in no bullion; the commodity, dearer than before; 6d. first, and after 4d. ob. imposed upon every ounce."

An act for ratifying his Majesty's charter to the Company of Gold-wire-drawers was rejected in 1623.

"A general Description of all Trades," published 1747, contains the ensuing curious particulars. "Goldsmiths, the fifth Company, are, strictly speaking, all those who make it their business to work up, and deal in, all sorts of wrought gold and silver plate; *but of late years the title of Goldsmith has been generally taken to signify one who banks or receives, and pays running cash for others*, as well as deals in plate: but he whose business is altogether *cash keeping* is properly a Banker, who seldom takes apprentices, but has his business done chiefly by clerks. The others, who keep to plate only, and do not bank, are distinguished by the name of Silver-smiths: who are two-fold; the Working Silver-smiths, who make-up as well as sell (though some of them do not sell at all); and the shop-keepers, many of whom do nothing at the working part, which hath divers branches, some of which are much heavier work than others. Any of these generally take an apprentice with 20l. whose hours of working are from six to eight. And the journeymen commonly have, one with another, about 10s. or 12s. a week, *and their diet*; but some curious artists, at the more exquisite work, will get 30s. or 40s. And a good set of tools, which come to about 30l. will set up a master in this part. But a shop-keeper expects more with an apprentice, often 50l. and upwards, because his business is esteemed genteel; and, to set him up, his cash ought to surpass his stock of plate." All the above sums have increased as the value of money decreases; premiums are very high at present.

The arms of the Company are, Gules, a leopard's head Or, quarterly, with Azure, a covered cup between two buckles of the second. *Justitia virtutum regina.*

ALLHALLOWS,

ALLHALLOWS, BARKING, TOWER WARD.

THIS parish is larger than many in the neighbourhood, containing 278 houses, 449 families, 954 male, 1133 female inhabitants, total number of persons 2087.

The streets which compose it are generally well built; and many of the houses are large and handsome, particularly those in Mark-lane, and a few on Tower-hill. Thames-street, from Tower-dock to the boundary of the parish, is a constant scene of filth and confusion. The enormous piles of building belonging to the Custom-house line the South side of the way, and by their height prevent a single ray from the Sun ever glancing on the wet and narrow cart-way, and still narrower foot-path. A passenger unaccustomed to the place would, on entering this street from Tower-hill, suppose that Chaos was come again. The lanes leading to the wharfs are unfit for every purpose of their situation; but a few feet in width, inclosed by walls of towering warehouses, and consequently immersed in ever-during humidity and dirt; carts standing for employment before those; others passing away, with ponderous loads of goods; more returning empty; in a street not 25 feet in breadth. What can possibly be the result? Human nature shrinks at the answer. Constant and imminent danger of fractures of limbs, and death; obstructions, or stoppages, for hours, in business, till the vehicles and horses are disentangled; and quarrels, and shocking oaths from the drivers, not unfrequently mixed with the raging of large dogs fastened to the carts.

The Custom-house occupies a very large extent of ground upon the Thames; but the quay before it is too narrow for the continued reception and discharge of goods; and the space is still further reduced by the number of little sheds, or houses, used for various purposes, built upon it. Those are so situated that it becomes a matter of indifference whether the structure is of the plainest description, for it is impossible to gain a complete view of the front. This consists of a centre and two wings, composed of two ranges of pillars and pilasters, the basement of which is Tuscan, and the pilasters Ionic. The upper range of windows are arched, and adorned with festoons. The strength of this building cannot be doubted; but the elegance, or grandeur, of the architecture, may be disputed without fear of committing injustice: the mixture of brick and stone must inevitably injure the appearance of the best-proportioned buildings; but, when they meet in a heavy design, they sink it still deeper into disapprobation.

It has been a favourite theme with some of my predecessors to applaud, and enlarge on, the hurry and confusion observable in the places within London appropriated to public purposes. I agree with them thus far; when a man enters Thames-street, and passes thence to the Custom-house doors, he cannot but be reminded of the immense and almost boundless resources, in commerce and revenue, which his country possesses; and he cannot be a true patriot, unless he feels the blessings distributed to thousands of sailors, warehouse-men, clerks, officers, and merchants, assembled before him. My views have always been turned towards the improvement of this great and opulent city. With this object constantly before me, I have without hesitation condemned every house, street, church, or public building for civil purposes, which seemed unfit for those purposes, or capable of improvement; and have given my praise to those which, to the best of my judgment, appeared to deserve it.

The neighbourhood of the Custom-house might be improved most essentially by the expenditure of a sum very far inferior to many raised for pursuits less useful. It cannot be denied that regularity, method, and punctuality, are the very springs of business: every merchant feels this in his own accounting-house; there he places each clerk in his particular department, and he is never suffered to interfere in another. This laudable way of proceeding prevails in the Custom-house: why not in the avenues *leading to it*? Why must confusion worse confounded surround the receivers for century after century, when 30,000l. or 40,000l. would remove the complaint for ever? Tower-hill offers a large space already: I would therefore recommend, that the houses and ground from thence to Harp-lane, on the North side of Thames-street, should be purchased, under an act of parliament, and removed; leaving an area of at least 100 feet before the Custom-house, where the stands of carts might be appropriated, and those loaded to go a contrary way to those unloaded.

Any thing farther on the Custom-house must unavoidably be omitted. A history of the Customs involves such an amazing mass of matter, that to give a complete view of them would require a volume. The reader will therefore be most probably satisfied with the mere names of the offices: the Commissioners, Secretaries, Receiver-general, Accomptant-general, Comptroller of the Receiver-general, Solicitors, Collectors and their Clerks, Surveyor-general, General Surveyor, Searchers, Woodfarm-office, Inspector-general, Jerkers, Land-surveyor, Waiters, Land-waiters, &c. &c. and an army, or rather navy, of tide-waiters,

waiters, one of which remains on board every ship in the harbour, to prevent forbidden trade. The amount of duties vary annually, and the articles charged may be readily collected by the least exertion of the reader's recollection. What indeed is there imported which *is not* chargeable to the Customs? Even presents may rot in the warehouses unless, in many instances, more than their value is paid!

THE PARISH CHURCH.

is situated at the North-east corner of Tower-street, within a yard much higher than the pavement, which has several trees judiciously disposed around it, intermixed with lilacs, &c. that give a very picturesque effect to the buttressed walls and pointed windows, the original architecture of our ancestors.

The annals and registers of this parish have been applied for; but no notice was taken of the application.

The living is a vicarage, whose antient value was thus estimated, 14 Henry VIII.

Dr. Paterfon, vicar, vicarage 26l. goods *nulla*, fined 6l. 10s.

Mr. Thomas Marten, chanter, 10l. goods 12l. fined 2l. 10s.

Mr. William Petit, chanter, 20l. goods *nulla*, fined 5l.

The Parish Clerks give the value, 1732, as 120l. *per annum*. It is now, by the late act of parliament, increased to 200l.

The living is in the gift of the Archbishops of Canterbury; the King *pro hac vice*, 1783. It originally belonged to the Abbess and Convent of Barking, with whom it continued till the suppression of the nunnery, and from whence it derived its name: after which, the Crown conveyed it to the See of Canterbury.

I can give but a very imperfect account of the vicars, for the reason above mentioned.

At the commencement of the dissensions between Charles I. and his parliament, Dr. Lafield, then vicar, was represented by his parishioners, in a petition to the legislature, as an encourager of Popery. The House referred the charge to the Grand Committee for Religion; and they reported, that he had set the communion table altarwise, inclosed it with rails, and ornamented the place with *ten* statues. They reported, in addition, that the Doctor bowed, when administering the sacrament, *at* the rails, *within* the rails, and at the table, and repeated those inflexions at his return from the office; but that after the saints were taken down, through the interference of the parishioners, he bowed but twice. I. H. S. had been inscribed, in golden letters, upon the table, by his order, and in *forty* places

places besides; and he was weak enough to charge those with sacrilege who were commissioned to obliterate them; and positively refused to administer the sacrament to persons who would not receive it at the altar kneeling, although they *had* kneeled for *it in the body of the church*. He excommunicated a Mr. Bolton for refusing to receive at the rails; and declared he would rather lose his vicarage than administer *from* the altar.

“Ordered, Nov. 25, 1640, that he be sent for as a delinquent.” The reader will anticipate the event on recurring to the date.

After this can it be credited, that the *Churchwardens* of this very parish were prosecuted at the Old Bailey, March 1682, for having a statue of a saint on the outside of the church? This prosecution occasioned a furious war of words in several publications*.

John Gaskarth †, D. D. was vicar 1708, and continued till after 1732.

George Stinton ‡, D. D. instituted Sept. 17, 1767; died April 30, 1783.

Samuel Johnes §, D. D. July 9, 1783. Present vicar.

* On the rebuilding the steeple of Allhallows Barking, 1659, the Churchwardens put over the clock an image of St. Michael, or rather an angel sounding the last trumpet. A succeeding Churchwarden, in 1675, removed it over the altar. The Lecturer performing a number of superstitious bows to it, and more ceremonies obtaining in this church (of which Dr. George Hickes was vicar) than in most others in England, the Churchwardens were indicted for it, and obliged to burn it. Saunders, the lecturer, defended it in two pamphlets, entitled, ‘Apparitions of an Angel, one at the Old Bailey, and another at Tower-hill.’ The Upper Churchwarden vindicated himself in “The Birth and Burning of the Image called St. Michael, containing the Substance of a Narrative lately given in the Vestry of All Saints Barking, London, by Mr. Edmond Sherman, late Upper Churchwarden, at laying down his Office in Easter-week, 1681, fully reporting the Truth of the Fact, relating to the Image, indicted at the Old Bailey by the Name of St. Michael. Together with a Letter to Mr. Jonathan Saunders, Lecturer, which may serve for an Answer to his two late Pamphlets, entitled, Apparitions, &c. introduced with Two Vestry Orders, demonstrating not so good reason for its Birth as Burning. Set up 1659-60, burnt 1680-1. Dedicated (singly) to the Use of Mr. J. Saunders, &c. Published by a Friend of the late Churchwarden’s, to prevent false Reports, 1681.” 4 sheets fol. It is addressed to Mr. George Hickes, vicar, Mr. H. Hunter and W. Chapman, churchwardens, and the rest of the Vestry.”

† Fellow of Pembroke-hall: printed a sermon preached at the funeral of the Duke of Lauderdale, 1683; Visitation, 1685; Concio ad clerum, and Commencement, 1708; on opening a church, 1705; before the Society for the Reformation of Manners, 1713.

‡ He was fellow of Exeter college; M. A. 1755; D. D. 1765; chancellor of the church of Lincoln; prebendary of Peterborough; rector and vicar of Wrotham, Kent; and one of the chaplains, and executors, to Archbishop Secker; F. R. and A. S.; and died April 30, 1783. Printed a sermon preached before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1768; another on the consecration of Bishop Barrington; and another before the Governors of Lincoln Infirmary, 1769.

§ Of All Souls college, A. M. 1783.

A re-

A remarkable proof of the absurd superstition which infected every class of the community in antient times may be adduced from this church, greatly celebrated for the possession of a statue of the Blessed Virgin, carved by order of Edward I. and placed in a chapel on the North side founded by Richard I. and endowed by him and several of his successors. Nothing short of absolute success in every pursuit was promised in visions to the pious King, provided he would dedicate this stone or wooden figure to our Lady, and keep her chapel in repair. To a statue so honoured and so founded *we* should hardly have supposed it necessary to invite wax tapers, money, plate, and jewels; but, such were the Lady's necessities, her guardians were induced to procure indulgencies, which were granted for forty days, to the true penitent who paid our Lady of Barking well for the release from penance.

Even the worthless Richard III. (alarmed probably by the vicinity of so great a personage to the scenes of his wickedness in the Tower) endeavoured to pacify her, by keeping the intruding weather from her defenceless and inanimate head, by rebuilding her chapel.

The Harleian Manuscript, No. 601, says, "King Edward IV. founded in the chapel two chantries; and, for finding two priests, he gave unto the Master and Wardens of the same fraternity the lordship of Totenbecke*, in the county of Surrey, *per annum*, 24l. 3s. 2d.

Sir — Rysley, kn. gave to the same all his tenements within the parish of St. Christopher and St. Bartholomew's the Less, to find a priest, 17l. 10s. Lands, tenements, &c. belonging to the same, called Chrihele's rents, 14l. 2s. 4d. *per annum*.

According to Willis, there were four incumbents of these chantries remaining in 1553, whose pensions were 5l. each.

Thomas Pilkes founded one chantry priest, and gave to him for his living all those his lands in the parish of Barking. A priest of good learning receiveth the whole profit thereof to his own use, according to the will of the said Thomas, *per annum*, 27l. 12s.

John Croke gave, for a priest and an obit, 9l. *per annum* for lands in this parish.

The Vicar and Churchwarden had, time out of mind, the possession of certain lands in Syding†-lane; but who were the donors, and to what intent they were given, was unknown. They produced 4l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

* Tooting Bec.

† Seething.

The above three donations, I conceive, belonged exclusively to the *Church* of All Saints.

The inside of it is venerable and beautiful, its proportions are finely preserved, and its ailes are solemn, and suited for contemplation. Twelve pointed windows admit the light, in streams enlivened by the vivid beams of the sun, glancing on the ivy leaf, the lime-tree, and the lilac. Those wave in the wind, and transport the spectator to the wild beauties of Nature, ever more attractive than the most laboured productions of man.

Three of the pillars, on each side of the nave, are of Saxon architecture, round, with strong pointed arches; the fourth from the East wall is half round, and half clustered; and the remaining three are clusters of four each, and have handsome pointed mouldings in their arches. Over those are fourteen clerestory windows. The roof is nearly flat; the beams and divisions of the pannels white, and the ground blue. The ornaments of the interfections are richly gilt; as are the wings and hair of the Cherubim, and capitals of the pillars. Three large and very handsome branches are suspended from the roof, and one on each side of the organ; which is suitably and elegantly ornamented by carving; but the wall behind it is most deplorably covered by plaster reliefs of Time and Death, which are ghastly and disgusting enough.

I should imagine from the carvings on the pulpit, which stands on the North side of the middle aile, against the fourth pillar from the altar, that it was erected in the reign of James or Charles I. The founding-board is inscribed, “*Xpm p̄dicam crucifixum.*”

The font is under the organ-gallery; a plain bason, of coarse marble; but the cover is of exquisite taste and execution. A dove flutters on the summit, and from her feet descends a most beautiful assemblage of fruits and flowers. Two mischievous winged infants appear to have just alighted, and are beginning, with the utmost eagerness, to attack them. Every graceful turn and indenting is marked with consummate skill; but unhappily the carving is injured by a painter's *pound* brush from the dregs of his paint-pot.

The altar is elevated on two steps; on which is a third, of touchstone, supporting a grand railing, of polished brass. The centre of the pavement consists of black and white lozenges of marble; but the sides are paved by four large stones, under which are deposited the remains of Elizabeth Denham, wife of William Denham, alderman of London, who died 1540. Her husband intended to have rested by her, and has left blanks for the day and year when “*He departed unto God.*”

At the above lady's feet lies Thomas Vyrley, vicar 1454.

On the left, a large grey stone contains a shield, with a fleur-de-lis, and a circle, "† Pries p' l'aine Will'm Conge q' got p'p, ley Dieu de son aine eyt mercy."

Johannes Rulche, *generosus*, who died 1495, has a brass effigies, in a close gown, a pouch at his girdle, and a rosary on his left arm.

Two other sepulchral stones are covered by the table; and the usual antient invocations have been purposely obliterated.

The altar-piece was the gift of Robert Richardson, the elder, 1685; and does honour to his piety and liberality. It consists of four Composite pillars, supported by a basement; with an arch in the centre intercolumniation, containing a lamb's skin, hung like a mantle, inscribed with Hebrew characters. Between the side pillars are paintings of Moses and Aaron, and under them golden shields and festoons. A handsome pediment, and the royal arms, complete the upper part of the design. On the outside of the pillars are tablets of the Creed and Paternoster. The ground of gold, and gilt festoons. Above, and behind, the altar-piece is a large window, of five divisions, the arch of which contains quatrefoils, and other figures, that are filled by fanciful paintings in glass. The table is carved, and inlaid with various ornaments and doves; and supports two remarkably handsome candlesticks, with lyre-shaped pedestals, Ionic shafts, and vases for the sockets of brass.

MONUMENTS.

Against the North-east window a large pedestal of statuary marble, with many emblems, and a boy treading on a scull. Behind which is a pyramid, of rich variegated marble.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth. Near this place are deposited the remains of Thomas Gordon, esq. whose public spirit, and consummate probity, distinguished him; an ornament and an honour to society. In the tender and more delicate connections of private life it was his singular felicity to command their confidence and affection. He departed this life May 1, 1759, aged 56. Elizabeth Gordon, lamenting the inexpressible loss of her affectionate parent, hath caused this to be erected to his beloved memory; a monument not of his praise, but her own gratitude and affliction."

At the East end of the North wall an altar-tomb, without its original inscription; but a rich canopy, adorned with shields, roses, foliage, I. H. S. the effigies

of the deceased, his wife, six sons, and five daughters. On a plate of brass, close to it, is the kneeling figure of Hieronimus Benalius Bergonni, 1583, aged 58.

Between the adjoining windows, a Doric pedestal, pillar, and urn, with a long inscription on the shaft to Giles Lytcott, and a second on the pedestal to Sarah Lytcott, who died 1713, aged 68. And Colonel Nathaniel Long, 1714. Sarah, his wife, daughter of Giles Lytcott, esq. 1731; both aged 63.

A window near the above contains:

“Ab incarnatione à fatali 1666 conflagrationis Londini.”

A monument to Baldvinus Hame, 1640, aged 72.

A tablet to Edward Alexander, citizen and glazier, 1775, aged 62.

Another, to Francis Sherwood, 1744, aged 12.

Richard Sherwood, M.D. and Joanna Sherwood, the elder, son and wife of Richard Sherwood.

Charles Wathen, draper, 1721, aged 63. One of this person's sons was drowned in endeavouring to save a companion; and another was killed in action with a pirate in the East Indies. Hannah Gordon, 1740, aged 40. Charles Wathen, 1745, aged 60. Elizabeth, wife of Charles Wathen, the elder, 1751, aged 83. And Grace, the wife of Charles Wathen, the younger, 1753, aged 59.

On the South wall, a handsome tablet, to Joseph Dent, 1768, aged 64. Isaac Dent, 1790, aged 76.

A little tablet, with kneeling effigies, to Francis Covell, 1621, aged 69. Margery, his wife, 1643. And Captain Thomas Covell, 1645, aged 77.

Another, to James Hickson, esq. 1689, aged 82.

Charles De Beauvoir, esq. 1702, aged 66. The following particulars are on a plain one beneath: Daniel De Beauvoir, 1706, 18. Charles De Beauvoir, 1719, 36. Jane Dowman, 1723, 41. Barker, wife of Charles De Beauvoir, senior, 1724, 72. Judith Lillie, 1742. And Elizabeth Beauvoir, 1742.

A monument, to John Winder, of Gray's Inn, esq. 1699, aged 41. Jonathan Winder, esq. his third brother, 1717, aged 48. And Samuel Winder.

Under a window is an antient altar-tomb, with a canopy, pointed trefoil panels, and Christ rising from the tomb, done in gold, upon an old brass plate. Close to it a tablet, for Frances, eldest daughter of Sir Roger Appleton, bart. 1618.

An oval tablet: Samuel Proudfoot, esq. of Clapham-common, 1797, aged 63. Thomas Seale, 1801, aged 53.

Under

Under an East window, a monument, by Scheemakers, for Anne Colleton, of Stratford Langthorne, in Essex, youngest daughter of Sir Peter Colleton, of St. James's, bart. who died July 5, 1741. At whose desire and cost this monument was erected, by her executor, in memory of her and the family of the Richardsons; particularly, Robert Richardson; Katharine, his second wife, eldest daughter of Sir Peter Colleton; and their four children, John, John, Leslie, and Elizabeth; also two children of her brother, Sir John Colleton, Elizabeth, and Katharine Hannah.

Gifts and charities given to this church from Robert Richardson, the elder, in 1685: the whole large altar, with the pillars, carving, gilding, inscriptions, &c.

And, by Ann Colleton, in 1741, 20l. to the charity children of the parish; and 10l. to the poor of the parish, not pensioners.

Inscribed on a plain tablet:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of the Rev. George Stinton, D. D. late vicar of this parish, rector of Wrotham, in Kent. and chancellor of the church of Lincoln. He died April 30, 1783, aged 52."

Under the above,

"One to James Graves, Clerk of the Petitions to the Honourable Navy-board, 1726, aged 49. He left 10l. to purchase copies of "The whole Duty of Man," to be given to the charity children, when leaving school. *Ita, et fac similiter.*"

Another, on a pillar, to John Kettlewell *, A. M. 1695, aged 42; and a brass plate, with the kneeling effigies of William Armar, esq. servant to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth; and Elizabeth his wife, 15...

Amongst an incredible number of inscriptions on the pavement the following are most remarkable,

Thomas Gilbert, 1482.

Roger James, 1591.

John Baron, and wife, 1437.

Christopher and his two wives, 1500.

Anne Master, wife of Sir Harcourt Master, alderman, by whom he had nineteen children. This lady died 1719, aged 42.

* Q. of Lincoln college, Oxford, A. M. 1677.

Samuel Freeman, esq. deputy, 1772, aged 60.

Margaret Freeman, 1792, aged 86.

Samuel Flower Freeman, esq. 1795, aged 49.

Richard Roman, esq. deputy of Tower Ward, 1771, aged 79.

The Rev. William Roman *, lecturer of this parish, 1782, 59.

Jane Roman, 1802.

Alderman Robert Huckell, 1694.

George Snayth, esq. auditor to Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, 1651. This is inlaid, upon an old slab, with marks of effigies. There are many such dispersed about the pavement.

Allhallows was nearly destroyed Jan. 4, 1649, by the explosion of 27 barrels of gunpowder, in a ship-chandler's shop, nearly opposite.

Sixty loaves of bread are distributed every Sunday, the produce of the gifts of Hugh Bullock, 1618, Thomas Burnett, 1655, and Thomas Wilson, 1678.

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, the Earl of Surrey, and Archbishop Laud, were buried here. The two latter were afterwards removed, but Fisher's ashes remain in the church-yard. They all suffered from the Tower, and on the block.

“Journals of the House of Commons, Dec. 18, 1721. Ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to vest the ground, wharf, and quay, called Wool-quay, in the parish of All Saints, Barking, with the buildings and warehouses thereupon, in trustees, for his Majesty, his heirs and successors for ever; subject to agreements, made on his behalf, with the Warden and Assistants of the free-school in Seavenoak.”

* Of St. John's, Oxford, 1747; chaplain to the lord mayor, Thomas Winterbottom, esq.; at whose election, 1752, he preached a sermon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW, BROAD STREET WARD.

NEWCOURT informs us this church was once in the gift of Simon Godart, citizen and draper, of London; and afterwards (but by what means is not mentioned) in the patronage of the Abbot and Convent of our Lady of Grace, on Tower Hill, with whom it continued till the dissolution of the abbey. The Crown thus obtaining possession, the Lord Chancellor has ever since presented to the living.

Newcourt mentions thirty rectors, to 1676, since when

Benjamin Woodroffe *, D. D.

Dr. John Adams, vice-chancellor of Cambridge; died 1720. He was provost of King's college, chaplain in ordinary, canon of Windsor, rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street †, and rector of Hornsey.

Zachary Pearce ‡, A. M. chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, 1720.

Francis Barnard §, D. D. prebendary of Norwich; died Sept. 1756.

Samuel Salter ||, D. D.; instituted Nov. 6, 1756; died 1778.

Edward Dicey, M. A. June 1, 1778; died 1790 **.

Graham Hanmer, M. A. of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, Nov. 26, 1790.

According to Stowe, St. Bartholomew's was rebuilt in 1438, by two brothers in piety, Thomas Pike, alderman, and Nicholas Yeo, sheriff of London. Sir William Capell is said by Newcourt to have built a handsome chapel against the South aisle; but, by a typographical error, he is made to have founded it at the age of six years. This gentleman was the Sir William Capell who suffered so much by Empson and Dudley, in the reign of Henry VII. and ancestor of the earls of Essex.

* Of Christ Church, Oxford, A. M. 1662; B. and D. D. 1672; canon of Christ Church; principal of Gloucester-hall, now Worcester college, and tutor; chaplain to the Duke of York, and present in Solebay fight; lecturer of the Temple; vicar of Piddletton, Dorset; which last he resigned in about two years; vicar of Shrivenham; chaplain in ordinary to the King; and in 1677 prebendary of Lichfield; 1688 dean of Christ Church; but, the Revolution happening, never installed; but by his liberality laid out many hundred pounds in repairing it, and laboured much for its recovery. Ath. Ox. vol. II. p. 1047. Gutch, Hist. of Coll. p. 636. He died 1711, and was buried in this church; having published a sermon before the lord mayor, 1639; Jan. 30, 1685; charity, 1700; on Daniel's 70 weeks, 1732; thanksgiving 1702 and 1706.

† Which see.

‡ Afterwards bishop of Rochester, 1756, June 29. He died in 1774, aged 84. This living was reckoned worth 400l. a year. See an extract from his Life by himself, Gent. Mag. vol. XLVII. p. 19.

§ Printed a sermon on the death of Mrs. Fullerton, 1735. He was of Christ Church, A. B. 1710, A. M. 1714, D. D. 1740.

|| See vol. I. article Charter-house.

** Of Trinity college, Cambridge, A. B. 1742, A. M. 1746.

In or about the reign of Edward III. a chantry was founded for Richard D Pleffis, dean of St. Mary of the Arches.

Margaret Fray, who married Sir John Lepington, founded another, 21 Edward IV.

This church is situated on the East side of the Bank of England, and on the North side of the Exchange; a most precarious and unsafe site at present, which will require the aid of the Patron Saint to rescue it from the improving grasp of the Corporation of London, ever watchful and eager to render the City of London healthy and convenient. In other words, the church stands precisely within the range of the projected street from Moorfields to the Royal Exchange. The front is an irregular and imperfect design, in the Grecian style; and the tower is singularly rude and ugly. St. Bartholomew's was finished in the year 1679. The interior is of the Tuscan order, and contains six pillars, which divide the nave into three aisles. The arches have Cherubim for key-stones, and eight clerestory windows are raised above them. A cornice supports a horizontal ceiling, with four square pannels; and those of the aisles are of the same description.

A gallery at the West end contains a large and very beautiful organ; and the pulpit and reading-desk are elaborately inlaid, and ornamented by carvings.

The altar-piece is beneath a large arched window, and consists of four Corinthian pillars, whose entablatures, intercolumniations, Atticks, &c. &c. are very rich; with paintings of Moses and Aaron, and the usual inscriptions; to which are added the consecration words of our Saviour at the Last Supper.

The table is of porphyry, with a step for candlesticks of the same material, supported by richly carved and gilt feet.

MONUMENTS.

On the South wall of the chancel, a small plain white marble tablet:

“To the memory of the Rev. Edward Dicey, M. A. twelve years rector of this parish; whose conduct, influenced by piety, was the fruit of sentiments uniformly upright and just. He departed this life March 31, 1790, aged 69, to receive, through divine mercy, the reward of well-spent time.”

On the pavement of the altar:

“Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth Nufum, wife of Major Richard Nufum, esq. of Jamaica, who departed this life Jan. 2, 1741, aged 41 years.”

On

On the left side of the altar, a tablet, inscribed,

“ Under this place lie the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Fountain, late of this parish; who departed this life Nov. 19, 1789, aged 80 years.”

On a tablet upon a pillar:

“ Near this place are interred the remains of James and Martha Benwell, many years inhabitants of this parish. The former died August 18, 1797, aged 67; the latter on the 22d of September following, aged 55.”

Another tablet, on a pillar, with a bas-relief of Time mowing down a flower:

“ Near this place lie interred the dear remains of Anthony Richardson Bacon, the only child of Anthony Bacon, esq. who departed this life May 26, 1770, aged 12 years; whom neither the fervour of parental piety, nor a profusion of friendly tears, nor all the powers of well-adapted medicine, nor every effort of the tenderest affection, could rescue from the hand of death. Reader, contemplate and adore, nor dare to cavil at the ways of Providence: this happy object of his Saviour's love, thus young, was ripe for glory.”

A tablet, with Tuscan pilasters, on the South wall:

“ Near this place lieth interred the body of Mrs. Sarah Iliffe; who departed this life July 19, 1729, aged 55 years. Also the body of Mr. William Iliffe, husband of the above; who departed this life June 19, 1743, aged 56 years.”

On the same wall, a small but neat tablet, to

“ John Ellis*, many years deputy of this ward; senior member of the common council, and of the antient livery company of Scriveners; was respected by the literati of his time as a scholar and poet, and esteemed by all who knew him as an honest man. He died at the advanced age of 94 years, on the 31 December, 1791.”

The family of Afgill were thus recorded on the pavement: Henry Afgill, 1714, aged 36. Henry Afgill, 1732, aged 25. Dame Elizabeth Afgill, wife of Sir Charles Afgill, knight and alderman, 1754, aged 23. Annabella Afgill, 1756.

* He resigned his deputyship that year, from infirmity, having been a member of the corporation nearly half a century, the last of the antient profession of *Scriveners*. He was educated at Oxford, and served his clerkship to Mr. Taverner, brother of the Proctor, of whose paintings Lord Orford makes such high mention in his *Anecdotes*. Mr. Ellis had a taste for painting, and much fondness for poetry, and wrote some Hudibrastic poetry, but never put his name to any publication. Dr. Johnson said he enjoyed the most literary conversation at his table, where at one period he used to dine once a week. *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXI. p. 1238.

REGISTERS.

REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

- 1559, June 3. John, son of Mr. John White, alderman.
 1565, March 3. William, son of Mr. Rivers, alderman.
 1567, June 15. Edward, son of Mr. John Rivers, alderman.
 1572. Abraham Hartwell, son of Abraham H. * chaplain to my Lord Chenies, whose wife was sister to John Scarlet, parson of this church, Feb. 15.
 1645, August 5. Harbottle Grimston, son of Harbottle G. esq.
 1647, May 21. John Lamotte Honiwood, son of Sir Thomas H. knt. and Hester his wife.
 1661, Sept. 20. Edward, son of Sir Richard Browne, and the Lady Frances.

MARRIAGE.

- 1632, Feb. 18. Sir William Denny and Mrs. Dorothy Kempe.

BURIALS.

- 1568, Feb. 19. Mr. Miles Coverdale, D.D. bishop of Exeter †.
 1580, Oct. 4. Lady Joyce Wilford, widow.
 1581. Mr. Francis Bowyer, alderman, buried in St. Michael's church; but the solemnities of his funeral were ministered in this, the 7 of August.
 1605, June 12. Sir Henry Anderson, knt. buried at St. Olave's, in the Jewry. This gentleman was interred under the same circumstances as Alderman Bowyer. These are the two first instances of the kind I have yet met with: it was a remnant of the antient custom of keeping obsequies.
 1617, Nov. 7. George Jones, son of Sir Francis Jones, buried at St. Andrew, Undershaft.
 1634, Jan. 20. Mr. Hugh Percy, alderman and mercer.
 1640, June 12. The Lady Anne Cambell.
 1662, Dec. 23. Sir Stephen White's lady.
 1711, Aug. 19. Dr. Benjamin Woodroffe.

Baptisms, 1560, 20. Burials, 1559, 24.

1606, 21. 1603, 93.

1711, 15. 1625, 44.

1665, 75.

1710, 17.

* Of whom see Introduction to Archaeologia, p. x. note c.

† His epitaph may be seen in Maitland, corrected in the Biographia Britannica. He had the living of St. Magnus, London-bridge; but resigned it before he died.

ANNALS.

The ensuing extract may be useful on some future occasion. I insert it *verbatim* from the vestry-book of this parish, for that reason.

“ Landlord, Pray commend me to my old friend, and give him the inclosed. It may be I have been as peremptory as the adversary; but, on my conscience, with more reason. The Bishop of London should do well to send for the worthy minister that is helping on such a design, and inform him what difference there is *inter sacra et profana*; how that he is *terminis anathema* that goes about to divert the uses expressed in consecration, which you may see in any of the schedules upon that occasion.

“ But withal let him be monished, in presence of a notary, to forbear any farther proceeding. If the parish should, notwithstanding, build, they may be inhibited; and if upon that they do not desist, excommunicated, and the church interdicted.

“ I have a precedent (as I believe) of a case of this nature in Archbishop Laud's time.

Yours, R. T.

“ For Mr. Richard Newcourt, near Doctors Commons.

“ Quære, Whether the parishioners in vestry (the minister consenting) can, for any consideration whatsoever, let any part of the church-yard ground to build on; and for what term of years?

“ If the ground were not consecrated (which I suppose it is, being part of the church-yard), I am of opinion that no grant or lease of any part thereof (to be applied to secular uses) can be legally made or let, so as to bind the succeeding incumbent, without the consent and confirmation of the ordinary. And this is the common practice, both in London and elsewhere, in case of glebe or tene-ments belonging to the rector or vicar *jure ecclesiæ*.

“ But to lease out the church, or (which is the same thing in the eye of the law) the church-yard (if consecrated), to be applied to any secular use, is not allowed, either by the ecclesiastical law, common law, or the laws of any Christian country that ever I read of. If the minister or the vestry had a private interest in the ground, this is absolutely given up, and transferred from them, at the time of consecration.

consecration. The lease will be void (as I conceive). And besides, the fact is punishable by the ordinary if any person attempt to build upon it, under colour of lease from any person whatsoever.

ROBERT THOMPSON."

"Oct. 13, 1682.

The vestry-books being in complete preservation since the time of Elizabeth, enables me to mention a peculiarity of her days unparalleled by any custom of ours. In the year 1578 it was agreed, that *every householder* in the parish should, in rotation, watch their day, from eight in the morning till the same hour in the evening, for the purpose of expelling rogues and beggars from the streets of the parish.

The fifteenth for Broad-street ward, 1582, was 25l. That of each parish within it was as follows: St. Bartholomew's 7l. 10s.; St. Bennet Fink 4l. 10s.; St. Peter's le Poor 4l.; St. Mary Woolchurch 30s.; St. Christopher's 3l.; St. Martin Outwich 50s.; Allhallows 30s.; and St. Margaret's 30s. Those sums were payable at the Exchequer.

An order was made in this year, that the poor who received the bounty of the parish should, every Sunday after the reading of the Epistle and Gospel, proceed to the altar, and there solemnly return thanks to the Almighty for what was given them.

London exhibited a shocking scene of distress in 1596, occasioned by the scarcity of food, particularly of bread; which was so alarming that prayers were ordered; and this parish entered into a resolution, binding each family to avoid eating of suppers on Wednesdays and Fridays; and the amount of the savings were collected for the poor. They extended the order besides to all victuallers, prohibiting them from dressing meat on those evenings. This calamity was doubled in London; for the starving wretches of the vicinity, and indeed of the country, flocked hither, as to the Land of Promise, in such numbers, that it became a matter of necessity to expel them to the roads and fields, where many must have perished.

Richard Croshawe, citizen and goldsmith, who lived in the reign of James I. appears to have been a liberal and public-spirited parishioner. This gentleman rebuilt the vestry-house; and, in 1613, presented the church with a magnificent green velvet suit of hangings, and cushion for the pulpit, which was fringed, and ornamented with gold and silver embroidery and fringe, and I. H. S. in the same expensive

expensive metals. Four years afterwards Richard Fishbourne and John Browne, merchants, gave the altar two silver flagons weighing $107\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

Robert Hill, D. D. rector 1619, left, or gave, certain articles belonging to him (which were what we now call fixtures), in the parsonage-house, to his successors. From the list inserted in the vestry-book an idea may be formed of a rectorial residence in London at that period. On the front of the second story there was "a faire marble stone, with a writing upon it in gold letters." The house contained, a hall, "the Darbiesheere-room," the chapel-chamber, the arras-chamber, the green chamber, a study, three other chambers, a closet, and the kitchen. The rooms were all wainscotted; but the chapel-chamber, and a chamber near the study, appear to have been ornamented with paintings.

Richard Croshawe died 1631. His will, dated in that year, contained the ensuing legacies: 50l. in money to poor parishioners, male and female, past labour, and of good character; 50l. to increase the church stock, the interest towards repairing the church; 100l. the interest to be expended, at the rate of 2s. per week, for cheese, to be delivered to the poor who received bread; and 20l. *per annum* towards the weekly lecture preached every Wednesday morning.

In 1644, Dr. John Grant, the rector, was ejected, and Thomas Cawton elected in his place. To the former the parish voted 50l. *per annum*, during pleasure; and to the latter 100l. *per annum*, which he was to receive till the decease of Dr. Grant.

1653. *Exit* the unfortunate rector. "Jan. 5. Ordered, at this present vestry, that Dr. John Grant be buried in the chancel, according to his own desire; and that the parish shall rebate the church duties; and that there be allowed to his widow, out of the parish stock, 10l. to bear the charges of his funeral."

Some ruling dæmons kept this vast city in constant dread of their vengeance. It rarely happens that the people at large are uncharitable and unjust. The case of the unhappy relict of the rector of St. Bartholomew's is one which will support the supposition, that the Vestry were not their own masters. "At this present vestry, a letter, or indeed rather a petition, was presented from the *aged* widow of Dr. John Grant, deceased, for some allowance out of this parish, where her deceased husband had been so many years rector. *The Vestry waived* this request, and conceived another way more fit; that is, that every gentleman of the parish allow her, quarterly, during her life, what every man is pleased to spare towards such a good work." 21l. was the sum subscribed; the payment of which com-

menced in June 1654. By 1659 this poor lady received only 10s. at a time; and she was turned over to the Overseers for new subscriptions.

“ At a vestry, called upon the request of Mr. Lowder, this 30 July, 1657.”

This Mr. John Lowder was presented to the rectory in Jan. 1656; when he immediately offered to compound with any, or all of the parishioners, for their tithes. On the 30th of July a most curious conversation took place, which affords an interesting picture of church-government during the reign of the excellent Protector. “ Mr. Lowder did offer to the parish to let the tithes. He demanded 200l. *per annum*. Mr. Masline asked him if he had a roll of the tithes. He answered he had. We were not willing to take the tithes, because he refused to administer the sacrament, and to christen children, except we would be joined in communion with his church; and he said he had waited 12 months for us, but we do not comply with him.

“ Mr. Lawson asked him how many souls he had *begotten* out of our parish into his congregation. Mr. Lowder did not answer I say *none*. Mr. Lawson much admired at it. Mr. Lowder answered, he had gotten as many as he did expect. I asked him how he could answer so, with a good conscience, either to God or man, to take tithes, when he regarded not the good of our souls. He said he doubted not but that he would answer it, both to God and man, with a good conscience. We told him we had no reason to pay tithes when our church was taken up, and our pews filled, with strange congregations. He said he could not help it: *my Lord Protector gave the church to Mr. Nye and his congregation.*”

This unwelcome incumbent went to open war with his refractory parishioners; who seized the first opportunity after the death of Cromwell, who presented him, to declare, “ that he, with Mr. Philip Nye, did officiate in the parish church, every Lord’s-day, to a gathered congregation whom they brought thither; one taking possession of our pulpit, the other of our pews.” Upon this Lowder offered to permit them to choose a minister, provided he retained the tithes; but the Vestry would listen to nothing he could advance; and even refused to permit Mr. Nye’s congregation to repair their pews, “ miserably torne” by them, “ least they should claim thereby an interest in the church.”

The final issue of this business is entered at length in the books, as follows.

April 4, 1660. This meeting, being occasioned by a petition presented to the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of England, signed by about 60 inhabitants

tants of the parish, shewing, that the rectory of the parish had been void ever since the death of Sidrach Sampson, which was four years and upwards, and no person appointed to execute the cure, that would perform the same; and in the mean time the parish church was become ruinous, and would require a vast sum of money to repair the same. They humbly, therefore, pray that their Lordships would give the petitioners leave to recommend a minister for their own parish, worthy of their Lordships' presentation, and that may administer the ordinances of Christ to your petitioners' comfort. This petition being presented, the 19th of March past, the Lords Commissioners appointed us to appear the 23d day following, having formerly ordered Mr. Zachary Crofton (who petitioned for the place), and one Mr. John Loder, who had for four years past officiated in the said parish church, but to a gathered congregation, by virtue of a grant from Oliver, late Protector, under his manual seal, for the said living, albeit it was, and ever continued, in the gift of the Lord Keepers or Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal) to appear the same day. And all the said parties then appearing accordingly; in the first place,

“Mr. Crofton's petition was nonsuited.

“Then Mr. Loder was asked what title he had to the living; who (reserving his grant by the Protector) answered, he was settled by the Committee for Plundered Ministers. Then the Lord Withrington, the chairman, demanded if the living was sequestered; and he being satisfied it was not, the Lords Commissioners agreed that title was invalid, and out of doors.

“The Committee then demanded what other title he had for the living. Mr. Loder answered, the Protector's grant. Then Mr. Philip Nye produced a paper subscribed by Mr. Attorney-general Prideaux and Mr. Solicitor-general Ellis, being their judgment in the case, that the Protector's grant, under the sign manual, was as authentic in law for any living as if it had been under the Great Seal of England. But the Lords Commissioners denied it, and said the Protector could not dispose of that which was their right to bestow; and that Mr. Loder's title, which he pretended by that grant of the Protector's, was void, as well as the other which he had from the Committee of Plundered Ministers, notwithstanding he had obtained a letter from the Lord General to this effect.

“That he, being informed Mr. John Loder was settled by the Committee of Plundered Ministers, and yet, notwithstanding, others were endeavouring for the
seal.

feal for the said living, he made it his earnest request that they would not give any new title to any other person.

“ Then Mr. Nye desired that he might have a trial at law, to prove his title, with whomsoever they should confer the living upon. And the Lords Commissioners bid him take his course.

“ Then was a letter delivered to the Lords Commissioners from the Lord General Monk, to countermand his former letter to them in the behalf of Mr. Loder, which was to this effect :

“ That whereas he was bold to recommend one Mr. John Loder to them, and being informed that he is not a fit person, nor legally put in, he therefore desired he might not be continued. The letter being read privately by each of the Lords Commissioners, without farther inquisition they desired us to withdraw; and in a short time after they called in Mr. Loder and Mr. Nye, and dispatched them quickly away; and then, calling in the parishioners, the Lord Withrington told them, they had taken the petition of the parish into consideration, and, in regard they were so modest as only to desire liberty to present a person to them for their presentation, the Lords Commissioners did give them leave so to do; and that they should find them very civil to the parish, though they would not absolutely promise them to accept of him, but reserved that to themselves till they might know and judge of the person; and to that purpose gave us 14 days time to make choice.” They chose Dr. Tristram Sugg.

Ralph Bradocke was rector in 1661; who went to law with his parishioners by 1669.

In the fire of 1666 every house in this parish was burnt, except three.

The answer returned to the queries of the Committee for settling the Value of Livings, 1670, was,

Dean Bradocke is rector of the parish of St. Bartholomew, Exchange.

The tithes of the parish amount to, yearly, 94l. os. 4d.

The glebe ground rent, estimate 90l.

The perquisites 15l.

Twenty-four shops new built at the Exchange (there being eight houses formerly fronting the street) taken away.

His titles and profits in other places are as followeth: chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, dean of Salisbury, prebendary of Windsor, rector of the parish of Standis, in Lancashire, estimated by some 500l. *per annum*, by us 400l.

The

The parish contains at present 87 houses, 284 males, 276 females, total of persons 560.

SWEETING'S-ALLEY.

Previous to the fire of 1666 this alley, on the East side of the Exchange, is said to have contained but one house, then inhabited by a merchant named Swithin, or Sweething. It was a descendant of this gentleman, as I suppose, who is mentioned in the *Universal Spectator* of Aug. 14, 1731, to have died on the 6th, an eminent grocer, and deputy of Bishopsgate ward without, possessed of a plentiful estate at the East end of the Royal Exchange.

A fire broke out at Hamlin's coffee-house, that consumed it and thirteen other houses in front, towards Cornhill, on Saturday Nov. 10, 1759. It was supposed to have broken out in a room occupied by Mr. Poteridge, who had invented a new kind of musical performance, on glasses filled to a certain height with water; by dipping the fingers into which, and working them on the edges of the glasses, certain tunes were drawn forth. Mr. Poteridge perished in the flames.

STOCK EXCHANGE, CAPEL-COURT.

On the 18th of May, 1801, the first stone of this building was laid, by William Hammond, esq. chairman of the Committee of Managers, in the presence of the proprietors. After that gentleman had explained the advantages attending the accomplishment of the undertaking, he stated, that an inscription engraved on copper had been deposited under the stone, of which the following is a copy: "On the 18th of May, in the year 1801, and the 41st of the reign of George III. the first stone of this building, erected by private subscription, for the transaction of business in the public funds, was laid, in the presence of the proprietors, and under the direction of William Hammond, William Steer, Thomas Roberts, Griffith Jones, William Grey, Isaac Hensley, Robert Sutton, Jo. Bruckshaw, John Capel, and John Barnes, managers; James Peacock, architect. At this æra, being the first year of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, the public funded debt had accumulated, in five successive reigns, to 552,730,924l. The inviolate faith of the British Nation, and the principles of the Constitution, sanction and secure the property embarked in this undertaking. May the blessings of that Constitution be transmitted to the latest posterity!"

This

This is a neat building, and appears to be well suited to the purpose for which it was intended; and, the situation being retired, the confusion of tongues within is not so perceivable as if in a quiet street. He that wishes to *hear* confusion worse confounded may visit the Stock Exchange during the hours of business. The readings at a synagogue may convey a *faint* idea to the curious in horrible sounds.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

As *part* of this extensive building is situated within the parish, I shall proceed with giving an account of it.

A Commercial City destitute of an Exchange would now be thought as improper a residence for merchants, as a Parish without a Church for that of religious people. Our ancestors judged otherwise, and the merchants of London traded for centuries without a rallying point, or place where men of business might find each other at certain hours; and where, abstracted from all other subjects, the conversation turned wholly upon profit and loss. The advantages of such a theatre for trade were so obvious, that we cannot but wonder the reign of Elizabeth arrived ere London could declare herself a rival to other commercial cities in this respect.

Sir Thomas Gresham, whose extensive concerns made him well known to his fellow-citizens, was the active and unwearied promoter of a design, long agitated by the merchants and traders, for erecting an Exchange; but the honours attending the execution seem to have been rather too exclusively lavished on him; for it is an undoubted fact that the City of London advanced above 4000*l.* for the purchase of 80 houses and their sites; which were taken down, and the ground levelled, at their expence. The site thus prepared, Sir Thomas agreed to erect the building. The City conveyed to him, and he was to, but never did, have re-conveyed, the ground and Exchange; by which it will be perceived, that Sir Thomas had no more claim to public gratitude than the builder who erects a chapel, and lets the seats within it, has to that of the parish in which it is situated; though the community is unquestionably benefited in both instances. In short, I mean to infer, that the frequenters of the Exchange are equally indebted to the then Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of London, as to Sir Thomas Gresham; though the former, with great injustice, are never mentioned with the Exchange.

Sir

Sir Thomas laid the first *stone* of the building June 7, 1566, but the superstructure was of brick, contrived with a view to reimburse the expences of the erection, by the fines and rents of a number of vaults and shops arranged round the area. The tradesmen appear to have been willing to occupy the shops, where their commodities, exposed to view, attracted customers; but the vaults, as our antient writers term them, which appear to have been at least partly under ground, and were consequently dark and damp, did not let so rapidly or so well. Sir Thomas, aware of this circumstance, resolved to dispose of the shops and vaults together at eight marks *per annum*. And the tenants proceeded thus for some time; but, finding that people would not descend to the dungeons to purchase, they resolved unanimously to give them up altogether to Sir Thomas, and pay him 4l. *per annum* for the shops only. This advantageous offer was accepted; and the Knight immediately disposed of the vaults to merchants, for boxes and bales, and, what is singular, for the reception of pepper, which is still deposited there, as the fragrant exhalations daily convince the passenger.

During the time that Sir Thomas was contriving means to turn his speculation to profit, he and the citizens were not inattentive to the purposes of the building as an Exchange. Elizabeth, extravagantly fond of pomp and public pageantry, was easily prevailed upon to give the royal sanction and designation, though Sir Thomas must have paid dearly for the honour conferred on the City and himself. Her Majesty proceeded from Somerset house, Jan. 23, 1570, accompanied by a train of nobility and attendants, to Gresham's magnificent mansion; where a sumptuous dinner was provided for the Queen and her court. After they had dined, the whole party went to the new building; where every shop, and every tenant, were exhibited to the utmost advantage. After gratifying her curiosity, the Queen commanded a herald to proclaim it the *Royal Exchange*, by sound of trumpet.

Leaving the general welfare of her subjects out of the question, Sir Thomas Gresham had strong claims upon the Queen's gratitude, such indeed as far exceeded the favour just mentioned. It will be recollected that he had been long employed by the Crown as its agent for obtaining loans abroad during the reigns of Edward and Mary, but particularly in that of Elizabeth, at Antwerp, where his influence had been exerted with great success. In this instance the Knight appears to have shewn that sagacity which he always turned to the public benefit. Some men might have been contented with their commissions, or so much *per cent.* upon the sum borrowed, but the patriotic

Gresham prevailed on the Queen to apply to her own subjects for money on loan: which advice has been strictly followed, it must be acknowledged, by her successors, to the great profit of the monied men of England; but whether equally beneficial to the community at large is for the Politician, not the Historian, to enquire. In addition to this, he was always ready, by advice and pecuniary assistance, to forward and establish the credit of his Royal Mistress.

After his death, Lady Gresham is said to have received 75 *l.* 5*s.* *per annum*, in rents, &c. from the Exchange. Taking this for fact, it will be perceived, that the sum is the interest of 15,000*l.* at 5 *per cent.* Now, as the ground and old buildings of the site cost but 4000*l.*, it is highly probable the expences of the Exchange were not more than 6000*l.*; if so, he was enabled to present his Lady with the interest of 9000*l.* the clear profits of the undertaking. This was a coalition of public utility and private advantage not often equalled.

I had hoped to lay before the publick some unknown particulars relating to the disposition of Sir Thomas's property, through the assistance of the Mercers' Company; but their refusal of that assistance compels me to resign those hopes. However, it is well known that the Mayor and Commonalty of London are joint possessors with the Company; and that his lectures, and other bequests, are fulfilled by them.

The same flames which overwhelmed London destroyed the Exchange. The expences of the new structure were equally divided between the Corporation and the Mercers' Company.

Charles II. laid the first stone of the present building, Oct. 23, 1667; when he was magnificently entertained on the spot. In return for which, his Majesty knighted the two sheriffs, Gauden and Davis. The merchants transacted business at Gresham-college during the rebuilding. The following particulars of that operation are from the Journals of the House of Commons.

After the year 1596 all the affairs of Sir Thomas Gresham's trust were managed by a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners, on the part of the Corporation; and by the master and wardens, and eight of the Court of Assistants, of the Mercers' Company. When the Exchange was burnt, in 1666, only 234*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* belonging to the trust, was in the Company's possession; yet it appears they begun the work of rebuilding as soon as possible. Accordingly, on the 15th of February following, their Sub-committee was ordered to assist the City Surveyors in giving directions for removing of rubbish, cleansing of arches, taking down defective walls,

walls, &c. and to give a joint estimate of the ground necessary for convenient streets at each end of the intended structure. On the 25th the Joint Committee agreed to petition the King for an order to obtain Portland stone.

Sept. 20, 1667. The Committee resolved, at Gresham-college, that as his Majesty had been pleased to interest himself in rebuilding the Exchange, they thought it their duty to lay the elevations and plans of the structure before him. For this purpose they requested the Lord Mayor, two members of the Corporation, two of the Mercers' Company, and Mr. Jerman, one of the city surveyors, to wait on the King with them; and at the same time to petition for permission to extend the South-west angle of the Exchange into the street. On the 27th of the same month, the Committee received the report from the above deputation, that the plans, &c. had been laid before the King, and Sir John Denham, surveyor-general of his works, who had greatly approved of them, and particularly of that for the South portico, which he assented to being extended into the street. Thus supported, the Committee directed certain persons to treat with the proprietors of ground near the Exchange, where necessary; and with others for building materials and workmen.

On the 23d of October, 1667, King Charles II. went to the Royal Exchange, and placed the base of the pillar on the West side of the North entrance. He was entertained, on this occasion, at the joint expence of the City and Company, with a chine of beef, a grand dish of fowls, hams, dried tongues, anchovies, caviare, &c. and plenty of wines. The entertainment was provided under a temporary shed, built and adorned for the purpose, upon the Scotch walk. His Majesty gave 20l. in gold to the workmen.

On the 31st, James Duke of York laid the first stone of the Eastern pillar, and was regaled in the same manner. And on the 18th of November Prince Rupert placed that on the East side of the South entrance.

Oct. 24, 1667. Several tenants below the Exchange were acquainted by the Committee, that it was their intention to gratify the King in his desire of having the Exchange clear of contiguous buildings; for which reason, they requested of them to surrender their respective leases, for an adequate consideration, and the refusal of any houses that might be built near or on their premises.

Dec. 9, 1667. The Committee considered the draft made by Mr. Jerman for rebuilding the Exchange; and resolved, "that porticos should be built on the North and South sides, according as his Majesty desires, and as are described in

the aforefaid draft; and that houfes fhall be built on the heads of the faid porticos, and fhops underneath." And, that the Committee might not be obftruded in their progrefs by the owners and tenants of contiguous grounds, three perfons of each party in the truft were appointed, attended by Jerman, to apply to the King for a prohibition of any buildings on them.

The following official entry was inferted in the books, by an order dated Dec. 16, 1667: "A letter from the Right Honorable the Earl of Manchester, recommending one Caius Gabriel Cibber to the making the ftatues for the Royal Exchange, and the rather in regard he hath fhewn his Majefty fome models which have been well liked of, having been read; the Committee called the gentleman in, and acquainted him, that the bufinefs of making the ftatues is yet very much from their thoughts, having the whole Exchange to build firft; and that a new Committee will fucceed before the main work be effected, to whom, when fitting time fhall come, he may do well to apply himfelf."

Dec. 21, 1667. The King intimated to the Committee, that if any perfon prefumed to build near the Exchange before an act of parliament could be obtained, he would interpoze the authority of his privy council.

The enfuing particulars are from a book produced to a Committee of the Houfe of Commons in 1747. "The faid book begins the 27 October, 1666, and ends July 12, 1676; and it thereby appears, that the total expence of rebuilding the Royal Exchange amounted unto 58,962l. the Company's moiety whereof was the fum of 29,481l. To defray which expence, it appeared, the Company were obliged, from time to time, to borrow money upon their feal; infomuch that in the year 1682 they had taken up money on their bonds, on account of the truft of Sir Thomas Grefham, to the amount of 45,795l. It appeared on this occafion, from the examination of Mr. Crumpe, "that the Company had hitherto contributed equally with the City in the repairing of the Royal Exchange, and paying Sir Thomas Grefham's lecturers and charities; and that, in or about the year 1729, one of the lecturers of Sir Thomas Grefham filed a bill in Chancery againft the City of London and the Mercers' Company; to anfwer which, it became neceffary to draw out and ftate an account between the Mercers' Company and Sir Thomas Grefham's truft eftate, as alfo between the City and Company and the faid eftate; and accordingly fuch accounts were drawn up; and thereby it appears, that there was due to the Mercers' Company, for their moiety of the expence of building the Royal Exchange, and other payments up to that time, the fum of 100,659l. 18s. 10d."

Mr.

Mr. Cawne produced a continuation of this account down to 1745, when the principal and interest amounted to 142,885l. 7s. 1d.

There are many beauties in the architecture, and but few defects; but, if the magnificent front had ten times its present perfections, they would be lost in the narrow and crowded Cornhill, still more contracted by the extension of the piers of the piazza quite to the carriage-way.

The grand gate-way is in the centre intercolumniation of four Corinthian pillars, the whole height of the front, which have an entablature complete. The great arch reaches to the architrave. In the Attick, directly over the gate, is the royal arms; and this is the base of the steeple, on which there are three gradations or stories, each bounded by pilasters and pillars, with entablatures and balustrades, and busts instead of vases; except the third, which has pediments on each side, with a cupola arising from the centre. On this there is a globe and gilt grasshopper for a vane. This steeple would be very chaste and elegant if the windows in it had accorded with the orders, the Corinthian and Composite, instead of which they are incorrect Gothic. The clock tablets, on the first balustrade, have a good effect.

Over each side intercolumniation of the front are circular pediments; above them Atticks and balustrades, with the Mercers' crest, and the City supporters in place of vases. The lesser entrances have divided pediments, and over them Corinthian niches and pediments, containing statues of King Charles the First and Second. Those statues are not quite so excellent as might be wished. The attitudes are too theatrical, and the drapery appears to be of coarse tumbled materials. The smoke has rendered them totally black, of which colour the whole building partakes. Over the niches are large circular windows.

The wings in the front are five arches in length on each side of the gates. Three of those form a piazza; the two remaining retire into the main building. The basement in which they are turned is Rustic, and the story above them Corinthian; with four pillars, an entablature, and balustrade. The three windows of the projection, and those of the main building, are literally Attic in their borders, though placed in Corinthian intercolumniations, which injures the effect greatly. And this effect is still more injured by the stationers' shops, literally *forced* upon the arches of the piazza, and not accommodated to them.

The four sides of the quadrangle are magnificent, and richly decorated; with the basements, arches of the walks, the cornices over them, the niches, statues, pillars, circular windows, entablature, pediments, and balustrade, all in correct proportion and arrangement.

The

The old Exchange was ornamented with statues: those of Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth, were made by Nicholas Stone, who received 25l. each for the three first, and 30l. for the Queen, as we are informed by Lord Orford.

The statues of George I. and II. are by Rysbrack; his present Majesty's by Wilton, which was erected in March 1764. Most of the kings previous to Charles II. were sculptured by Cibber; that of the latter king, in the area, is the work of Grinlin Gibbons; those of Charles I. and II. on the principal front are by Bushnell. The Statue of Charles II. in the area, was a few years since replaced by another, in a Roman habit, by Mr. Spiller.

The North side in Threadneedle-street has a piazza, pilaster, and a pediment, but contains nothing particularly striking or elegant.

Parliament granted 10,000l. in 1767 for the repairs of the Exchange; which were done under the direction of Mr. Robinson, surveyor, who found it necessary to rebuild the West side.

The proprietors received a large annual sum at the commencement of the last century, the rent of near 200 shops*, which extended round the building, and were occupied by persons who dealt in the most trifling wares and manufactures for the embellishment of the human frame. One of the authors of the Spectator mentions the pleasure he received from visiting them; and conversing with and admiring the females, who by their fascinating and winning manners attracted customers†. In this instance we differ from our predecessors greatly; then the ladies were offered, *by ladies*, such articles as they knew to be proper for their sex and fancy; and the gentlemen were informed that ladies would be best pleased with such and such ornaments as presents, at the same time recommending, from superior knowledge, which linens would wear best, and resist the laundress longest. Now you shall enter a thousand shops and not find one hundred females in them; on the contrary, a brisk young man steps forward, dressed in the most expensive cloathing, either powdered or in a Brutus wig, with, "Pray ladies be seated;" and he enters with the most familiar impudence into the very minutiae of female dress; nay, even recommending bishops‡, pads, false breasts, false hair, false teeth, stays, linen, stockings, petticoats, and gowns.

* This number is ascertained by the Journals of Parliament.

† This, possibly, may allude to *The New Exchange* in the Strand; which was built with regular shops, &c. after the model of *The Royal Exchange*. See the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, published by Mr. Nichols, under the year 1566, p. 114.

‡ The reader of the present day knows the meaning of those terms, but half a century hence they may be less familiar. The bishop then, gentle reader of 1850 or 1900, was a contrivance to increase the bulk of the ladies sitting parts; the pad, a representation of temporary natural projection before. But their run was short. Public indignation exclaimed, "Shame, where is thy blush!"

The Exchange was opened Sept. 28, 1669, and has continued from that day the constant resort of thousands, collected from all parts of the globe with which we have any intercourse; where an attentive observer may collect an infinite fund of knowledge relating to the language, the habits constitutional and corporeal, the manners and disposition, the character of features and stature, the attitudes and gestures, of the inhabitants of countries he dare not hope ever to visit.

The building is now surrounded with shops kept by stationers, bookfellers, print-sellers, musical-instrument makers, lottery-offices, &c. &c.; and the North front is constantly encumbered with stage-coaches, which carry passengers, for trifling sums, to the villages in the neighbourhood of London.

Lloyd's coffee-house, within the building, is a place well known throughout Europe; indeed I may add, the civilized world.

From the London Post, March 24, 1703-4. "An act of the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, is affixed at the Exchange, and other places in this city, by which all persons are prohibited coming upon the Royal Exchange to do business before the hours of twelve o'clock, and after the hour of two, till Evening change. Wherein it is further enacted, that for a quarter of an hour before twelve the Exchange-bell shall ring, as a signal of Change time; and shall also begin to ring a quarter of an hour before two; at which time the Change shall end; and all persons shall quit it, upon pain of being prosecuted to the utmost, according to law. That the gates shall then be shut up, and continue so till Evening Change time, which shall be from the hours of six to eight, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and from Michaelmas to Lady-day from the hours of four to six; before and after which hours the bell shall ring, as abovesaid. And it is farther enacted, that no persons shall assemble in companies, as stock-jobbers, &c. either in Exchange-alley or places adjacent, to stop up and hinder the passage from and to the respective houses thereabouts, under pain of being immediately carried before the Lord Mayor, or other justices of the peace, and prosecuted."

The hour for business at present is from three to four.

PUMP AT THE EXCHANGE.

In the year 1799 the present handsome pump was erected over the well accidentally discovered. The external covering or case is of cast iron, with little emblematic representations of the badges of the fire-offices: "This well was discovered, much enlarged, and this pump erected, in the year 1799, by the contributions

contributions of the Bank of England, the East India Company, the neighbouring fire-offices, together with the bankers and traders of the ward of Cornhill." On another side: "On this spot a well was first made, and a house of correction built, by Henry Wallis, mayor of London, in 1282."

Westward of the Exchange are several magnificent houses, erected a few years past, which have Doric basements, and elegant upper stories, used as the offices of lottery dealers, insurance brokers, bankers, &c. &c. that are termed the Bank-buildings; but, although I allow them every of their intrinsic merits, they must be acknowledged intruders, that torture the eye, and intercept every attempt at a perfect view of the Exchange, and

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

which nearly occupies the parish of St. Christopher, and part of St. Bartholomew.

This portion of the undertaking unavoidably opposes many obstacles to my wishes. Brevity imperiously urges her demands, and facts of great national interest call upon me for recording them; nor is it less my wish to entertain than to inform the reader. Money transactions are, without doubt, the most determined enemies to historic ease of narrative: pounds, shillings, and pence, make great chasms in flowing periods. However, courage in a good cause seldom fails of success; and I enter on the task, endeavouring to reduce matter for five folio volumes into as many quarto pages.

An abstract of the Commission issued by William and Mary, June 15, 1694, will explain the nature of the foundation sufficiently for my purpose; but a history of all the financial, trading, money-making, and political events, which have exalted the Bank to its present state of splendour, when the movements of the governors influence the whole body of the publick, and her offices expel a church from its site, and emulate the palaces of emperors, would be tedious and unprofitable to the reader.

"Whereas by an act intituled, An Act for granting to their Majesties several Rates and Duties upon Tonnage, &c. it is enacted, that for four years, from June 1, 1694, there shall be paid upon the tonnage of all vessels wherein any goods shall be imported from any of the countries in the act named, or coastwise from port to port in England, the several rates in the act mentioned, and certain additional

additonal duties of excise on beer, ale, and other liquors; and that weekly, on every Wednesday, if not a holiday, and if it be the next day, not being an holiday, all the monies arising by the said rates shall be paid into the Exchequer. And that yearly, from June 1, 1694, the sum of 140,000*l.* arising out of the said duties and rates, in case the weekly payments extend thereunto, shall be the yearly fund; and if they do not extend thereunto, then the said weekly payments, so far as they will extend, shall be part of the yearly fund. And in case the duties and rates shall be so low as that within any one year the weekly payment shall not amount to 140,000*l.* or be sufficient to answer the recompence by the act intended, in such case the Commissioners of the Treasury are strictly enjoined, without any warrant from their Majesties, their heirs or successors, to make good such deficiency out of any treasure or revenue of the Crown not appropriated.

“ And that it should be lawful for their Majesties to commission any number of persons to receive such subscriptions as should be made before August 1 next, by any natives, or foreigners, or corporations, towards paying into the Exchequer the sum of 1,200,000*l.*; and that the yearly sum of 100,000 shall be appropriated to such subscribers. And that the said weekly payments, as they come in, shall be divided into five-seventh parts and two-seventh parts; which five-seventh parts shall be appropriated to the payment of the said 100,000*l.* *per annum*; and shall be paid, as the same comes into the Exchequer, to the use of such subscribers.

“ And that their Majesties may appoint how the said 1,200,000*l.* and 100,000*l.* *per annum* shall be assignable; and may incorporate such subscribers by the name of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, subject to the condition of Redemption. And if 1,200,000*l.* be not paid into the Exchequer by Jan. 1, 1694, then the subscribers shall have only after the rate of 8 *per cent. per annum*; and the Commissioners of the Treasury are required, without any warrant from their Majesties, their heirs or successors, to pay the said 100,000 *per annum*.

“ And that no person or corporation shall subscribe more than 20,000*l.*; and every subscriber at the time of his subscribing shall pay one-fourth part of his subscription; and in default thereof such subscriptions shall be void. That the residue of the subscriptions shall be paid into the Exchequer before Jan. 1; and in default thereof the one-fourth part shall be forfeited; and that none, before the 1st of July, shall write above 10,000*l.* Provided, if 1,200,000*l.* or a moiety, be not subscribed by the 1st of August, then the power for erecting a

corporation shall cease; and in such case so much of the 100,000*l.* as shall belong to the subscribers may be assignable. And that the monies payable by the act to any person shall not be chargeable with any duties or impositions, as by the said act may appear.

“ Their Majesties being resolved, that if the whole 1,200,000*l.*, or a moiety or more thereof, be subscribed by the first of August next, to incorporate the subscribers, have nominated and appointed A. B. &c. (the commissioners named in the commission) or any five or more of them, to take the voluntary subscriptions of any natives, foreigners, or bodies politic, before the said 1st of August, towards raising the said 1,200,000*l.* taking care that none write above 20,000*l.*; and that before the 1st of July none write above 10,000*l.*

“ That within ten days after the date hereof the Commissioners, or any five or more of them, shall provide a convenient public office, within the city or suburbs of London and Westminster, for taking subscriptions, giving such public notice thereof as they think fit; and also a book or books of vellum for the said subscriptions, to lie open, every day but Sundays, from eight to twelve in the morning, and from three to eight in the afternoon, until the 1st of August, unless 1,200,000*l.* be sooner subscribed.

“ That in the title of every book shall be written, that the same contains the subscription, authorised to be made by the said act and this Commission, of the respective sums which the said several persons shall set against their names; one-fourth part of which sums is to be paid by each subscriber at the making such subscription to the hands of the Commissioners, and the residue as is hereafter directed. That the Commissioners take care that the sums be written in words at length, as well as figures, with a column for the day of each subscription. That the subscription shall be attested under the hands and seals of two or more of the Commissioners present at the taking them. That no subscription be made after the 1st of August. And that the Commissioners, or any five or more, after the 1st of August, or after the said 1,200,000*l.* is subscribed (which shall happen first), make true duplicates in parchment of the whole subscriptions, and deliver the same, attested by five or more of the Commissioners, into the Auditor's-office of the Exchequer, to be there recorded; that it may appear whether the whole 1,200,000*l.* was written within the time limited, and by whom. And their Majesties do enjoin the said Commissioners, or any five, to receive from every

every subscriber, at the time of his subscribing, one-fourth part of his subscription, in ready money.

“ And that the Commissioners, or any nine or more, may appoint cashiers for keeping the money, to be approved by the Commissioners of the Treasury, or any three, taking such security as the Commissioners think fit, in their Majesties name, to be approved by the Commissioners of the Treasury, as aforesaid. And their Majesties command the Commissioners and Cashiers, who shall receive the said one-fourth part, to keep it safely till it shall be payable into the Exchequer, as is hereafter directed; *viz.* their Majesties command the said Commissioners and Cashiers, that in case the whole 1,200,000*l.* or a moiety, or any greater part, be subscribed before the 1st of August, as soon as the charter shall be passed under the Great Seal, to pay all the said one-fourth part into the Exchequer, in the name of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. And upon such payment the Commissioners of the Treasury, and Officers of the Exchequer, are required to strike talleys, importing so much received from the said incorporation by the hands of the said Commissioners, and to draw and sign Exchequer orders for paying the said Corporation, and their successors, for ever (subject to the condition of the redemption), a proportionable part of the said 100,000*l.* *per annum*, for every sum of the first one-fourth part so paid. And in case 600,000*l.* be not subscribed by the 1st of August, their Majesties command the Commissioners and Cashiers, who shall have the custody of the one-fourth part, to pay the same into the Exchequer, in the name of the subscribers, their heirs, &c. And upon every such payment the Commissioners of the Treasury, and the other officers, are to strike talleys for the same, importing so much received from the respective subscribers by the hands of the Commissioners, and to draw Exchequer orders for paying the said subscribers, their heirs, &c. for ever (subject to the said redemption), proportionable parts of the said 100,000*l.* *per annum*, for every sum paid into the Exchequer. And this commission, or the enrolment thereof, shall be to the said Commissioners of the Treasury, and officers, a sufficient warrant in that behalf. And as to the remaining three-fourth parts of the said subscription, their Majesties declare the second one-fourth part shall be paid into the Exchequer by the 1st of October next, and the remaining two-fourth parts shall be paid before the 1st of January next.

“ And if 1,200,000*l.* or a moiety, or any greater part thereof, be subscribed by the 1st of August, then all the money subscribed (the first one-fourth part

only excepted) shall be paid into the Exchequer, as the Governor or Deputy-governor of the said Corporation, and thirteen or more of the Directors in the said intended charter, shall appoint, so as a full second part be entirely paid into the Exchequer by the 1st of October next, and the remaining three-fourth parts before the 1st of January next; and if 600,000l. or more be not subscribed by the 1st of August, then all the money subscribed (the first one-fourth part only excepted) shall be paid into the Exchequer by the several subscribers, their heirs, &c. by the times and proportions before limited. And, upon every such payment of any of the last three-fourth parts, their Majesties command the Commissioners of the Treasury, and the officers of the Exchequer, to strike tallies, as well for the money paid in by the Corporation as by the subscribers, and to draw such Exchequer orders as aforesaid for the proportionable parts of the said yearly fund to be paid in each case respectively, either to the corporation or subscribers, according to the act, subject to the said redemption. And their Majesties command the Commissioners, or any five or more, receiving the said first one-fourth part, to give the persons paying the same a receipt in writing for the several sums so received, and enter the same in a book, inserting the day of such payment, the names of the Commissioners receiving the same, and the name and abode of the persons paying the same, with their proper additions, and the sum paid.

“ And that the Commissioners, or any five, after the 1st of August, without delay, shall make a fair accompt in parchment of all the said receipts, with the particulars expressed, as aforesaid, and deliver the same, attested by any five or more Commissioners, into the Auditor's-office of the Exchequer, there to be recorded, as well to charge the said Commissioners or their Cashiers with the money, as to guide the Commissioners of the Treasury, and other officers, with the payment of the appropriated fund. Their Majesties require the Commissioners to meet and attend at the public office; and, if it shall be thought most convenient to have several offices, the Commissioners may subdivide themselves, taking care that some attend in each office, and that they and their Cashiers diligently attend their Majesties service.

“ And the Commissioners of the Treasury, &c. are required to be assisting to the Commissioners, and out of any of their Majesties treasure, not appropriated by act of parliament, to issue and pay to such person as they shall appoint such money as shall be necessary to be laid out in the execution of the Commission.

And,

And, that the corporation may be settled to the satisfaction of the subscribers, their Majesties direct that the Commissioners, or any five or more of them, after the 1st of August, or so soon as 1,200,000l. is subscribed, which shall first happen, do affix public notice on the Royal Exchange for all those who have subscribed not less than 500l. and paid their one-fourth part, to meet on a day appointed, which is not to be sooner than four days, nor later than eight days after the notice, to elect persons, qualified as hereafter mentioned, to be the first governor, deputy, and directors, of the intended corporation.

“ And that all the subscribers, their heirs, &c. may meet, and choose out of the whole subscribers (of whom none shall have more than one vote) one person who hath subscribed in his own right 4000l. at least, and paid one-fourth part thereof at least at the time of his subscription, to be the first governor; and one other person, who hath subscribed 3000l. at least, and paid one-fourth part thereof in manner aforesaid, to be the first deputy-governor; and 24 other persons, each of which have severally subscribed in their own right 2000l. at least, and paid one-fourth part thereof as aforesaid, to be the first Directors. Which elections shall be determined by the majority of votes then present; and in case they be equal then by the Commissioners, or the major part of them.

“ That the persons so elected shall be inserted in the said intended charter, and made the first governor, deputy-governor, and directors, to continue in their offices from the date of the charter till the 25th of March 1696, and till others be chosen in their rooms, and sworn; subject nevertheless to the restrictions and provisos in the said act, and to such other rules as shall be inserted in the charter, the draught whereof is contained in the schedule. Provided no subscriber shall be capable to vote in the elections of the first governor, deputy, or directors, until he hath taken the oath following: I A. B. do swear, that the sum of 500l. by me subscribed (or the sum of 500l. of the money by me subscribed), is my own proper money, for my own use, and in my own right, and not in trust for any person whatsoever. Provided, nevertheless, that any Quaker who hath subscribed 500l. as aforesaid, and made and signed the declaration following: I A. B. do sincerely and solemnly declare, in the presence of God, &c. shall be capable to vote in the said elections of the first governor, deputy, or directors. Provided that no subscriber shall be capable to be chosen the first governor, deputy, or director, unless he or they be a natural-born or naturalised subject, and hath or have taken an oath, that the sums which in the respective cases of governor, deputy,

puty, or directors, are requisite to be subscribed as aforesaid, are his own proper monies, subscribed for his own use, and in his own right, and not in trust for any other person. And any two of the Commissioners are empowered to administer the said oaths and declarations to the persons who are to choose, or be, the first governor, deputy, and director.

“ And, that all subscribers may be assured and satisfied the powers vested in their Majesties by the act to erect a corporation shall be truly executed, their Majesties promise and declare, and also covenant, grant, and agree with the Commissioners, on behalf of themselves, and every subscriber, that in case the whole 1,200,000*l.* or a moiety or any greater part thereof, shall be subscribed on the said act, or in pursuance of this Commission, before the 1st of August next, then, immediately after the said first day of August, or so soon as 1,200,000*l.* be subscribed, which shall first happen, their Majesties will grant a charter to incorporate all the subscribers then living, who shall not have assigned their interest, and, in case any of them be dead, their heirs, and, in case any of the subscribers shall have assigned their interest, their assignees, to be one corporation, called the Governor, &c. of the Bank of England, with such powers, privileges, and under such rules, power of redemption, and restrictions, as are contained in the said act, or intended by the schedule; and with such farther power as shall be advised by the subscribers counsel, and approved by their Majesties Attorney or Solicitor-general.

“ And their Majesties direct, that the whole sum subscribed shall be, and be called, a common Capital and principal Stock. And that every person, according to the sum subscribed and paid, shall have an interest and share in the said principal stock of 1,200,000*l.* and in the said yearly fund of 100,000*l.* *per annum*; which interest may be assigned to any persons or bodies politic, and so over (*toties quoties*), as fully as any other interest which is by law assignable; which assignment shall vest the interest in the assignee, his heirs, &c. And after such assignment it shall not be in the power of the assignor to revoke or avoid the same, so as it be made in writing, and registered in manner following; *viz.* All assignments made before the 1st of August, or the full subscribing of the said 1,200,000*l.* (which shall first happen), and before granting the charter, shall be entered in the Auditor's-office of the Exchequer within six days after the making thereof; and all assignments made after the said charter shall be registered in the form thereby subscribed. And if, for default in subscribing 600,000*l.* before the 1st of

of August, the powers in the act for erecting a corporation shall cease, then all assignments shall be entered in the office of the Remembrancer in the Exchequer, as the act directs.

“ Provided that the Commissioners joined in the Commission shall be liable to their Majesties every one for his own actings, and not for one another, or for the Cashiers, or in any case where there is not a particular fraud.

“ Provided that every of the Commissioners acting in this Commission be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof; and their Majesties empowereth the Lord Keeper, Lord Chancellor, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or such two of the Commissioners as shall be first sworn before some of them, to administer such oaths, in these words: I A. B. do swear, that I will faithfully execute the trust in me reposed as one of the Commissioners appointed by their Majesties for taking subscriptions, and doing other things, pursuant to the act of parliament, to the best of my skill, without deceit. Provided, that if any of the Commissioners die before all things hereby intended are accomplished, this Commission shall not determine, but be performed by the rest, so there be a sufficient number left; and in default thereof their Majesties promise that a new Commission shall be granted for the accomplishment of all things intended for the security of the subscribers. Provided also, that any of the Commissioners may be subscribers; and the rest, or so many as aforesaid, may take such subscriptions from any of the Commissioners, and receive the money, and do all other things thereupon directed, as in the case of other subscribers; and that where any of the Commissioners subscribe, such subscription shall be made before, and attested in the book by, some other of the Commissioners, who are to give receipts for the same.

“ And, lastly, that this Commission, or the enrolment thereof, shall be a sufficient warrant to every of the Commissioners for all things done in pursuance thereof.”

The Bank of England had its origin from a source very different from the present practice of money transactions. Mr. John Briscoe had suggested the plan of a *land* bank. To explain which, would require some pages; I shall, therefore, merely give him an opportunity of obtaining the honour (if deserved) of the foundation of the Bank of England, and in his own words.

“ To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled. May it please your Honours, The last session of parliament I presented you with proposals for setting up a national land bank; and, in order thereunto,
a bill

a Bill was brought in by order of the Honourable House of Commons, and was referred to a committee, who made a considerable progress therein; but, the Bill not passing through the House, for want of time, I did not intend to put my proposals in practice until the next session of parliament, fearing it might be looked upon as a disrespect to your Honours (wherein I have always been very cautious of offending) to begin a business of so great importance before I had an authority from your Honours for my so doing; but some gentlemen, who pretended they could not understand my scheme while the Bill was depending before the House of Commons, have formed the model of a bank out of the book I presented to your Honours, only, to make it look like a novelty, have spoiled my design by some alterations of their own. It is doubtless a duty incumbent upon all subjects (as I mentioned in my treatise intituled 'A Discourse on the late Funds, which I presented to both Houses of Parliament) to propose to your Honours whatsoever may occur to any of them for the service of the publick; and whosoever spends his time and estate in so doing presumes he is safe, and under your Honours protection. If not, it will certainly be a bar to all future ingenuity, and will for ever discourage persons from offering any thing to your Honours that may tend to the good of the nation. But I am well satisfied your Honours will not countenance any who shall go about to deprive me of the fruit of my industry; and therefore, though I have been often told, that the persons who are engaged in setting up a bank in opposition to me will certainly bear me down by an interest too powerful for me to withstand, yet I think myself secure in your Honours justice and impartiality; and in assurance thereof I shall (God willing) proceed upon what I have undertaken; not doubting but, with your Honours assistance, to surmount all those difficulties which the ignorance of some, and envy of others, may lay in my way. I beg leave to subscribe myself, your Honours most humble and most obedient servant,

JOHN BRISCOE."

This letter precedes his "Advice to the Freeholder."

However puerile the following effusions may appear at present, they will be found to have assisted in accomplishing, on a solid basis, that grand and stupendous structure of which I am now writing. Ridicule and opposition are the life and spirit which animate the infancy of public proceedings. The promoters of useful projects know that their errors will be sought for under a free government, and exposed; they are therefore careful in framing them. And interested opposition suggests

suggests improvement, on either side, till the publick adopt the most perfect system. This appears to have been the case between *The Land Bank* and *The Bank of England*. Some wit, and a great deal of malice, issued from the press in favour of and against the rival Banks. A few specimens may amuse the reader, selected from “The Trial and Condemnation of the Trustees of the Land Bank at Exeter Exchange, for murdering the Bank of England at Grocers’ Hall;” and “A New Ballad upon the Land Bank, or Credit restored.”

A whimsical will is supposed to have been read at the above trial: “Know all our creditors, by these presents, that we, the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, being weak in body, through the wounds received from the Land Bank at Exeter Exchange (to whom we lay our death), but of as good sense as ever we were, finding ourselves impaired in our credit and reputation, and despairing of recovery, do make our last will and testament. First, we bequeath our soul to the Devil, in order to serve the publick out of our creditors’ money; and, as to the qualities of our mind, we dispose thereof as follows; *viz.* all our skill in foreign exchanges, and our probity and candour in making up the accounts of the loss thereof, we give to all and every of our directors (except four or five), jointly and severally, to hold to them and their successors in tail Bank, as heir looms, and indelible monuments of their skill and probity, for ever. All our obstinacy and blunders we give unto our present Governor, upon trust that he shall employ one equal third part thereof as lord mayor of the city of London, one other equal third part thereof as one of the lords of the Admiralty, and the other third part thereof as the governor of the Bank of England. All our oaths, impudence, &c. we give unto our present Deputy-governor, and our dear Sir H. F. to hold in joint partnership during their lives, and the survivor to have the whole. All our shuffling tricks we give to our dear Sir W. G. All our *cinicalness* and self-conceit we give to our directors J. W. and G. H. equally to be divided betwixt them, share and share alike, as tenants in common. All our blindness and fear we give unto our dear O—ah S—ck; and we also give him 5l. in money, to buy him a new cloth coat, a new half-beaver hat, a second-hand perriwig, and an old black sword, to solicit with in the lobby; and also to buy him a pair of spectacles, to write letters to lords with. And as to the residue of our temporal estate (besides the said 5l.) we dispose thereof as followeth: Imprimis, we devise to our own members (when they shall have paid in their whole 100l. *per cent.*) our fund of 100,000l. *per annum*, charged and chargeable nevertheless with

the sum of 1,200,000*l.* for which it stands mortgaged, by Bank bills, in full satisfaction of all their great expectations from the probity and skill of our Directors, advising them to accept a redemption thereof by Parliament whenever they can have it. Item, all our ready monies (before any of our debts paid) we give to our executors hereinafter named, upon trust that they shall from time to time, until the 1st day of August 1696, lend the same into the Exchequer, upon condition to defeat the establishment of the Land Bank; and from and after the said 1st day of August, then to lend out the same into the said Exchequer, upon security of promises to establish our Executors the next session, instead of the Land Bank, and for such other premiums as our said Executors can get to themselves for doing thereof. And we do direct our said Executors to continue the stock and pensions already allowed to our fast friends, they know where. And, after all our ready moneys so disposed, we leave the residue of our effects for payment of our bills and notes, at such days and hours, and in such manner and proportion, and with such preferences, as our said Executors shall think fit. And we do hereby constitute our Directors executors of this our will, giving unto each of them power out of our cash to discount their own talleys, bills, and notes, at par; and the bills and notes of other our creditors, at the highest discount they can get for the same. And our body we commit to be buried, with all privacy, lest our creditors arrest our corpse. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our common seal, the 4th day of May 1696."

The epitaph has less malignity than the will; and the two may serve to excite astonishment that an institution, which has baffled every art foreign and domestic aimed at its ruin, should have attained such a pinnacle of splendour in little more than 100 years.

"Here lies the body of the Bank of England, who was born in the year 1694, and died May 5, 1696, in the third year of its age. They had issue legitimate, by their Common Seal, 1,200,000*l.* called Bank Bills, and by their Cashier of 2,000,000 sons of wh—s, called Speed's notes."

"The Land Bank was part
Of Jacobites' art,
This I said, and so I'll have it;
And, to make it more clear,
I did (I know where)
Produce a plot affidavit.

For,

For, when I cast a spell,
 And pretend to foretell
 A thing within my own reach,
 Then bring it about,
 Which is easy to do it,
 I pass both for statesman and witch.
 I'll have a law made,
 None shall set up the trade,
 To borrow or lend money,
 But they at Grocers' shop,
 Who are at a full stop,
 And neither pay all nor any."

The subscription-books for doubling the stock of the Bank were opened, at Mercers hall, Feb. 22, 1708-9; and the subscription completed by 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. The *New Bank* stock then sold for 117l.

On the 20th of January, 1732, a general court of the new Corporation unanimously resolved to build a hall, and offices, in Threadneedle-street; and to erect, in some conspicuous part of it, a statue to King William III. Messrs. Dunn and Townshend, who were employed at Greenwich Hospital, entered into a contract with the Directors, in the following month, by which they agreed to complete the work Michaelmas 1733, as their lease of Grocers'-hall expired at that period. Sir John Houblon's house was the *first* demolished for this enormous mass of building, to which it is yet impossible to imagine the future bounds.

The new building was occupied June 5, 1734.

Jan. 1, 1735. A marble statue of William III. was erected in the great hall of the Bank; after which three volleys were fired by the servants of the institution.

1742. The Governors and Company of the Bank proposed, that as their present fund of 100,000l. *per annum*, payable out of the five-sevenths of the 9d. *per barrel* excise, being continued to them till Aug. 1, 1743, they would accept after that time 3 *per cent. per annum* for their stock of 1,600,000l. together with 4000l. *per annum*, towards their charges of management, before paid them out of the same fund; after which, there remaining 48,000l. *per annum* on it, that they would advance 1,600,000l. at such times as might be agreed upon, at 3 *per cent. per annum*, being allowed a discount at 3 *per cent. per annum* for such money,

M m m 2 from

from the respective times of its advance till Aug. 1, 1743; proposing the continuance of their incorporation, with the sole power of banking, with the said fund reserved entire to them for 21 years, from Aug. 1, 1743, with all the grants, privileges, &c. they then enjoyed by their charter, or acts of parliament, redeemable on a year's notice, and repayment of 1,600,000*l.* formerly advanced, and the 1,600,000*l.* now proposed, the arrears of the 100,000*l.* *per annum*, and all the principal and interest money upon tallies, Exchequer orders, or parliamentary funds, they were entitled to, or had in their hands at such period; and continuing incorporated till those sums were paid. The House of Commons accepted this proposal, *nemine contradicente*.

By an account of all money paid or allowed to the Governor and Company for or on account of public money issued to or put under the management of the Governor and Company, it appears, that, from 1765 to 1781, 864,640*l.* was paid for management; and for receiving, paying, and accounting for loans, &c. 44,442*l.*

Wishing to describe the interior of *The Bank*, its quadrangles, areas, and offices, I made application to a respectable officer, who assured me that the difficulties attending such an undertaking were almost insurmountable. Of this the reader must be convinced, when he recollects the astonishing number of persons who are constantly employed within it, exclusive of those who attend from various quarters to transact their business.

The architecture is uniformly Grecian, and the ornaments peculiar to that style are lavished in profusion on every portion, rendering the liberality of the Governors eminently conspicuous; but, alas! Taste has her feelings incurably wounded. Every architect employed by them in succession, from 1732 to the present moment, has endeavoured to point out his own design, by making it as unlike that of his predecessor as the five orders will permit. Consequently, we have an Ionic centre, with a large basement, and tall pillars, bounded by diminutive columns and arcades, and pediments of the Corinthian order; which being condemned universally by men of judgment, a more modern labourer in the same vineyard exhibits the inclosure of a gaol, an immense pile of wall, almost bullet-proof.

The interior, however, is less in violation of propriety. Some of the apartments are very handsome; particularly the Court room, which is of the Composite order, and by Sir Robert Taylor. At the East and West ends are double pillars, detached from the walls; whose enriched arches support a horizontal ceiling, covered

covered by various elegant stuccoed ornaments. The windows are all on the South side, beautiful and Venetian. Those open into the church-yard of St. Christopher (now a pleasant area, with trees and shrubs, surrounded by very grand architecture, designed by Sir Robert). There are three chimneys on the North side, each of statuary and variegated marble. That in the centre is largest, and particularly superb. At the West end a folding-door opens into an octagon Committee-room, whose chimney is of rich marble, and above it hangs a half-length of William III. a good figure, represented in armour.

The Governors' is a square room, coloured red, with an intersected ceiling, and semicircular windows near the roof. The chimney, of statuary marble, is surmounted by an enormous mirror. There are two portraits, that of George III. and another of one of our preceding Monarchs, but I am not certain which. A large painting of the Bank, Bank-buildings, the Exchange, and Cornhill, by Marlow; and a very fine plan of the Bank. In the Anti-room to these apartments are two other pictures. The first, by Hickey, is an excellent representation of Daniel Race, a very diminutive but prepossessing man, habited in black; which was painted by order of the Governors, as a testimony of their approbation of his faithful services. The other is a portrait of Abraham Newland, esq. the well-known cashier.

Of the remaining portions designed by Sir Robert Taylor, and the original building, much might be urged in praise; but of the recent erections towards Lothbury, a description would prove a criticism which I wish to avoid.

Two acts, passed in the 4th and 6th years of the reign of George III. enabled the Directors of the Bank to purchase premises adjoining their buildings, in order to enlarge them. And in the King's 5th year another vested the glebe land, parsonage, &c. belonging to the Rector of St. Christopher's, in the Governor and Company. Besides those, they had at other times purchased houses and ground; and, finally, they had by 1781 become possessed of the whole parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, except the habitations of seven parishioners, situated on the West side of Princes-street, and a few offices under the Royal Exchange; and payed five-sixth parts of the parish rates and taxes. But, still finding themselves in want of room, and perceiving in the riots of 1780 that the church of St. Christopher was a dangerous fortress for such persons in case of an attack on the Bank, the Company entered into an agreement with the Patron and Rector; and, obtaining the sanction of Parliament, the site of the church became that of part of the Bank.

The number of houses in St. Bartholomew in 1800 were 90, inhabitants 560, of which 284 were males, and 276 females.

The

The parish of *St. Christopher le Stocks* contained but 92 houses in 1732; which in 1800 were reduced to 19, containing 23 families, inhabitants 133, of which 61 were males, and 72 females. The church was completed or rebuilt in 1462, the steeple in 1506. The conflagration of 1666 injured, but did not destroy it. The rectory was in the gift of the Bishops of London, and valued at 120*l. per annum.*

RECTORS.

John Hall, prebendary of St. Paul's, 1665, rector of Finchley.

Dr. William Brampton, *circa* 1714, chaplain in ordinary, prebendary of Worcester; died Aug. 1735 *.

Thomas Cartwright, D.D.; presented 1735; minister of Hornchurch, Essex; rector of Hornsey; and archdeacon of Colchester; died Nov. 8, 1749; buried at Hornsey †.

Sherlock Willis, M.A. ‡; instituted Nov. 25, 1749; died April, 1783; rector of Wormley, and held prebends in St. Paul's and Salisbury cathedrals; the last rector.

EPITAPHS in St. Christopher's Church, transcribed just before its Demolition.

A flat stone in the North aisle, for Katherine Green, late wife of John Green, who died in 1690. Also two of their daughters, Angeletta and Elizabeth. Also Susanna, his second wife, who departed this life Oct. 29, 1700.

Against the North wall, and near the vestry door, a large white marble monument, with a spacious column erected in the middle, on the top of which is a large urn; and on each side the column a figure, finely carved, being those of his two wives, the first holding a book, the other resting upon an anchor; and on the die of the base of the column this inscription:

* He printed a sermon before the Lord Mayor, 1695; on opening a lecture at Maldon, 1697; on the accession, 1702; at a school-feast, 1708; against lukewarmness, 1713; and at the Temple, 1714.

† Where Mr. Lysons, I suppose from his epitaph on the North wall, says he died, having been rector 17 years.

‡ He was christened after Bishop Sherlock; was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, A. B. 1702; and was buried in Wormley church-yard, with this epitaph: "To the memory of the Rev. Sherlock Willis, M. A. 36 years rector of this parish, and constantly resident; who departed this life the 28th day of April, 1783, in the 63d year of his age. John Lamb Willis, son of the above Sherlock Willis, died April 29, 1763, aged 4 months. Also Mrs. Sarah Willis, his relict, who died 28 March, 1784, aged 53."

In 1765 he, having good landed property, besides his preferments, added to the rectory house two large rooms, since taken down.

" M. M.

" M. M. Near this place lyes interred y^e body of Thom. Adrian, esq. in his own vault, wth his ancestors. He was born in this parish, y^e 28th day of Decemb. 1653, and dyed y^e 15th day of April, 1701.

" In Novemb. 1676 he took to wife Ann Crisp, the third daughter of Ellis Crisp, esq. merchant, of this city, who died y^e 16th of August following; who also lyeth buried in the same vault; by whom he had one daughter, who is still living.

" He also, September y^e 1, 1685, took to wife Catharine Reeves, only daughter of Sir William Reeves, his now widow, by whom this monument is erected to his memory, that was most exemplary for his piety, charity, and justice, and was the best of husbands to her that hopes to rise with him in glory at the last day. Amen."

On grave-stones in the North aile:

" Here lyeth the body of Mr. William Pepys, who departed this life the 11th of Aug. 1705, in the 58th year of his age."

" Here lyeth interred the body of Richard Nicoll, late of this parish, who departed this life y^e 4th day of Octob. anno Dom. 1676; leaving his wife with child of a sonn, whose name was Richard. He dyed y^e 30th day of November, anno Dom. 1677, aged tenne moneths, and lyeth also here interred.

" Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Rebecka Nicoll, wife of the said Richard; who departed this life y^e 17th of January, 1679, aged 23 yeares."

" Mr. Thomas Allcraft, died December 20th, 1739, aged 67 years."

" Here lyeth the body of Angellet Greene, y^e daughter of John Greene and Katharine his wife, of the parish of St. Bartholomew, Exchange. Shee departed this life on Wednesday y^e 18th of July, 1677, aged 3 years.

" Elizabeth Greene, another daughter of the said John Greene and Katharine his wyfe, lyes here interred also, 1683.

" Here also lyeth the said Katherine Greene.

" Here also lyeth Susanna Greene, his second wife."

On grave-stones in the South aile:

" 1669.

" In this place is buried Isabel; and neare unto it Elizabeth, Peter, Margaret, and Elizabeth; children of Peter Aylworth and Margaret his wife.

" Also under this stone is buried his sone Thomas, who departed this life November y^e 7th, 1675, aged 15 years, 7 months, and 4 days.

" Margaret, the mother of the sayd children, departed this life Janu. the 7th, 1675, and is here buried."

" Here lyes Anne Wellma, in the 2d yeare of her age. 1710."

On

On grave-stones in the nave :

“ In memory of Master William Rowley ; departed this life April the 22d, 1776, aged 23 weeks. Also Miss Ann Rowley, departed this life the 19th of October, 1778, aged 7 months.”

“ Near this place lyeth interred the body of Thomas Deboyce, late of the island of Barbadoes, merchant, whom departed this life May the 4th, 1699, aged 32 years. Also Tho. Deboice, the son of the above, whom departed this life 9ber 27th, 1699, aged 3 years.

“ Also Ben. Hole, son of Joseph Hole, of the island of Barbados, merchant, whom departed this life May the 22, 1719, in his sixteenth year of his age.”

“ Here lyes buried the bodyes of Sarah, late mother of Thomas Kemble, of this parish, who dyed in April 1673.

“ Also Sarah, daughter of the said Thomas, who dyed in February 1673.

“ Also Elizabeth, daughter of the said Thomas, who dyed the 18th of March, 1676.

“ Also Anne, daughter of the said Thomas, who dyed the 6th of July, 1677.

“ Also Anne, another daughter of the said Thomas, who dyed 3 March, 1683.

“ Also James, sonn of the said Thomas, who dyed y^e 13th ditto.”

“ Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Lekeux, wife of Mr. William Lekeux, of this parish, merchant, who departed this life November 23, 1724, aged 27 years.

“ Also two daughters of the above-said William and Mary Lekeux. Sarah dyed January 24th, 1727, aged 4 years and 7 months ; Susanna dyed October 14th, aged 14 years and 11 months.

“ Also the body of Delitia Lekeux, wife of William Lekeux, merchant, and daughter of Sir George Hanger, knt. of Dryfield, in Gloucestershire, who dyed February 8th, 1754.”

“ Here lyes buried Thomas Bethell, gent. who departed this life December the 17th, 1728, aged 39 years.

“ Also William Bethell, son of the above-said Thomas Bethell, aged about 16 months.

“ Also Dorothy Bethell, wife of the above-said Thomas Bethell, who departed his life January the 12th, 1740, aged 50 years.

“ Also Martha Bethell, daughter of the above-said Thomas and Dorothy Bethell, aged 15 years.

“ Also Thomas Bethell, son of the above-said Thomas and Dorothy Bethell, who departed this life Decem. 23d, 1745, aged 23 years.”

“ Here

"Here lieth the body of Mr. John West, gent. late deputy of the ward of Walbroke, who departed this life the 28th day of November, 1723, in the 83d year of his age.

"And also the body of Mrs. Frances West, his wife, who departed this life the 9th day of January, anno Domini 1724, aged 80 years."

On a grave-stone in the nave, adjoining to West's, immediately before the pulpit:

"Under this stone is buried the body of Henry Bainbrigg, esquire, citizen and cloth-worker of London, who departed this life the first day of October, 1665, aged 67 years."

"Under this stone is buried the body of William Baynbrigg, esq. citizen and merchant taylor, of London, who departed this life the nineteenth day of September 1672, aged 76 years."

"Hic requiescunt Gulielmus et Anna Fashion,
cum filiis Gulielmo et Annâ."

On grave-stones at the East end of the South aisle:

"Here lyes interred the bodyes of Benjamin and Thomas Blagrove, sonn of Thomas Blagrove, of this parish, citizen and vintner, of London. The said Benjamin departed this life the 13th day of May, 1676, in the 16 yeare and upwards of his age; and Thomas departed this life the 14th of June, 1676, aged 4 yeares and upwards."

"Here lyeth the body of Thomas Mitchell, of this parish, who departed this life December y^e 30, 1751, aged 35 years."

* * On Friday the 2d instant, the corpse of Christopher Hains, of Dartmouth, esq. a gentleman of honourable family, was brought to Mercers chapel, laid under a noble alcove of slate, and carried from thence to his burial-place, in St. Christopher's church, Threadneedle-street, attended by many worthy gentlemen, in black and white scarves, suitable to the feathers upon the slate and coffin, and preceded by the singing boys of Christ Church Hospital, with gloves and favours. There was a great number of men in mourning with branches; and the whole was performed with the utmost decency, to the entire satisfaction of those concerned, by Francis Read, undertaker." Daily Post, June 5, 1721.

In this church also were interred the last of the Varelst family, who distinguished themselves by their paintings. William Varelst (uncle to the Governor of Bengal), a portrait painter of eminence; his mother, who inherited her grandfather's art, and painted flowers; and his sister, who married Mr. Fraser, a Russia merchant. Their remains, with all the others in the vaults, were decently removed to the adjoining church of St. Margaret Lothbury, or elsewhere, by their relations, on timely notice from the Directors.

ST. BENEDICT FINK, BROAD-STREET WARD.

THIS parish obtains the name of *Fink* from Robert Fink, the elder, who rebuilt the church; but at what period is not known. The living was originally a rectory, and belonged to the family of the Nevils; from whom it was conveyed to the hospital of St. Anthony of Vienna, probably about 1440, on condition that the Master and Brethren should establish a free-school in their vicinity, within the parish. It thus became a curacy. But in 1474 Edward IV. gave the Hospital, with all its possessions, to the Dean and Chapter of the collegiate church of Windsor; who still appoint their own canons, or others, to the curacy. The value is 100*l.* *per annum*, and the parsonage and glebe are near the church.

The number of houses in 1800 were 85, three of which were uninhabited; the male inhabitants amounted to 271, and the females to 268, total 539.

There is nothing remarkable in this parish: the streets and courts are contrived to exclude the rays even of an almost vertical sun, by the height of the houses, inclosing squares and oblongs but a few feet in width, and passages rather than streets, where of two passengers *one must* walk on the carriage-way till the other leaves him the *curb-stone*, not pavement. How much is it to be lamented that the present liberal-minded Corporation had not been anticipated by the fordid inhabitants in their improvements after the great fire! by which

ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH

was burnt! The operation of rebuilding appears to have been commenced about 1673; when George Holman, esq. * gave 100*l.* towards the expences. It is situated on the South side of Threadneedle-street, near the Exchange. The North wall of the church peeps from the side of the neighbouring houses, affording its surface to the unclean offerings of every passing horse, cart, or coach, which unavoidably bespatter it. The architect, thus confined, must have possessed uncommon skill indeed to produce a *grand* front; yet he has contrived to give some interest, which is increased after he soared from the kennel, and produces a handsome tower, in the Grecian style.

* See his epitaph, p. 466.

The inside is a decagon, with six detached Corinthian pillars in the area, each supporting an entablature to the walls, with arches between them on the North and South sides. Two others form the sacrum, and a recess for the organ. From the mouldings of those the roof commences, with an enriched cornice, above which it makes an oval dome, with a lantern in the centre. On the South side are three large arched windows, with angular mullions; those in the North wall are filled up, leaving the arches for small windows.

The altar-piece consists of four small Corinthian pillars, with entablature, arches, and gilt shields. The two outward intercolumniations have painted niches and Moses and Aaron; the centre contains the Decalogue; with rich gilt carvings over them, and the royal arms on the cornice. The Creed and Lord's Prayer are on tablets without the pillars.

The organ stands on a very handsome gallery; but, though large, is rather plain. Mrs. Sarah Gregory, in the year 1708, bequeathed 100l. to the parish, for distribution to the poor, and 400l. for purchasing an organ, and part of a messuage to produce a salary for an organist.

The pulpit is placed against a South-east pillar, with the desk before it; and the font, in the North-west corner, a plain marble basin, with a carved, gilt, and painted cover.

THE REGISTERS.

1608, March 29. Baptised, John, the son of John Speed, merchant taylor, and our valuable Historian.

1620, Dec. 27. Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Compton and Lady Cicely.

MARRIAGES.

1561, April 8. Richard Mallory, alderman, and Mrs. Lane.

1566, Oct. 14. Ellis Wyne, one of my Lord Treasurer's gentlemen, and Magdalen Wilcox.

1580, April 6. William Wray, esq. and Mrs. Lucy Montague.

1581, June 12. Edward Sutton, son to Sir Edward Sutton, knt. and Theodora, daughter to Sir James Harrington. Married in the French church. Sir James Harrington was the first baronet of the antient family of Ridlington,

Rutlandshire; to which honour he was advanced 1611, after having served the office of high-sheriff of that county, 35 of Queen Elizabeth.

1620, Nov. 6. Sir Henry Yelverton and Alice Barlow.

1621, Feb. 14. Sir Thomas Chamberlaine and the Lady Elizabeth Bartlett.

1630-1, March 21. James Hay, lord of Doncaster, and Lady Margaret Russell, third daughter of the Earl of Bedford.

"1662, Feb. 24, was married a doctor of divinity, named Dr. Prine, chaplain to the Duke of Abemarle, by Dr. William Burfall; which would not be (he said) registered but it was with licence."

1677, Aug. 24. Francis Twisden, of the Inner Temple, esq. and Mrs. Rebecca Hale, of the parish of St. Bridget, widow.

1679, March 11. Sir William Thorold, knt. and bart. of Cranwell, in the county of Lincoln, and Rebecca Garrett, of St. Matthew, Friday-street.

1688, July 26. Sir Francis Northcote, bart. of Hayne, Devonshire, and Mrs. Ann Wray, of Tavistock, in the same county.

BURIALS.

1542, the 5 May, was buried Thomas Pickerell, a beadsman of St. Anthony's.

This Hospital was situated immediately opposite St. Benedict's church, and nearly if not on the site of the present French church. It was a cell to the hospital of St. Anthony of Vienna. The brethren originally consisted of a master, two priests, a school-master, and twelve poor men. The free-school belonging to this foundation enjoyed the patronage of several of our kings, and in its happy days had considerable reputation. Stowe intimates, that Henry III. found certain Jews possessed of the site, which was appropriated to a building used as a synagogue. Those he expelled for his new favourites, who flourished several centuries, and then were ruined by one of their own members.

St. Anthony's pigs were so plentiful that they produced the proverb of "He will follow him like a St. Anthony's pig." Stowe accounts for this perquisite to the Hospital thus: the clerks of the different markets seized all half-starved and diseased pigs brought into them for sale, slit their ear or ears, and gave them to the proctor or collector of the Hospital; who fastened a bell to their necks, and turned them loose to gain their subsistence from the pious publick, that fed them for Religion's sake. Zealots in this good cause were soon familiar to the pigs; who,

who, consequently, became close attendants at their heels when in the streets, in hopes of food. In due time the Hospital claimed and killed their fattened swine.

Hospital of St. Anthony:

Mr. Thomas Clarke, officium 40s. goods 20l. fined 40s.

Mr. Edmund Makrell, serving 4l. goods and debts 29l. fined 58s.

Mr. John Ball, chanter and serving 10l. 13s. 4d. goods 7l. fined 53s. 4d.

“ 1560, Nov. 12. Mr. Edmond Jonson, late school-master of St. Anthony's, and prebendary of Windsor.” This unworthy man, whose interment is thus recorded, has received a merited notice from Stowe, which I do not hesitate to repeat: “ One Johnson (a school-master of the famous free-school there) became a prebendary of Windsor; and then, by little and little, followed the spoil of this Hospital. He first dissolved the choir, conveyed the plate and ornaments, then the bells, and lastly put out the alms-men from their houses, appointing them portions of 12d. the week to each (but now I hear of no such matter performed); their houses, with other, be letten out for rent, and the church a preaching place for the French nation. This school was commended in the reign of Henry VI. and sithence commended above other, but now decayed and come to nothing, by taking that from it which thereunto belonged.”

The French church was burnt in 1666; and rebuilt soon after, as at present. It is a stone building, plain, and handsome, but contains nothing for description. The congregation are disciples of Calvin.

1603, Aug. 1. William Blondall, serjeant of London.

1613, Dec. 27. The Lady Anne Aufham, late wife to Sir William Borrodale.

1647, May 3, was buried the Archbishop of York's wife. (Neile's, who died 1640.)

1655, Jan. 5. The Worshipful Giles Greene, esq.

The ensuing instance of simplicity and superstition may be contrasted with pleasure to our more enlightened times.

“ 1660. On the morning after the fire in Sweeting's-alley, July 12, was buried a strange maid, out of Edward Barbour's house, being daughter to one who pretended to be a prophetess, who named herself Mima Hecres, but would not declare neither her own right name nor the maid's; yet, the maid being searched by Mrs. Staughton, was found to die of a fever, *and so was permitted to be buried.*”

1673, April 23, was buried Mr. Thomas Sharrow, clothworker, late churchwarden of this parish, killed by an accidental fall in a vault in London-wall,

* Tonstall, 14 Henry VIII.

Amen

Amen Corner, by Paternoster-row; and was supposed had laid there eleven days and nights before any one could tell where he was. *Let all that read this take heed of drink."*

1686, Feb. 9. Sir Paul Neale, from St. Clement Danes. (Son of the Archbishop.)

1692-3, March 6. Sir Richard Niele, from St. Martin's in the Fields. (Q. son of the preceding.)

1700-1, Feb. 24. Fulk, son of Fulk Grosvenor, esq.

1705, July 5. The Lady Jane Holman, widow of the late Sir John Holman, knt.

The Rev. Mr. George Evans, rector of this parish, was buried March 4, 1724-5.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore Waterland, minister of this parish, April 4, 1764.

MONUMENTS.

On the left side of the altar, a small tablet,

"In memory of Mrs. Mary Waterland, late wife of Dr. Theodore Waterland, minister of this parish, who died April 11, 1753, aged 60, and lieth buried underneath the communion-table and rails inclosing it. *A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband.*

"In memory also of the above-said Dr. Theodore Waterland, who died March 18, 1764, aged 83, and lieth here buried with his wife. *It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption.*"

On the South wall, a very handsome tablet of variegated marble, inscribed,

"Near this place are laid the remains of Mr. Timothy Helmsley, citizen and mercer, of London, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Helmsley, alderman of Leicester; an old inhabitant of this parish, and a common-council man above 20 years. He was a good Christian, and eminent for probity, charity, and virtue. As he lived respected, so he died lamented, Jan. 29, 1765, aged 72. Also in the same grave is interred, the body of Mrs. Catharine Muskett, widow, sister of the said Mr. Helmsley, who died April 2, 1756, aged 56."

On the pavement of the South aisle:

"Monumentum Georgii Holman 1597; restauratum 1673."

The

The official book mentions but one chantry in St. Benedict's church. William Beale gave, by will, to find a priest and one obit, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 24l. 16s.

Since the year 1700 the following persons have been curates, under the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

George Evans, A. M. chaplain to the Duke of Montague; died 1725.

Thomas Goddard, M. A. canon of Windsor; died May 10, 1731. He published several sermons.

Theodoric, or Theodore, Waterland, D. D. Nov. 12, 1731. Also rector of Long Stanton, Cambridgeshire. He published a sermon on the accession, 1716; and died 1764.

— Lane, D. D. 1764.

The Rev. James Wilmot, D. D.; licensed 1769; died 1772.

Robert Sumner, D. D. Feb. 1772; died the same year; when John Bostock, M. A. succeeded.

Daniel Batwell, A. B. of Ben'et college, Cambridge, was lecturer here, 1764; and died in Sion college, 1802.

GIFTS.

Ambrose Bennet, to the poor, 9l. *per annum*; and Mr. Shield 40s.

Mr. Woodward 100l. the interest to purchase bread for distribution on Sundays.

Sir John Allen 9l.; and Lady Dean 3l. *per annum*.

"Mrs. Thirscrofs, to purchase land for a house to put forth apprentices, 100l. and for binding six boys apprentices, 200l."

1722. James Colebrooke, esq. 50l.; James Ruck, 10l.

1757. Dr. Waterland, towards repairing the church, 100l.

Mr. Helmsley, Mr. Deputy Kent, and Mr. Alexander, each 10l. 10s.

1760. Dr. Waterland, two silver dishes, value 20l.

1771. Mr. Deputy Kent, to the poor 100l.

1783. Mrs. Holmes 200l. 3 *per cents.* for poor housekeepers."

ST. BENEDICT, PAUL'S-WHARF.

THIS parish has been united for more than a century to that of St. Peter, Paul's-wharf. The situation is on the declivity from the South side of the church of St. Paul to the Thames; consequently, great part of the district partakes of the unpleasant circumstances of narrow streets, covered with humidity three-fourths of the year. There are, however, some respectable courts and passages which are exempt from those preventions of human comfort.

The number of houses in 1800 were 84, inhabited by 312 males, 308 females. The two rectories were always in the gift of the church of St. Paul.

RECTORS since 1700.

1706-7, Feb. 8. Samuel Clarke, M.A. afterwards D.D. and rector of St. James's.

1708, Feb. 15. Thomas Cooke, M.A. He published a sermon at the funeral of Lady Mary Cooke, in the ensuing year.

1731, July 8. John Thomas *, S.T.P. afterwards bishop of Peterborough and Salisbury.

1757, June 29. Stanhope Ellison, B.A. Void by the promotion of the Bishop of Peterborough. Mr. Ellison had the vicarage of Thorpe, Surrey. He resigned St. Bennet's 1774. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, A.M. 1761.

1774, July 2. Edmund Gibson, A.M.; died 1798.

1798, June 19. William Holmes, M.A.; resigned 1802.

1802, March 2. John Owen, M.A.

The above dates are from the Seal-book of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Bishop Tonstall mentions St. Benedict's thus:

"Sir Walter Major, rector, benefice 10l. goods *non hab.* fined 50s.

Sir John Watfon, stipend 6l. 13s. 4d. goods 30l. fined 3l."

The value subsequent to the fire of 1666, which destroyed both churches, was fixed at 100l.

* Of whom see a character, London Chronicle, vol. I. p. 514.

The book of chantries has the following article relating to St. Benedict. "A chantry there, founded by whom is not known, in lands, 14l. 13s. 4d."

Newcourt says, Sir William Weylene was prayed for previous to 1334.

St. Peter's had chantries for William Bernard and Isabel his wife, with an endowment of 4l. 6s. 8d.; and Walter Kent another, of 4l. 13s. 4d.

The latter church was very much frequented by the nobility and gentry previous to the Restoration, as the Rector and Churchwardens contrived to have the Liturgy of the Church of England constantly used, and the Sacrament properly administered.

The exterior of St. Benedict's church is far from handsome. The inside is a square; with a horizontal and utterly plain cieling; but a Corinthian entablature surrounds it, supported by pilasters on the walls. Two isolated pillars form an aisle on the North side, and there is an oblong recess at the West end.

The altar-piece consists of a double pedestal, filled by pannels of carvings; and a cornice, carried across the two great Eastern pilasters, includes them in the design. The frieze is highly enriched by carvings; the pediment is circular, and on it are the arms of England. The table is composed of carvings of Cherubim and festoons, and a heart pierced with two arrows, scrolls, &c. and is inlaid. The supports are four caryatide angels. On a semicircular band a statue of Charity, with the usual number of infants; and on the front edge the following inscription is carved: "All that look in love, sing praises to God above, that can increase your love." The Commandments are in the intercolumniation; but the other tablets deface the pilasters.

The pulpit, against the South wall, is richly carved and inlaid, and inscribed, "*Donum C. M. 1683.*"

The font has an handsome Ionic antique pedestal, which supports a basin of great taste, ornamented with Cherubim, acanthus leaves, and drapery. The material is white marble.

MONUMENTS.

A neat tablet of drapery, on the East wall, to Gregory King, esq. first Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, who died 1712, aged 63. This and the adjoining monument are over the pew belonging to the College of Arms; which is distinguished

by their insignia and supporters, placed on the base of a window. The tablet alluded to is of white marble, with a body of veined blue, and

“ Sacred to the memory of John Charles Brooke, esq. Somerset herald, secretary to the Earl Marshall of England, and F. S. A. A descendant from the respectable family of Brooke, of Dodworth, in the county of York, and a person of unrivalled eminence in this antient and useful profession. When we are told that this valuable man to a moral and pious disposition united a most chearful and lively humour; that, with a mind to comprehend, a judgment to select, and a memory to retain, every sort of useful and agreeable information, he was blest with a temper calm, unassuming, and inoffensive; that he lived in a strict intimacy with persons of the highest rank, and of the first literary character, without the smallest tincture of vanity; above all, that he enjoyed, with a happy constitution of body, an uncommon prosperity in worldly affairs; let us, instead of envying the possession, reflect on the awful uncertainty of those sublunary blessings; for, alas! he was in a moment bereaved of them, in the dreadful calamity which happened, at the Theatre in the Haymarket, on the 3d of February, 1794, in the 46th year of his age.”

One of the most melancholy occurrences London ever witnessed happened at the entrance to the pit of this theatre on the day mentioned in the epitaph. The building exhibits a plain and uninteresting front, which has the general appearance of common dwelling houses; indeed, the only difference observable is a portico, extending across the foot-way to the curb-stone. Under this are the box, pit, and two gallery, doors. As the portico is the only shelter afforded to those who assemble for the evening's amusement, the pavement is generally obstructed for half an hour before the doors are opened every evening; but when a favourite play is announced, the place is very soon crowded, and particularly so when it is known the Royal Family intend to honour the exhibition with their presence. At the above fatal period the pavement, and even the street, was thronged, in expectation of seeing their Majesties, who had commanded a play. That ungovernable and ridiculous impetuosity which always prevails on these occasions, induced the most distant persons of the crowd to exert their strength to get nearer to the entrance, though if they had they must have waited their turn to pay for admission. Those who were unfortunately near the door, and pressed almost to suffocation against it, were driven the instant it opened

opened to the brink of a steep flight of stairs, which are most stupidly placed, and as stupidly still continued, close to the sill of the door. The consequence was perfectly natural: some person or persons fell; others were precipitated over them, and hence originated the violent and dreadful deaths of upwards of fifteen persons, besides very severe injuries sustained by suffocation and bruises in more than twenty instances. The most eminent sufferers, besides Mr. Brooke, were Benjamin Pingo, esq. York herald, and Captain Pigot, of the Navy.

In the South-east corner a tablet, on which is a globe and pyramid, inscribed,

“Marco et Alicia Cottle,” &c.

On the South wall a large tablet, sarcophagus, bust, and curtain, to Sir Robert Wiseman, who died 1684, aged 74.

The following is on a curtain of White marble, placed against the West wall:

“Arthur Collier, LL. D. filiorum Arthuri Collier, Langfordiæ, in agro Wintoniano, rectoris, natu maximus. Obiit Maii 23, 1777, ætatis suæ 70. Ο ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ ΕΚ ΠΙΣΤΕΩΣ ΖΗΣΕΤΑΙ, Rom. i. 17.”

On the same wall, a tablet, with,

“Near this place are deposited the remains of Mr. Trew Jegon, of this parish, who died Dec. 8, 1799, aged 62 years.”

“Anno 1712. Mrs. Elinor James * did, in her life-time, give to this parish of St. Benedict, Paul's-wharf, for the use of the communion-table, a large basin, *furbelowed* and gilt, weighing 55 oz.

A large dish, embossed and gilt, 40 oz.

A large salver, *furbelowed* and gilt, 41 oz.

A pair of embossed candlesticks and sockets, 30 oz.

A small dish, embossed and gilt, 7 oz.

A salver of 18 oz. and two others of 14 oz. each.

One chalice, with a paten, 6 oz. and two chalices without patens; besides several other articles, and an embroidered valence for the pulpit.”

On a tablet,

“Anno 1710, Mrs. Elinor James, to prevent scandal, has thought fit to erect this table, to satisfy the world what she has given to her children since her husband's

* A famous printer; of whom see the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 485. 609. She was a considerable benefactress to the library at Sion college.

band's death." And then follow several sums, amounting to a few hundred pounds, with the dates annexed, which were divided between her daughters, Ilive and Saunders, and a lease for 23 years, worth 36l. *per annum*. The reader will undoubtedly recognise this lady, whose singularity and munificent spirit has been already noticed, vol. I. p. 35.

BAPTISMS.

The Lord Dormer Viscount Asket, eldest son to the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, was born on Friday Oct. 25, and christened on Tuesday Nov. 26, 1632.

Annabella, daughter to Sir Robert Needham, baptised June 10, 1638.

Lady Sufanna, daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke and the Lady Katharine his wife, was baptised May 7, 1650.

Lady Mary, daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke, baptised Dec. 13, 1651.

Philip, son of Philip Earl of Pembroke and the Lady Catharine his wife, was baptised Jan. 5, 1652.

Lady Katharine, the daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke and Katharine his wife, born June 9, and baptised June 10, 1654.

Rebeccah, daughter of Philip Earl of Pembroke and Katharine his wife, was born July 18, baptised July 22, 1655.

Mr. Thomas Smith, chaplain to the Earl of Pembroke, buried Jan. 24, 1623.

Mr. Sadler, chaplain to the Earl of Carnarvon, buried Oct. 23, 1632.

Plague, 1625, July 7, Aug. 4, 2, Sept. 23, Oct. 3, Nov. 1*.

Inigo Jones is said by Lord Orford to have been buried here †.

DOCTORS' COMMONS,

or the residences and offices for Civilians, for causes relating to heresy, schisms, apostacy and blasphemy, ordination and institution of the clergy, the service of the church, matrimony, divorce, bastardy, incest, adultery, fornication, simony, mortuaries, wills, tythes, and dilapidations, &c. &c. is situated within this parish, on the West side of St. Benedict's-hill, and is the principal or grand centre for the practice of the civil law within the kingdom. Their courts are, the High Court of Admiralty, the Court of Delegates, the Arches, the Prerogative Courts of

* Archæologia.

† Anecdotes of Painting, vol. II. p. 279.

Canterbury; and their offices, that of Prerogative and the Faculty. The site of the College originally belonged to the Church of St. Paul; and a conveyance of it was made, not many years since, by the Dean and Chapter, at a considerable premium, as the following extract from their Seal-book will evince: "The Dean and Chapter, in 1783, vested the freehold and fee-simple of Doctors Commons in the said Doctors, for 105l. *per annum*, clear of all taxes." The buildings are at present rather convenient than elegant. Perhaps there is not another structure in the universe which contains in an equal degree the germ of happiness or unhappiness. Hence originates the awful scrap of parchment bearing the talismanick mark of *John Cantuar.* which constitutes thousands of Benedicts the happiest or most miserable of married men; in short, it is the grand lottery of life, in which, fortunately, there are far more prizes than blanks.

THE HERALDS-OFFICE

has been established in the parish of St. Benedict for many ages. This is a theme which would bear being dilated on; but, as Mr. Noble has lately published a full and perfect history of the Members of this Society, I shall be brief in my notices; and compel several heraldic manuscripts preserved in the British Museum to speak, as substitutes for those contained in the archives of the Office of Arms. And, first, one venerable fragment dives into the very origin of the name and office.

"Æneas Sylvius would have the Heralds to be so called of Heroes. Heroes were old soldiers, which alone ought to be Heralds; but now-a-days certain mean men, ambassadors, and messengers sent to entreat of war and peace, who never were soldiers, have this office. But the privilege and office of Heralds, we ween, many hundred years past also continue unto this day. Father Bacchus was their first creator; who, when he had conquered India, created them with these words: "do now discharge you from the labours of war. I will that ye be called old Soldiers and Heroes. Your office shall be to provide for the commonweal, to chastise offenders, to praise good men; and from other duties you shall be free in all places; and, to what countries soever you shall come, kings will give you meat, drink, and cloaths; you shall be honoured of every man; princes will present you with gifts, and give you their garments. Let your words and deeds be one. You shall abhor lies; you shall judge traitors, and pronounce them infamous. Whosoever evil intreat women, it shall be lawful for you to research all the world, and your passage and abiding shall be harmless. If any do injury to you, or any one of you, in word or deed, he shall be stricken with a sword.

"Alexander the Great, a long time after, put the privilege of these Heroes, that they might wear gold, purple, scarlet, and coat-armour, and also bear arms and royal badges, in what court and country so ever they were. He willed moreover, that if any had beaten or wronged them, that he should

should lose his goods and his head. In this wise Æneas declareth, that Thucydides, Herodotus, Dydimus, Megasthenes, and Xenophon, do write the same.

“ Octavian Augustus, when he had framed the Roman monarchy, honoured them with this law, Whatever thou be, that shalt serve with us in war 10 years space, so that thou shalt be 40 years old, whether thou hast served on horseback or on foot, hereafter be thou free from war, be thou Heroes, and an old soldier. Let no man forbid thee the city, the street, the temple, lodging, and his house; let no man lay any blame to thy charge, put any burthen upon thee, and ask thee any money. If thou shalt offend in any thing, look to be chastised by Cæsar, and no man else. In all dishonesty that men shall commit, I will that thou be their judge and discloser; they be private men or officers, that what thou shalt affirm, and say of truth, no man shall reprove; for I will that all ways and places be free and open unto thee.

“ Thou shalt have authority to eat and drink at the tables of Princes; thou shalt yearly have wages of the common treasure, to find thee and thy household; let her be preferred before other women whom thou shalt take to be thy lawful wife.

“ He whom thou shalt repute and call infamous, let him be wicked and infamous. Those being Heroes shall have authority to bear arms, badges, names, and ornaments, which be convenable for a King. Do what thou wilt in every place and country where thou comest. If any shall do thee wrong, let his head be cut off.

“ Lastly, Charles the Great, when he had translated the name of the Empire to the Germans, after the Saxons and Lombards were vanquished, gave them his honour; saying, My soldiers, you shall be called Heroes; the companions of Kings, and judges of offences; live ye hereafter void of labour; counsel Kings in the public authority, disprove dishonest things, favour women, help orphans; let not Princes miss your counsel, and ask of them meat, drink, and money; if any shall deny it, let him be infamous.”

Thus doth this delver into antiquity proceed, exalting the Herald, making him, in a few modern words, *a member of the Legion of Honour*; a character happily unknown in England, and quite unsuited to the genius and unfulfilled liberties of Englishmen.

We will now proceed to the opinion of Samuel Todd, whose manner of writing proclaims him to have lived in the reign of James I. This gentleman seems equally elevated by his subject, and soars very high in the regions of honour.

“ This College of Heralds hath had a foundation of old from the antient kings of this realm; and, by the laws and statutes of that foundation, ought to be all gentlemen; which, in mine understanding, are to be by race and blood, or by the condition of generous parts of a gentleman. But if any be, or shall be, of that society, void of generous race, endowed neither with the art of learning and of heraldry, being no better than ordinary painter-stainers, I wish him to be esteemed as crept in at the window, and in his humble *native* bearing of arms to be distinguished with a baton for naturals or bastards of heraldry; and he that can little shew the ingenious profession of a perfect herald, unless in limning and penciling only, let his art be received no more thereto than to teach wanton women to stain and paint their bodies, as not only more profane and more vicious but ungodly. The learned Heralds are the ministers of honour and knightly powers, the Antiquaries of the Brithes and English

Heralds,

Heralds, and the very messengers of Mars, to divulge in their Sovereign's behalf, and by their royal direction, wars against the enemy, and therefore entitled not only Officers of Arts but Arms."

From Ayscough's Catalogue, No. 4712.

"King Richard III. the 2d of May, in the first year of his reign, did grant, and made all his Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants of Arms, as bodies corporate; and gave unto them, for their College, a house called Cold Harbour.

"King Edward VI. 4th June, 3d of his reign, granted to all the whole office of arms, being Herald and Pursuivants, for ever to be exempted from all manner of payments whatsoever.

"King Philip and Queen Mary, the 18 July, granted to the Officers of Arms, King's Herald, and Pursuivants, and their successors for ever, to be a body corporate, to have and use a common seal; and also to have and use for ever, and to keep their office in, a house then called Derby-house, now called the Office of Arms."

The following extract from the Cotton MSS. Julius, B. IX. the original grants and letters patent, from 1551 to 1553, explains how the Crown obtained possession of Derby-house.

"A patent granted, *per breve Dom' Regis*, to my Lord of Derby, *D'nus Stanley et Strange*, viz. to have in exchange of Derby-place, at Paul'-wharf, in the parish of St. Benettes, in the city of London, now in the tenure of Sir Richard Sackville, knt. and divers other messuages and inheritance, sold by the said Earl to the King's Majesty, by his indenture, bearing date Nov. 24, anno Ed. VI. for certain lands called St. Leonard's lands, adjoining to the said Earl's park, called Knowsley-park, in the county of Lancaster, and lately belonging to the Monastery of Bristowe, in the said county, of the yearly value of 20s. with other lands in the said county, to the value of 4l. 10s. and a mese and a grange called Badley-grange, of the value of 52s. which premises are extended at the clear yearly value of 7l. 12s. to have to him and his heirs; with a tenure reserved in free *socage ut de manerio de Darbye*, in the county of Lancashire, *p' fidelitate tantum*, dated the 24 day of Jan. anno 1552."

The creation of the different degrees of Herald is thus described in the same manuscript.

"First, when the Pursuivant hath his creation, there must be provided a coat of damask, of the king's arms, which he must be invested in; and against his oath finished, there must be provided, according to the old use, a cup of silver, full of wine, to be poured on the Pursuivant's head; he only to have the cup also, and to carry the same in his hand, to shew the bounty of his Prince, his Master.

"When he is created Herald, he must have another coat of arms; and also the cup wherewith he hath his creation, which must be gilt. Also, when he should be crowned King of Arms, he must have a rich coat of arms, a crown of silver gilt, and also the gilt cup, with the cover, wherewith he is created, of the gift of the King his master."

Harleian Manuscript, 2413.

"The office and authority of a King of Arms in his province: First, as nigh as he can he shall take knowledge, and keep record, of the arms, crests, cognifances, and antient used words; as also,

of

of the lineal descent, or pedigree, of every gentleman within his province, of what estate or degree soever he be.

“ He shall enter into all churches, chapels, oratories, castles, houses, or antient buildings, to take knowledge of their foundations, and of the noble estates buried in them, as also of their arms, and arms of the place, their heads, and their antient records.

“ He shall prohibit any gentleman to bear the arms of any other, or such as be not true armoury; and as he ought, according to the law of arms. He shall prohibit any merchant, notary, or other, to put their names, marks, or devices, in escutcheons, or shields; which appertain to gentlemen only bearing arms, and to none other. He shall make diligent search if any bear arms without authority or good right; and finding such (although they be true blazon), he shall prohibit them.

“ The said King of Arms, in his province, hath full power and authority, by the King's grant, and by virtue of his office, to give confirmation to all noblemen and gentlemen ignorant of their arms or crests, for the which he ought to have the fee belonging thereunto.

“ He hath authority to give arms and crests to persons of ability, deserving well of the prince and commonweal by reason of office, authority, wisdom, learning, good manners, and sober government; they to have such grants by patents, under the seal of the office of the said Kings of Arms, and to pay therefor the fees accustomed. No gentleman, or others, may erect and set up, in any church, at any funerals, either banners, standards, coats of arms, helms, crests, or swords, or any other hatchment, without the licence of the said King of Arms of the province, or by the allowance and permission of his marshall or deputy; because the arms of the noble estate deceased, the day of his death, the place of his burial, his marriages and issues, ought to be taken by certificate, and recorded in the office of the said King of Arms, for his perpetual memory.

“ No gentlemen ought to bear their difference in armoury otherwise than the order of arms requireth, and when younger brothers do marry, they create and establish new houses, and accordingly are to bear their arms with such distinctions and differences that they may be known from the elder families out of which they are descended. The King of Arms of the Province is to be consulted withal; and such differences of houses are to be assigned and established by his privity and consent, that so he may advise them to the best, and keep record thereof; otherwise gentlemen may either hurt themselves, by taking such a difference as shall prejudice them, or else, by taking too near a difference, may prejudice the chief house from which they are descended. The King of Arms of the Province is to have especial regard that no man bear arms by his mother, be she never so good a gentlewoman, or never so great an inheritance; unless he also bear arms by his father's stock, and lineage properly belonging to his surname; “ *quia apud nos sequitur in Angliâ partus non sequitur ventrem.*”

[Note upon the above item, in the margin of the manuscript.

“ The Gentleman's Academy, fol. 51, and Gwillim, in his Display of Heraldry, fol. 28, excepteth such sons whose mothers are sole heirs of their house, by default of issue male; in which case the heir of such women shall bear their mother's coat, to them and their heirs for ever, notwithstanding the father of such son beareth no arms.]

“ Likewise, he is to see that no gentleman, descended of noble race, and bearing arms, do alter and change those arms, without his knowledge, allowance, and consent. If any do use the arms of
others,

ST. BENEDICT, PAUL'S-WHARF.

others, or such as they ought not, and will not be reformed, he is, under a certain pain, and at a certain day, to warn such offender to appear before the Earl Marshal of England, or his Deputy, before whom the same is to be ordered, heard, and reformed."

Cotton Manuscripts, Julius C. IX.

"For a reformation of abuses used, and for a good rule to be had, among all the Officers of Arms, to the King our Sovereign Lord's honour and pleasure, and for the worship of all estates, Nobles and Gentles of these his realms; we, Richard Duke of Gloucester, Great Constable of England, Ordinary Judge, by these our ordinances will and charge, that all the Kings of Arms, Heralds, and other Officers of Arms, observe and keep the statutes following, every man accordingly, under the pain following.

"First, We will, and strengthly charge and command, that every King of Arms, within his own Marche and Province, hereafter do his duty diligently to have knowledge of all the estates, nobles, and gentles, inhabiting and abiding within the same; the names of the said estates and nobles, such, namely, as shall bear coats within the presence of our Sovereign Lord, the Lieutenant, or Commissioners of the Realm; and that all their names and arms truly be registered, with their true difference, for a perpetual recordery, and record, *sub penâ*."

"That every King of Arms shall honour and worship another, after his degree and creation accordingly, as his fellow and brother of arms," &c. &c.

The manuscript from which the above was copied contains,

"A note of books belonging to the Office of Arms.

"The Visitation of Suffolk, and the Visitation of Norfolk, *per* Clarencieux Harvey.

"The Visitation of Worcestershire and Cheshire, 1569.

"Visitation of Yorkshire, by Norroy Tonge. The Visitation of Yorkshire, by the same Norroy.

"The Visitation of Warwickshire, *per* Clarencieux Harvey; Dorsetshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, London, and Essex.

"A great alphabet of arms, in rollers. A book of funeral notes. Windsor Dethick's book. Windsor Turpin's book of Aldermen of London. A book of pedigrees, figured 21. A book of pedigrees, figured 17, in scroll. A book of pedigrees, figured 12, in red letters. A book in scroll, intituled Bluemantle. A book of pedigrees, figured 11. Others figured 25, 18, 16. An old great calendar bound in vellum. An old chronicle of Ralph Langm', York, in rhyme. A great book of arms, in red letters, fig. 56. An old torn book of arms. A book of arms, fig. 54. An old ledger of London.

"Memorandum, there were 42 small books lay upon the shelf, put into his iron chest as books not pertaining to the office, because we know them not. All which books afore said were found in an iron-bound chest within the late chamber of Robert Glover, *alias* Somerset herald at arms, taken there by this inventory, and faithfully overlooked, and put again into the library in the house of the Office of Arms, by the officers of arms hereunder named, the... day of... 1587-8. Garter principal king of arms. N. P. *alias* Lancafter. Humfry Hales, York. Seager, Somerset. Tant, Portcullis."

"To the right worshipful and my right well-beloved friend, Sir Robert Cotton, knight, at his house, in the Blackfriars, next to the river of Thames.

"Sir Robert Cotton. This, a true copy of a third part of books taken out of the general library which my father, Sir Gilbert Dethick, knight, *alias* Garter, did first collect, institute, and erect, and

was spoiled after his decease, at Whitsontide, before the date thereof, upon their malice, because I was then Garter. And this was done by Robert Cooke, then Clarencieux; Robert Glover, Somerset; Edmond Knight, Chester; and Thomas Knight, now Rouge Croix, was present. The other two parts, taken then by the said Clarencieux and Chester, with a blanket-full of rolls of arms, papers, and pedigrees, which the said Thomas Knight, Rouge Croix, and his cousin, Robert Knight, did then carry up into the chamber of William Flower, then Norroy; and that Clarencieux carried his part to his house in Aldermanbury, and Chester carried his part to his house in Foster-lane. All which William Seager knoweth to be true, and may be well proved by some good examination of the said Thomas Knight, and his cousin Robert, servant to Mr. Typper.

“ The reason why Glover, Somerset, had all those books of visitations and pedigrees, was because Clarencieux and Chester had the copies thereof. And all things else what was good those men purloined out of the library, that I should be ignorant, and hindered to erect or continue that general office which my father had begun. Thus I can prove my integrity, and that I have not deserved such imputations and false reports, nor committed any facts of dishonour against the King's Majesty, the realm, or nobility, for arms or pedigrees, as hath been reported; nor shewed such ignorance and dishonour at funerals, christenings, and installations, as William Seager hath done, and his associates; nor so hard measure for all my profits promised to me by the SSS, by so false a penned paper produced by Seager and Trefewell, those malicious, ingrate, and ignorant, poor painting Heralds, against me; for when, as it pleased their Honours to command me from the judgments of the common law against Seager to appear before them, at Greenwich, 20 of June, in their court of Earl Marshal of England, perswading and promising me, upon their honours, that if I would relinquish my office, and surrender my fee and letters patent, besides the King's Majesty's most gracious pension, I should have all such fees and profits as were then due to me until that 20th June; conditionally that I should allow unto Seager, then Norroy, his charges and expences belonging to those funerals and installations then past, as also to consider him for his pains therein, and for his voyage to the King of Denmark in my place. And this Almighty God knoweth to be true, which their SSSips have forgotten. Thus, having been dispossessed from my office, with the fame and reputation thereof, which is a greater grief than a few small fees of small value, yet their hard speeches at my departure increased the same. But, I thank God, I am content; and, desiring rest to the remainant of my life, and your good remembrance, I salute you. *Et vale tibi et mundo.* Your loving friend, more if more I could be, SIR WILLIAM DETHICK.”

One abstract more, and we shall bid adieu to the Heralds office; which is made from the statutes enacted at a chapter held at Derby house, by command of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, Oct. 31, 1566.

Those say there had been much confusion in the granting of arms of the gentry, and making pedigrees, through the want of a proper receptacle for records, which had been kept by many different persons. The Chapter by this decree appointed the lower room in Derby-house, on the South side of the gate, for a library, to which every description of writings and drawings were immediately to be brought; where every person connected with the office were to have free access; but no other, unless accompanied by an officer of arms, who attended by turns monthly. The transactions of every King of Arms, and the Heralds, to be registered weekly, or monthly at farthest.

farthest. The attendant for the month to be answerable for any losses or damage to the records; none of which were to be taken from the office without leave from the Chapter; which was granted on the Officers proceeding on Visitations, but on pledge of their safe return.

"That no one who did not then bear arms should at any time after have them granted, except by consent of the Earl Marshal or Deputy, under the Common Seal of the Corporation.

"That no new crest or cognisance, or alteration of arms, crests, &c. should be granted, without the Common Seal and Registry. That when an officer of arms made out a pedigree, he should bring it for examination to the Chapter, upon whose approval it was to be registered.

"All money obtained by knights fees, or patents, pedigrees, searches, &c. burials excepted, the knights fees and patents to be divided as customary, the other money to be divided at the month's end. Those to have a double part who went through a pedigree.

"Two decrees were made by the Duke of Norfolk, concerning serving at burials, dated June 6, 1563, and Feb. 3, 1566; which the Chapter confirmed, as far as they did not interfere with the following clauses: That Norroy, and his successors, shall have a turn at the burials of barons and their wives, and all other estates upwards, amongst the Heralds and Pursuivants; so that Clarendieux shall not serve within the province of Norroy, and *vice versa*, except at the funeral of Dukes or Princes. No future Kings of Arms to serve at a burial or obsequy, except a Herald or Pursuivant, or more of them, as their turn shall be, and the case require, do serve with him. That no officer of arms, or other person, give instructions, arrange, or suffer any burial or obsequy to be arranged, without the consent of the Office, except a Herald or Pursuivant served in his turn at it. No officer of arms to serve by deputy, unless ill. As there were but six Heralds, and four Pursuivants, for every Herald, there should serve a Pursuivant, the Herald from time to time to take his choice whether he will accept it or leave it to a Pursuivant, so that no one of either of them serve oftener than another. In the first decree it was ordered that Garter should pay to the then Clarendieux and Norroy, *durante vitâ*, only for the burials of several degrees, certain sums, and the Chapter confirmed the payments for ever."

There are few institutions which have undergone a greater change than that of the Office of Heralds. The ceremonials attendant on the King and Parliament, and the several superior orders of Knighthood, are at present the principal employment of the officers; to which may be added the enrolment of the Pedigrees of the Nobility and Baronets; the occasional grant of arms to new-made Knights, or new-made Gentlemen; with now and then a solitary funeral, and distant ceremonies of great state. It was far otherwise in the stiff formal times of Elizabeth and her predecessors; and a most entertaining volume might be compiled of their assistance at royal interviews, entertainments, defiances, declarations of war, &c. &c. &c.

BLOOMSBURY, ST. GEORGE.

AN official return made in 1710 represented the parish of St. Giles in the Fields to contain 5800 families, and 34,800 inhabitants; whose places of worship were, one church, three chapels, and one Presbyterian meeting. Such a disproportionate population to the means of ecclesiastical accommodation naturally suggested the propriety of dividing the district into two parishes; which was effected Jan. 8, 1724, when the deed for setting out the parish of St. George was inrolled in the Court of Chancery. In 1732 there were 900 houses. Seventy-six years after the separation, St. George's contained 916 houses, 3409 male, and 4329 female inhabitants. The increase is at present wonderfully rapid: squares, and spacious streets of the first respectability, are rising in every direction; and the North side of the parish will, in a few years, contain an immense accumulation of riches, attracted by the grand structures in Russel-square, now almost completed, Tavistock-square, Woburn-place, Upper Bedford-place, &c. &c. which has entirely obliterated every vestige, except two poplar trees, of the house and gardens of the Duke of Bedford, and great part of the verdant fields between them and the New Road.

The site of the new church was called Plough-yard, and was purchased of Lady Russel for 1000l. Mr. Hawksmoor, who was the architect employed to erect it, estimated the expence at 9790l. and exceeded the sum but 3l.

Lady Rachel Russel, in 1695, was seised of the manors of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex; and held a court baron for the recovery of small debts, to be levied on the goods and chattels, but not on the bodies of the defendants, by arrest. To this family the inhabitants are indebted for their splendid streets and squares, almost exclusively named from its titles; and Bloomsbury-market, which was erected about 80 years past by the then Duke of Bedford.

Bloomsbury is within the hundred of Offulton, and was originally a village termed Lomsbury. Previous to the year 1534 the king's stables were situated in it; but an accidental fire having destroyed them at that period, and a number of valuable horses, they were removed to Charing Cross, their present site.

The

The act of parliament constituting this parish provided a considerable sum for the support of the rector, whose living was valued soon after at 400*l. per annum*. The rectory is in the gift of the King, and cannot be held *in commendam*.

The church is situated on the North side of Hart-street, and has the advantage of a wide well-built street to shew its architecture; which is an odd mixture of the Tuscan and Corinthian orders. That part of the body visible might very readily be converted into an impregnable castle; but the front exhibits a grand portico, elevated on a flight of steps, that supports six Corinthian columns, their entablature, and a pediment; which are reflected by the same number on the wall of the church. But the proportions are not quite correct, and the doors and windows are execrable. Mr. Walpole* calls the steeple "a master-stroke of absurdity." This, I trust, I shall be able to disprove in another place, except the introduction of the supporters of the arms of England: those, I grant, are most ridiculously disposed.

Contrary to established custom, the altar occupies the North end. Although the design is extremely heavy, and *this effect is produced by the Composite order*, there is something superb in the double colonade before the altar, consisting of eight fluted pillars and six pilasters, which support entablatures, correct enough, but the arches from them are fit only for those of a prison; *besides, they are semi-ovals*. Four huge piers, on the East and West walls, *imitate* pilasters. They support three arches on each side, four of which are semi-circles, and the rest like that before the altar. The South end has a colonade, similar to the North. The church is thus formed into a square above the cornice of the great arches; but the Attick baffles all description: it is the external wall of a prison, set thick with iron-barred windows, under one of the clumsiest, yet highly enriched, ceilings in Europe.

The galleries, though supported by pretty antique pedestals, are extremely heavy; the organ is very hideous, and the pulpit equally so. The altar-piece is grand; a pedestal, or basement, supports two fluted Composite pillars, with an angular enriched pediment, surmounted by vases. The intercolumniation is a deep niche, beautifully inlaid, with a glory, Cherubim, a large octagon, filled with hexagons, and a border of scrolls.

The only monument is over the great door of the portico.

"In the cemetery belonging to this church lie the remains of Saunders Welch, esq. late of this parish, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of

* Anecdotes, vol. IV. p. 43.

Middlesex, Surrey, and Buckingham, and for the city and liberties of Westminster. He was born and educated at Ailesbury, in the county of Buckingham; and married Mary, the daughter of William Brotherton, gent. by whom he had issue two surviving daughters, Mary and Anne. He departed this life the 31st day of Oct. 1784, in the 74th year of his age.

As long as Themis, with impartial hand,
Her blessings shall dispense throughout this land;
Or lenient statutes, or vindictive law,
Protect the good, or hold the bad in awe;
Or Mercy, blending grace with Justice, shed
Her milder beams on the delinquent head;
While Probity and Truth shall be rever'd;
And Legal Power as much be lov'd as fear'd;
So long shall Fame, to each succeeding day,
Thy virtues witness, and thy worth display."

RECTORS.

Edward Vernon, D.D. first rector; presented Feb. 11, 1731; died March 1761.

Charles Tarrant *, D.D. April 1761; died Feb. 22, 1791.

Thomas Willis, LL.D. 1791.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

is an institution of so much national importance, that I feel it necessary to dilate upon the subject; yet let me be understood as not wishing to insinuate, that I have said of it one-third which the theme demands. Sir Hans Sloane may with truth be pronounced the founder of this great receptacle of every thing valuable, which must ultimately vie with, if not exceed, every Museum of the kind in Europe. But it would be injustice, in thus mentioning Sir Hans, not to revert to a predecessor of greater liberality, who gave his invaluable collection of manuscripts to the publick. The reader will readily perceive I must mean Sir Robert Cotton. Sir Hans offered his books, and other articles, to the publick for 20,000l.; and the purchasers, who were the Legislature, found it necessary to

* Dr. Tarrant published a sermon in 1753, preached before the College of Physicians. Of his numerous preferments see a full account in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 191.

provide

provide a place for their reception. Fortunately, Montague house, one of the largest mansions in the metropolis, was obtained at the critical moment. Hence the origin of the foundation, which has received adventitious aids almost annually, by gifts, bequests, and purchases, of every species of curiosity, in animals, vegetables, fossils, minerals, sculpture, &c. &c. and literature, to the present moment. To particularize *all* those gifts and purchases within my narrow limits, cannot be expected: I shall therefore confine myself to the principal items *only* of the history of the British Museum.

The trustees who conduct the concerns of the institution are uniformly men of talents, fortune, and rank; consequently every endeavour is constantly made to forward its interests, and the honour of the Nation. Those gentlemen have the appointment of the various Officers who preside over the several departments; and I should conceive myself basely ungrateful if I did not acknowledge, from personal experience, the cleanliness and order of the apartments, the attention paid to the state of the books and the curiosities, together with the urbanity and politeness with which every reasonable request is immediately indulged.

An annual return is made to the Legislature by the Trustees of all money transactions; and sums are in general voted annually for the temporary wants of the Museum. The following account, extracted from the Journals of the House of Commons, will explain the nature of those returns, and shew the original costs of many of the contents.

Museum, 1767.

Account of the Trustees of the British Museum.

	£.	s.	d.
To cash, by Parliament, raised by lottery - - -	100,000	0	0
To cash by first payment of tickets forfeited - - -	172	7	6
To cash by benefit tickets not claimed in time - - -	1780	0	0
To cash by dividends on Bank annuities purchased by Trustees - - - - -	16,094	17	6
To cash gained on Exchequer-bills purchased by Trustees - - - - -	18	18	9
To cash granted by Parliament, - - - - -	£.2000	0	0
To fees paid at Exchequer and Treasury - - - - -	107	17	6
To second grant by Parliament - - - - -	2000	0	0
To fees paid, &c. - - - - -	107	17	6

To

December 4, 1767.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By cash paid,						
Expences on account of lottery - -	6,200	0	0			
Sir Hans Sloane's Executors, for his collection	20,000	0	0			
Lord Oxford's Trustees, for manuscripts	10,000	0	0			
Commiffioners of Lottery, in full - -	557	19	4			
				36,757	19	4
Expences of act of parliament and law charges	435	11	11			
For common feal of corporation, and prefs						
for it - - - - -	64	16	6			
				500	8	5
Expences of removing the Sloanian and Cot-						
tonian libraries - - - - -	163	0	2½			
For keeping Sir Hans Sloane's collection at						
Chelfea - - - - -	911	5	11			
Mr. Widmore, for his care of Cottonian						
library - - - - -	160	0	0			
				1234	6	1½
For purchase of Montague house - -	10,250	0	0			
For repairs thereof - - - - -	14,484	6	4			
For furniture peculiar to the Museum -	4076	14	7½			
For meeting-room, furniture, and officers,						
&c. peculiar to the Museum - - -	689	0	8½			
For house-insurance - - - - -	96	1	2			
For fire-engines, &c. - - - - -	140	8	0			
				29,736	10	10
For printing expences - - - - -	972	12	9			
For book-binding - - - - -	1388	14	5½			
				2361	7	2½
						Rents.

	£.	s.	d.
Rents, taxes, and other annual payments -	1974	2	2½
Salaries, wages, and gratuities -	10,091	4	7
Board-wages -	1186	13	10
Firing -	789	7	0
Candles -	121	1	7
Incidental expences -	1241	2	2½
Stationary wares, including vellum book for entering the donations, printing acts of parliament, &c. -	194	12	2
Garden expences -	1243	7	5
			£. s. d.
			16,841 11 0
By 52,500l. Bank-annuities, bought at about 104¼ per cent. -	£54,930	13	6
By 22,500l. Bank-annuities, sold at about 87½ per cent. -	19,607	4	6
			35,323 9 0
Balance remaining in the hands of Dr. Knight and Mr. Race -			418 19 10
Balance due to the Trustees from account of periodical works -			91 12 8
By 1700l. Consols, 3 per cent. bought at 89 and 89½, and charges -	1517	11	6
By 1000l. sold at 88 and 88¾ -	883	15	0
			633 16 6
			123,900 0 11

HARLEIAN LIBRARY.

The sum given for this invaluable collection has been already mentioned.

A manuscript lent me by Mr. Nichols speaks of it as follows:

“Mr. Bateman (bookfeller) hath had more libraries go through his hands within this 20 years than all those at Paris put together. In that time his shop hath been the store-house, from which the learned have furnished themselves with what was

rare and curious. From hence we have the happiness that few of our books go out of the kingdom; of late years, only Vossius', which were lost by the management of some conceited ill-natured persons. There were many excellent Greek manuscripts, very antient, some in capitals; and among the printed books some were as valuable as some of the manuscripts. Bishop Stillingfleet's printed books also went out of the kingdom. The manuscripts remain here.

These, 7000 in number, were bought by the Right Honourable Secretary Harley; and that noble collection of Sir Simon D'Ewes, which is much rarer. There are abundance of antient manuscripts, books, charters, &c. some in Saxon, others of great antiquity, which give great light into history. There are all John Stowe's collection; several original ledger-books, coucher-books, and cartularies of monasteries in this kingdom; as Bury St. Edmund's, St. Alban's, and other religious houses. This collection in some particulars exceeds any in England, and is the greatest treasury in its kind in the kingdom. There are, besides, many valuable manuscripts and printed books."

In April 1767, an act was passed to enable the Trustees to sell or exchange any duplicates of books, medals, coins, &c. &c. and to purchase others in their places.

In 1772, the House of Commons voted 8410*l.* for purchasing antiquities brought from Italy, and 840*l.* to provide a proper receptacle for them.

And in 1804 16,000*l.* for building additional galleries and apartments for the Egyptian, and other articles, that are already and may be hereafter given to the publick.

One of the first gifts to the publick after the establishment of the Institution was that of Colonel Lethieullier, mentioned in the ensuing words, Gent. Mag. 1756, p. 145. "Monday, Feb. 23, 1756. A Committee of the Trustees of the British Museum waited on the executors of the late Colonel Lethieullier, to return thanks for the valuable legacy left to the publick by that gentleman; being, a fine mummy, and a curious collection of Egyptian antiquities. On this occasion Pitt Lethieullier, esq. nephew to the Colonel, presented them with several antiquities, which he himself had collected during his residence at Grand Cairo.

"And, as an addition to the Cotton library, Mrs. Maddox, relict to the late Mr. Maddox, historiographer royal, left by her will her husband's large and valuable collection of manuscripts, which had engaged his attention for many years."

Major

Major Edwards bequeathed many books; and 7000l. after the decease of Elizabeth Mills; and the Trustees acquired the collections of Dr. Birch.

In 1760, Mr. De Costa presented them with Hebrew manuscripts; since when numberless gifts have been made; one of the principal of which was that of the Rev. Dr. Cracherode of the *Principes Editiones* of the Greek and Roman Classics.

As the lives of Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Hans Sloane are actually interwoven with the history of their collections, it will be necessary to give a slight sketch of each. The King's libraries of printed books and manuscripts are an accumulation of several centuries, munificently bestowed upon the public; and numbers of them bear the name of George III.

Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, descended from an antient family, was born at Denton, in Huntingdonshire, Jan. 22, 1570. He received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge; and the degree of B. A. 1585, at the early age of 15. From hence he came to London, where he was admitted into societies of men who were admirers and preservers of antiquities, and began even at 18 years of age to collect manuscripts of every description. The celebrated Camden, conscious of his abilities, permitted him, at the age of 30, to accompany him to Carlisle; where, and probably at other places, Mr. Cotton assisted him in his labours; which assistance is very handsomely acknowledged in his "Britannia." In the year 1600 he wrote "A brief Abstract of the Question of Precedency between England and Spain." This was suggested by the Queen, who wished to have the opinion of Antiquaries upon this most important subject. He was knighted by James I. In the year 1608 he was appointed a commissioner to enquire into the state of the Navy. His memorial on this occasion is now in his library. The next year he wrote "A Discourse of the Lawfulness of Combats to be performed in the Presence of the King, or the Constable and Marshal of England." This work was twice printed. Part of the same year he devoted to the production of a second, intituled, "An Answer to such Motives as were offered by certain Military Men to Prince Henry, to incite him to affect Arms more than Peace;" printed in 8vo. with a portrait of him. He wrote this by the Prince's command.

James created a number of baronets in 1611; whose purchase-money was wanted to repair the decays of his Majesty's revenue. Sir Robert was amongst the number, and early in the list; but he deserved the honour for the services he rendered the Monarch in carrying this affair into effect. He is said to have been employed by James to vindicate his unhappy mother from the real or supposed

misrepresentations of Buchanan and Thuanus. This the author of his life in the *Biographia Britannica* supposes to be inserted either in Camden's *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*, or at the end of his *Epistles*. In 1616 James imposed a task of difficulty on Sir Robert: a question that involved thousands of lives; but one easily answered to any other than a Monarch who could conceive such an idea, or make it a doubt, whether Roman Catholicks should be imprisoned or hanged, in order to prevent an increase of their proselytes. His 24 arguments upon this question may be found in "*Cottoni Posthuma*;" and his "*Considerations for the Repressing of the Increase of Priests, Jesuits, and Recusants, without drawing of Blood*," remain in manuscript in the King's library, as a proof of his humanity and prudence. Another performance by Sir Robert is printed in "*Cottoni Posthuma*," which was produced by order of the House of Commons, when the nation supposed Prince Charles would have married the Infanta of Spain. This was to evince the insincerity of the House of Asturias in all its treaties with England, and to prove their aim to be Universal Monarchy. He vindicated our ecclesiastical constitution against the Puritans, in answer to arguments pretended to be cited from antient authorities, by members of the House of Commons asserting "that ecclesiastical laws ought to be enacted by temporal men." In his 51st year he wrote "A Relation to prove, that our kings had been used to consult "the Great Council and Commops of Parliament, of Marriage, Peace, or War;" printed in his posthumous work. He was member of the first parliament called by Charles I. and subscribed to the remonstrances continually urged against the proceedings of that Monarch; but his own observations and advice were always governed by temperance and moderation, calculated equally for the benefit of the King and welfare of the people.

We must now recur to the period at which the fair fame of Sir Robert Cotton, and all his prospects of a comfortable enjoyment of his most valuable library, were crushed, and for ever prevented. This assertion will be best explained by an order issued by the King to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Suffolk, Mr. Secretary Winwood (from whose papers it was copied, in possession, 1777, of Philip Earl of Hardwicke), and Sir Thomas Lane, concerning the examination of Sir Robert Cotton, bart. dated Oct. 26, 1615.

"James R. Most Reverend Father in God, right true and well-beloved Counsellors, we greet you well. We were given credibly to understand, that Sir Robert Cotton, knt. having amassed together secrets of state, hath communicated

cated them to the Spanish embassador, who hath caused them to be copied over, and translated into the Spanish tongue. We do authorize and require you, to whom these letters are addressed, to call before you the said Sir Robert Cotton; and if you find, by lawful and sufficient proof, the information to be truly good, then we will and require you to seize upon all his papers and manuscripts, in our name, and to our use, and to cause them to be brought into our Paper-office at Whitehall; there to be reserved, and digested in order by them to whom that charge appertaineth. And farther we do require you to proceed against the person of the said Sir Robert, as in your judgements and consciences you shall hold the nature of his offence justly to deserve. Dated at Royston," &c.

There is a commission, printed in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. XIX. p. 198, issued in 6 Charles I. directed to the Earl of Manchester and others, to inspect records, &c. in the Cotton library.

Unfortunately, we are unable to ascertain where the minutes of this examination are to be found, or whether they have perished.

It should be observed, that there are fourteen volumes of collections relating to Spain in Sir Robert's library. Many of those approach very near, and others quite to, the time of James I.; it is therefore not altogether surprising that some jealousy was excited, though it is highly probable that Sir Robert never made an improper use of them. Indeed it seems almost impossible that so prudent and well-disposed a man should do so.

It is to Gondemar, the Spanish ambassador, the admirers of Sir Robert may attribute the violent proceeding of seizing upon his library. This depositary of a Nation's honour, seated in a kingdom at peace with his master, and representing his person, commanded or permitted his secretary to circulate a list of the names of persons who had received bribes from him for political or religious purposes. This list contained the name of Sir Robert Cotton. Why it was inserted, or how so great a falsehood could be accounted for, was explained by Gondemar's answering to the demand of Government, that the name had been inadvertently admitted into the list by one of his secretaries. This was the return that Sir Robert received for his unbounded indulgence in admitting the publick to his invaluable collection, where the Spaniard had obtained information useful to his court, had it translated into his native language, and conveyed it to Spain. That Sir Robert's goodness of heart might have committed this error is every way probable; but that he received pecuniary rewards cannot be supposed for an instant.

He

He was once more subject to unwarranted suspicion and obloquy. Government discovered, in 1629, that a manuscript tract was in circulation, under the title of "A Project how a Prince may make himself an absolute Tyrant." Indefatigable enquiries at length afforded a clue which led to the Cottonian library. Sir Robert, who was perfectly conscious of his own innocence, assisted in exploring its contents; when the fatal original was found, and intitled, "Propositions for his Majesty's Service, to bridle the Impertinencys of Parliaments." Which was the production of Robert Dudley, duke of Northumberland, at Florence, in 1613; and had been received by Sir Robert into his library with the greatest integrity of intention; where it would have remained to this hour, unused for arbitrary purposes, or for a stimulus to the passions of the people, had not his librarian or amanuensis suffered copies of it to be taken, under the first-mentioned title. In consequence of this unmerited stigma, Sir Robert's library was again sequestered; and continued so till after his decease, as his son's petition will evince.

"To the Right Hon. the Lords of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

"The humble Petition of Sir Thomas Cotton, bart. shewethe,

"That, whereas the petitioner's studdy hath been a long tyme locked upp, and himselfe debarred from the free use thereof, the keyes haveing been, by your Lordships' appointment, committed unto the custodie of Mr. Dickenson and others, until a catalogue of the bookes and papers should bee made, to be presented to his most excellent Majesty, thereby to discover that there were in the same studdye any recordes, or papers of state, of his Majesty's: And whereas the said catalogue was, by the said Mr. Dickenson, in the last sommer finished accordingly; wherein it doth appeare (as the petitioner conceaves) that there are noe other bookes or papers therein but such as are the petitioner's, and doe as his proper goodes belonge unto him: Hee humblye beseechethe your lord^s that hee may nowe have the free use of the studdye, it being the best roome in his house, and his keyes thereof re-delivered to him, that soe hee may at his libertye order and dispose of his bookes and papers, and remove them as hee shall have occasion; seeinge that they bee neither records nor papers of state of his Majesty's, but the petitioner's late father's private collections, and now his proper goodes, which he humblye desires hee may freely possesse, and dispose of at his own libertye, as before said. And the petitioner," &c.

To

To a man of quick feelings, and sensible of the pangs of wounded innocence, such imputations were intolerable. That they were so to Sir Robert his own words testify, when he declared to his friends, that his heart had been broken by the double barbarity of false accusations and the deprivation of his books. And he had it intimated to the Privy Council.

It is supposed the prayer of Sir Thomas Cotton prevailed; and that he had his father's library restored; but of this no certain record remains. He died in 1662.

According to Dr. Stukeley*, this library had been conveyed into Bedfordshire, probably by Sir John Cotton, son of Sir Thomas, who married Miss Dorothy Anderson, daughter and heiress of Edmund Anderson, esq. of Stratton. This Sir John enjoyed the invaluable treasure through his life; and permitted Dr. Thomas Smith to compile a catalogue, printed at Oxford, 1696. It appears however, from Stukeley, that the books were in danger of destruction, through the furor obtaining in all ranks of society during the civil war. From which fate they were in a great measure preserved by the exertions of — Bromfall, esq. of Blunham, high-sheriff of the above county, 1650.

In the year 1700, Parliament passed "An Act for the better settling and preserving the Library kept in the House at Westminster called Cotton House, in the Name and Family of the Cottons, for the Benefit of the Publick." From which it will appear, that the manuscripts, Roman and English antiquities, and the Roman and antient English coins, were again removed; and that the despicable jealousy always subsisting in despotic governments upon all political subjects had disappeared at the Revolution, evinced by the passing of this act. The subsequent history of this excellent library is detailed in a manner so concise and satisfactory by Mr. Planta, principal librarian to the British Museum, that it would be unpardonable to give it in any other than his own words. "This act, after doing ample justice to Sir Robert Cotton, for forming a most valuable collection of manuscripts, papers, records, 'of great use and service for the knowledge and preservation of our constitution in church and state, and generally esteemed the best of its kind now any where extant,' and reciting, that the same had been carefully preserved, and much augmented and enlarged, by Sir Thomas the son, and Sir John the grandson, of the said Sir Robert Cotton, declares, 'that the said Sir John Cotton, in pursuance of the desire and intentions of his father and grandfather, is content and willing that his mansion-house and

* Itin. Curios. vol. I. p. 74.

library should continue in his family and name; and that it be kept and preserved by the name of *The Cottonian Library*, for public use and advantage.

“After this preamble, so honourable to the collectors, and so decisive in favour of the utility and importance of the collection, the statute enacts, that after Sir John Cotton’s death the said library, together with his mansion-house and its appurtenances, be vested in trustees; the house for the use of the descendants of Sir Robert Cotton, the founder, for ever; and the library to be carefully preserved for the public use, without suffering any alienation or embezzlement upon any account whatever.

“The first concern of the Trustees appointed by this act was to cause the library to be carefully inspected, in order to ascertain and identify its contents; that they might render the keeper, whom they were to appoint to the care of it, responsible for the security of the same. For this purpose they named Matthew Hutton, John Anstis, and Humphrey Wanley, three of the most eminent Antiquaries of those days, to examine carefully into the state of it.” Their report is dated June 22, 1703; in which they state the receptacle for the books to be a bad one, defects in the catalogue, and that some of the books were decaying.

“The solicitude of the Legislature to have this important collection effectually secured for the use of the publick induced them, soon after, to frame a new statute, entitled, ‘An Act for the better securing her Majesty’s Purchase of Cotton House, in Westminster;’ in which, after reciting that the library, in its present situation, was by no means in the state of security, nor of the degree of utility, it was intended to be, it was provided, that, ‘to the intent so great a treasure of books and manuscripts, so generously given for the public service, might not remain any longer useless; and that it might be in her Majesty’s power to make this most valuable collection useful to her own subjects, and to all learned strangers;’ an agreement had been made with Sir John Cotton, grandson to the donor, for the purchase of the inheritance of the house where the library was deposited, for the sum of 4500l.; which purchase could not have been made without an act of parliament, the preceding act concerning this library having directed that the house should not be sold or alienated; and that the said house be henceforth vested in the Queen, her heirs and successors for ever.”

The library was removed in 1712 to Essex house, Essex-street, Strand, but for what precise reason is not known; where it continued till 1730. From this place

place it was subsequently conveyed to a house in Little Dean's-yard, Westminster, purchased by the Crown of Lord Ashburnham.

On the 23d of October 1731, some unaccountable carelessness was the cause of a conflagration in the library, which had nearly destroyed it. After great exertion, assisted by the Speaker Onslow and such of the Trustees as could be assembled, the fire was extinguished; and the remainder were immediately removed to the Dormitory just erected by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, for the scholars at that school. Every step that prudence could suggest was taken, by the Legislature and others, to repair the injury where practicable.

In 1753, Sir Hans Sloane's will induced the Commons to purchase his collection, and "establish a national repository, under the name of 'The British Museum.'" It did not escape them how valuable and important an addition the Cottonian library would be to an establishment of such great public utility." The act, therefore, made in that year, directed the manuscripts, &c. to be deposited in it, appointing that two of the Trustees should be nominated, in succession, by the representatives of the Cotton family for ever.

"It remains now to lay before the publick what steps the Curators of the British Museum have taken, in order to fulfill the intentions of the Founder, the Donor, and the Legislature, respecting this important part of their trust. After causing the library to be carefully deposited in a safe and conspicuous part of the department of manuscripts, they being aware that much remained yet to be done, in order to render it as useful as the nature of its contents would admit of, were pleased, in the year 1793, to direct the Keeper of that department (an office then held by me) to take every step that might be deemed adviseable, to restore such of the damaged volumes as were thought yet capable of some farther repairs; and, the imperfections of Smith's repertory having been repeatedly complained of, to prepare a new and more accurate catalogue, without delay. The following account of the manner in which I endeavoured to acquit myself of this task, will at the same time convey the best idea I can give of the present state of the library.

This library, which originally consisted of 958 volumes, was by the above-mentioned fire, in the year 1731, reduced to 861 volumes; of which, when brought to the Museum, 105 were damaged bundles, preserved in cases. Many of the volumes in bindings were not paged at all; and few indeed were paged with accuracy. In several of them there were evident marks that leaves had been

purloined; and some had been bound up with much irregularity and disorder. Concerning the bundles in cases, the Committee of the House of Commons, who in the year 1732 examined into the damage occasioned by the fire, reported; that several of them might, in careful hands, be so far restored as to be rendered useful; but this was afterwards rendered a task of much greater difficulty, the persons by whom they had been occasionally handled having thrown them into great, and in many instances irretrievable, confusion."

Mr. Planta proceeds to shew the necessity for a new Catalogue, by pointing out the errors of his predecessors. Of his own labours he speaks as follows: "My first care on entering upon my task was to cause all the volumes to be regularly paged, or at least the old paging to be accurately ascertained, without however obliterating the old numbers, since that would have proved fatal to the many references that have been made to these manuscripts. I then proceeded to examine the bundles in cases, and found means, after many repeated and not a few unsuccessful attempts, to arrange several volumes and parts of volumes, of state papers. Some of the shriveled manuscripts on vellum I likewise found capable of being restored, though not without great care and dexterity on the part of the book-binder. With his assistance, I have succeeded in restoring 51 of the above 105 damaged manuscripts, which are now bound in 44 volumes; and though several of these be still defective, especially where parts have been consumed or defaced by fire, yet, upon the whole, it will be found that much useful and authentic information is still preserved in them. The remaining 61 bundles have appeared to me irretrievable; and, indeed, most of them seem to be obscure tracts, and fragments of little or no importance. They are now contained in 62 cases."

It would be the height of injustice not to acknowledge how well Mr. Planta has performed his laborious task, or to record how generally the readers feel the importance of having his Catalogue, so greatly facilitating their researches, which was printed and published by order of the Commission for enquiring into the state of the public records, appointed by the King, in consequence of an address from the Commons, July 1800. The Commission is dated July 19, 1800.

Sir Hans Sloane, baronet, received that title from George I. which he merited in an eminent degree for his excellence as a physician; and the estimation the publick had for his private worth was a motive to the Monarch in conferring it. Sir Hans was a native of Ireland, and born at Killileagh in 1660; but it seems

seems his ancestors were from Scotland. As he discovered an early predilection for natural history, his education was judiciously suited to that pursuit; and, having chosen the difficult and uncertain science of physic for his profession, he immediately came to London; where every facility was afforded him in gaining a perfect knowledge of anatomy, chemistry, and botany. Those acquirements introduced him to the eminent naturalists Boyle and Ray, whose researches were assisted by his constant communications.

After four years residence in London, Mr. Sloane visited Paris, for the laudable purpose of visiting the hospitals there, and attending the lectures of Tournefort the botanist, Du Verney the anatomist, and others equally eminent and instructive in the arts they professed. From Paris he went to Montpellier; where the letters of his Parisian friends introduced him to all the eminent men of the place. He spent a year in collecting and observing the productions of Nature in this province and Languedoc. From France he returned to London, in 1684. Part of his collections were immediately submitted to the use of Mr. Ray; who described them, with acknowledgments of gratitude, in his "*Historia Plantarum*."

The celebrated physician Sydenham patronised Mr. Sloane; and even had him to reside in his house. Under such auspices he soon obtained practice in his profession, and the honour of admission to the College of Physicians and the Royal Society. But his ardent desire of knowledge prompted him to solicit the appointment of physician to the Duke of Albemarle, governor of Jamaica; to which island he went, where he continued fifteen months, most assiduously employed in researches after plants. The fruits of those researches produced "*The Natural History of Jamaica*," published in 2 vols. folio; the first in 1707, the second in 1725; a work of great estimation with botanists and medical professors. After his second return to England, Mr. Sloane turned his attention to practice in his capacity of physician, in which he attained great eminence. The Governors of Christ's Hospital elected him, on the first vacancy, physician to that institution; where he expended all his profits in relieving those who appeared to want assistance. The Royal Society made him their Secretary in 1693; and the publick are indebted to him for the revival of the very necessary custom of publishing their Transactions. He was their editor, and an occasional contributor, for many years. It might rationally be imagined, that such an undeviating pursuit of knowledge must have produced almost insensibly a great collection of curiosities, both of Nature and Art. That a collection did accumulate, will shortly be evinced to the reader; which was augmented by one of the

most acceptable bequests a virtuoso could receive; the entire collection of William Courteen, esq.

Mr. Sloane's reputation for benevolence, and universal knowledge, raised him to the elevated rank of President of the College of Physicians, and that of the Royal Society; and the Royal Academy of Paris made him an honorary member. Those honours, and the good wishes of the publick, were enjoyed in active scenes of practice and duty, till he reached the age of 80; when he retired to Chelsea, where his mansion was the resort of the poor, to whom he prescribed *gratis*; and of the rich and virtuous, who partook of the pleasure of his company. And thus he lived to his 91st year, Jan. 11, 1752, a memorable example of sobriety and moderation; which virtues, assisted by his professional knowledge, had preserved a life, threatened almost annually from his 16th year by an enemy which is seldom subdued, a complaint in the lungs, accompanied by occasional discharges of blood. Sir Hans, convinced of the efficacy of that excellent medicine the *genuine* Peruvian bark, used it in his own case, and was the first who brought it into general use in England. His liberality to the poor was unbounded; we find therefore that he was a governor of almost every charitable institution in London, to each of which he gave 100*l.* in addition to the usual subscriptions, and was still more bountiful to them at his decease. He planned the Dispensatory, which the College of Physicians carried into effect. To him the Apothecaries Company are indebted for the freehold of their botanical garden at Chelsea; in return for this gift, they placed a statue, of white marble, to his memory, in the centre of it, executed by Rysbrack, and said to be an admirable likeness. He contributed to the establishment of the colony of Georgia, and to that of the Foundling Hospital in London. All this excellence of mind inhabited a tall and graceful person, rendered still more engaging by the manners of a complete gentleman, and a constant flow of spirits. As a testimony of veneration to his memory, I have annexed a plate of his tomb in Chelsea church-yard.

MANUSCRIPTS.

Previous to the invention of the art of printing, the monks were scribes, and constantly employed in multiplying copies of books; which they performed in a manner so excellent, both in their ink and goodness of the character, that the moderns have been utterly baffled in their attempts to equal them. This, however, was but one department of the art, for thousands of those copies are adorned with very exquisite drawings in water-colours, which are generally termed illuminations,



SIR HANS SLOANE'S TOMB
CHELSEA

Engraved by J. M. del. & J. M. sculp. & J. M. sculp. & J. M. sculp.

Engraved by J. M. del. & J. M. sculp. & J. M. sculp. & J. M. sculp.

minations, or illustrations of the subject of the book. These were the performances of other monks, and perhaps occasionally of laymen, who received the vellum covered with writing, except in the places where the drawings were intended to be placed. Mr. Casley, author of the *Catalogue of the King's manuscripts*, very justly confirms this assertion, by mentioning, that he has observed wrong capitals placed at the commencement of chapters, and even at the beginning of a book, which clearly demonstrates that the writer was not always the illuminator; on the contrary, it seems to prove that some of the artists of that day were very ignorant persons. Many manuscripts now extant have blanks left for the illuminated capitals; and some have small letters belonging to the first words, to direct the blundering illuminator; who worked, it may be presumed, according to his price; as many manuscripts have title pages covered with gold, and finished in the most intricate ornaments, with representations of monarchs in their courts, battles, treaties, and remarkable historical events, and an endless collection of ecclesiastical subjects; and every leaf of some have running ornaments, heightened with threads traced with the pencil in liquified gold; and sometimes gilt, to a great thickness, and burnished. It may be generally observed upon these illuminations, that they consist of the very best of colours, laid on with the most scrupulous attention to brightness and independence of tint, evidently proving that the same pencil never touched different colours; in short, they are entirely divested of that blending which renders too many modern drawings the representations of November rather than June. The reader may conceive their brilliancy in landscape by reverting to Claude Lorain's. The drawing of the human figure is generally tolerably correct, sometimes perfectly so; but the attitudes are often, though not always, ungraceful. The drapery is frequently excellent. I am doubtful whether an illuminator of the *dark ages*, as we are pleased to term them, could, if he were living at present, produce such works as this Museum now contains. His materials would be wanting: where could he find such vellum as that of the best manuscripts, prepared with an aim at everlasting duration, smooth as the most exquisite polish can make it, and of the softest tint of yellow? or what shop in London would produce him his liquified gold, or those exquisite lasting colours which have stood the test of centuries, and yet remain in a state calculated to warrant their stability for centuries yet to pass away? Mr. Casley asserts, that, upon comparison, he finds that vellum made 1000 years past is superior to that of greater age and subsequently.

subsequently. He adds, that the ancient writers possessed the art of washing the characters from their vellum, and writing on it a second time; but when this was done, the original may always be read, by holding the leaf between the eye and the light. He cites two curious instances, which are, Ephraim Syrus's works, written upon a very antient copy of the New Testament, in the library of the kings of France; and "an Evangelistarium," 600 years old, in the library of the Archbishop of Canterbury, written upon the vellum on which another book, not above 700 years old, had been written before. Some highly-valued works were written, in characters of gold and silver, upon parchment tinged with purple. Such were noticed by St. Jerom, in his Prologue to the book of Job; and Mr. Casley observes, that the four leaves of the Gospels in Greek have all the qualifications mentioned by Jerom; and concludes they were possibly in being in his time; and one of those he speaks of. The Latin Gospels in the King's Library, Julius E. VI. is of the eighth century, with some purple leaves, and all the writing in gold and silver letters, adorned with illuminations, of the same rich materials. Vespasian A. VIII. Cot. Lib. was written in 966, in characters of gold. It consists of grants to Winchester Abbey. Tiberius A. II. is another copy of the Latin Gospels, written, for several pages at the beginning of each Gospel, in golden capitals. The two first leaves of that of St. Matthew are tinted purple. This most curious book is the very one which Æthelstan appointed for the administration of the coronation oath to the Saxon kings. Domitian VII. contains a list of the names of the benefactors to the church of Durham, which are all in characters of gold and silver till the time of King Athelstan, and afterwards in common ink. Titus CXV. is a fragment of writing upon bark.

"The King's library contains near 2000 volumes, in manuscript.

"The Book of Genesis in the Cottonian Library, Otho B. VI. which was written in large Greek capitals, without distinction of words, and had the history painted on most of the pages, is almost destroyed by the late unfortunate fire; and the leaves of what remain, and consequently the writing in a just proportion, are contracted into a less compass, so that they are now small capitals. In the beginning of this book Thomas James, librarian at Oxford, wrote with his own hand, that two Greek bishops brought it into England, and made a present of it to King Henry VIII.; telling him, at the same time, that they had old tradition, that it had been Origen's own book. If it was so, it was 1500 years old, and possibly older: and there was nothing in the book to make the tradition appear

appear improbable. The characters indeed were much the same with those that are but 1200 years old, but so are those of inscriptions upon stones which are known to be much older; and will therefore only prove that hand-writings of different centuries before the sixth varied little or nothing; or that the scarcity of them, and distance of time, makes it difficult to distinguish them. There are four leaves of the Gospels in Greek in the Cottonian Library, Titus C. XV. which may be as old or older than the above-named Book of Genesis."

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

is situated on the North side of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. The site is a square, inclosed by a high blank brick-wall, which excludes the house from view in every direction on that side. At each corner is a turret, and over the great Ionic arch of entrance a large and handsome cupola. Upon entering the court, the spectator finds himself in a grand Colonnade of Ionic pillars, extremely chaste and well proportioned, which extends the whole length of the front. At the East and West ends of the quadrangle are the lodgings of the different officers, connecting the Colonnade and Museum. The fronts of those are neat, but plain, except an Ionic pediment in the centre of each. That of the house is of no precise order; the walls were erected in 1677, and are of brick, with stone Rustic groins, and unadorned windows, a handsome cornice, with brackets rather than dentals, a Doric door in the centre, and one in each wing, the ascent to each of which is by many steps.

On the West side of the house is a flower-garden and a terrace, disposed with much taste, and shaded by numbers of flourishing trees and shrubs. This communicates with a lawn on the North, that was bounded till very lately by the fields; but now the terrace on that side is inclosed by large houses, whose walls exclude the rich view from the Museum, terminated by the varied scenes of Highgate, Hampstead, and the intermediate beautiful landscape. On the West side of the lawn is a double avenue of lime-trees; but the area is of tasteless disposition, and very formal. The West end of this garden is now preparing for the erection of the wing lately voted by the Trustees.

The Hall is of the Ionic order, and decorated with pilasters, in pairs, with their entablature supporting a horizontal and plain ceiling. Over the great door is a coarse painting of Vesuvius in eruption. The entrance from this to the vestibule,

vestibule, on the West side, is through two tall arches, filled with fanciful iron-work and gates. The intercolumniations are ornamented with large busts from the antique, surrounded by palm and laurel, and others on brackets.

A passage from the Vestibule leads to the Western apartments. The anti-room is comparatively small, with nothing remarkable in its architecture; but the ceiling is richly ornamented with paintings, heightened by gold. It contains but one window; and the wall is covered with shelves of printed books, secured by lattices of twisted wire. The adjoining room, proceeding Northward, was, till the winter of 1803, the reading-room. This is a large vaulted apartment, with a clumsy marble chimney-piece; but, having only two windows, which were insufficient to illuminate the most remote parts of the table, the Trustees very judiciously transferred the appendages for study and research to the next room North, leaving the old reading-room a receptacle for the case, in which the readers deposit their books and manuscripts while they are in use. This is also full of printed books, arranged as in the anti-room.

The present reading-room is surrounded by shelves of books, secured by wire, has a vaulted ceiling, a handsome cornice, and large marble chimney-piece, a West window, and three North, with several portraits on the walls. Facing the fire-place are the table and chair for the superintending officer, who occupies the latter during the hours for reading, for the necessary purpose of noticing any deviation from the liberal rules for admission, or injury done to the articles in use by the readers. Behind him is another small table, on which a file is placed, with squares of paper, on which orders for books and manuscripts must be written, and signed by the reader, with the day of the month.

Two long tables extend North and South on each side of the fire-place, for the readers. These are covered with green cloth, and are plentifully supplied with pens, ink, and rests for the books. Catalogues are placed on shelves within the room*; which the reader consults at his pleasure, writes his notes from them, pulls the bell-rope near the door, a messenger instantly obeys the summons, and in as short a time as possible returns with the wished-for book. This application may be made, any reasonable number of times, from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon; at which hour all studies cease in the reading-room of the British Museum.

* Those are: the Harleian, 2 volumes, folio; the Cottonian, 1 volume, folio; the King's, 1 volume, quarto; Ayscough's, 2 volumes, quarto; additional manuscripts, and the catalogue of printed books, 2 volumes, folio. A new one is compiling, with vast additions.

When

When the above change took place, the following "Directions respecting the Reading-room of the British Museum" were enacted.

The Reading-room of the Museum is open from ten till four every day, except on Saturdays and Sundays, and for one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, also on Thanksgiving and Fast-days.

Persons desirous of admission are to send in their applications, in writing, to the Principal Librarian, who will lay the same before the next general meeting or committee of Trustees. But, as it might be dangerous in so populous a metropolis as London to admit perfect strangers, it is expected that every person who applies, if not known to any trustee or officer, should produce a recommendation from some persons of known and approved character.

In all cases which require such dispatch as that time cannot be allowed for making an application to the Trustees, the Principal Librarian, or in his absence the Secretary, is empowered to grant a temporary leave till the next general meeting or committee.

Permissions will in general be granted for three months, and none for a longer term than six months; and at the expiration of each term fresh application is to be made for a renewal.

Although the Librarians be strictly enjoined to use all possible dispatch in supplying the readers with the printed books or manuscripts they may apply for; yet, as in so extensive a library it may not be possible to find every article immediately, it is recommended to the readers to allow a reasonable time for the search, especially as to the printed books. It is expected that the library will soon be in such a state of arrangement as to render this intimation superfluous.

No reader (except in particular cases, at the discretion of the Principal Librarian) will be entitled to more than two volumes at a time; but they may be exchanged as often as he may require.

Readers will be allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuscript; but no whole, or greater part of a manuscript, is to be transcribed, without a particular leave from the Trustees. The transcribers are not to lay the paper on which they write, on any part of the book or manuscript they are using.

No person is, on any pretence whatever, to write on any part of a printed book or manuscript belonging to the Museum; but, if any one should observe a defect, or be able to point out an improvement, in such book or manuscript, he is requested to signify the same to the officer in waiting, who will make proper use of

the information. It may be sufficient merely to suggest, that silence is absolutely requisite in a place dedicated to the purposes of study."

In order to bring the whole compact between the publick and the officers of this grand national depository under one view, it may be proper to insert here the "Directions to such as apply for Tickets to see the British Museum."

"The Museum is open for inspection from ten till four every day; except on Saturdays, Sundays, and Thanksgiving and Fast-days; also for one week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and during the months of August and September.

"The hours of admission are at ten, twelve, and two; and each company may remain in the Museum two hours, provided they come punctually at the time appointed in their tickets.

"Such as are desirous to obtain admission are to apply at the office for issuing tickets * (which will be kept open on the days and hours above mentioned), and produce a list containing the names of each person, not exceeding twelve in number, with their descriptions and places of abode. The attendant at the said office will acquaint them what vacancies there are, and immediately deliver to them tickets for such vacant days and hours as shall best suit them. The smaller the number of persons in the list, the sooner they are likely to obtain admission. Such as have obtained tickets, and cannot come, are earnestly desired to return them at the office as early as possible, that others may be admitted in their stead.

"It is expected that persons who visit the Museum be decent and orderly in their appearance and behaviour; the officers being instructed to refuse admission to, or to cause to withdraw, any one who shall disregard this caution. Past experience has shewn the necessity of this injunction.

"In going through the apartments, no one is to take any thing from its place; but, if he wants to examine any article more particularly, he is to apply for it to an officer, or to the attendant on the company. No children are to be admitted. No money is to be given to the attendants or servants."

* More unlimited rules have lately been adopted; but the indiscriminate admission seems to have been greatly abused already by the publick.

A list

A list of "Libri desiderati" lays on the officer's table; where a reader may insert "the title of any book that he finds the house doth not already possess; which will be purchased at the discretion of the Trustees."

All the rooms on the North side of the house partake of the same character with the Reading-room, are very spacious, and each is entirely surrounded by shelves of printed books.

We have thus arrived to the first room on the East side of the hall; which has an ornamented ceiling, of vivid colouring, and the walls are covered with literature.

THE VESTIBULE.

The stairs are geometrical, and eleven paces in width, with one great and two lesser landing-places. They are bounded by elegantly-disposed iron-work. The walls are plain superficies, painted in fresco*. The basement is an imitation of Rustic work, the cornice of which reaches to the first-floor. The pannels of reliefs inserted in this are rather coarsely executed, but have a good effect. They are battles, &c. from the antique. On the summit of the basement are representations of the river deities Nile and Tiber; between whom is a finely painted antique marble vase.

The Nile is the best figure, though they both have considerable merit. On the basement are two pair of Ionic columns, which have an enriched entablature and balustrade, with seated naked statues, whose limbs are entwined with husks, and vases between them. The great intercolumniation contains a very large landscape, with the fable of Diana and Actæon in the fore-ground. The lesser intercolumniations have a real and a painted door, within arches and under pediments.

The West end has a continuation of the Rustic basement; on which is a colonade of pairs of Ionic pillars, with their entablature; through which are seen a descent of steps, a lake, avenues, and distant mountains. The colouring of this part is rather glowing; but the boundary of the water is of exactly the same straight oblong description that distinguishes the *Serpentine*-river of Hyde-park from those produced by Nature. There are four windows on the South side, and the piers are ornamented with Ionic pillars.

* The paintings hereafter mentioned were done for the family of Montague, by La Fosse, Rousseau, and Baptist. The latter was celebrated for flowers.

The cieling is elliptical and painted. The artist has introduced the whole contents of the Pantheon: Jupiter, seated in all the refulgence attributed to the father of the Gods; Time passing away before him; &c. &c. This performance is extremely deficient in many parts; and Time seems to have literally begun to draw a veil of oblivion over it, which might be removed by a little water and varnish.

THE FIRST ROOM, FIRST-FLOOR,

is ornamented with real fluted Composite pilasters, in pairs, which have an elegant carved entablature, and festoons between the capitals. Over the doors are medallions, surrounded by sphynxes, and cherubs dropping flowers. The cieling is a semi-oval, and richly painted, with a representation of Jupiter hurling his lightning at the presumptuous Phaëton, who falls headlong with his horses and chariot in a grand groupe, most masterly conceived and drawn, full of fire and rapidity. The artist seems to have entered fully into the spirit of the fable, and has diffused horror and exertion in the limbs and features, which are finely foreshortened. This is equally visible in the horses, and heightened by the judicious disposition of the head of one, whose extended jaws and glaring eyes appear to be directed to the right arm of Phaëton, as if he would seize it for a support.

The head of Jupiter has too much the air of an antient husbandman for the character of the God, and his lightning is very bad indeed. The reclining Deities seem to view the scene as a matter of course, and are generally distorted and inanimate. The clouds can only be known to be such from their situation, and the use made of them by the Gods.

There are three windows in this room; and the floor (as are those of all the apartments) is inlaid with oak, in geometrical figures.

Over the North door, leading to the Saloon, is a large picture, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Sir William Hamilton, who is seated in an attitude full of vivacity and spirit, with a volume of his work on the Etruscan discoveries, held by both hands, and rested on the knees. The left elbow is supported on an antique marble table; and the head is turned, with an expression of extreme earnestness, to the left, too violent for the general repose of the features and disposition of the back-ground, where Vesuvius is represented perfectly quiet. Had that tremendous mountain been represented in eruption on the side to which

Sir

Sir William's eyes are directed, the keeping would have been consonant and excellent. The drapery is of red velvet, and he wears the red ribbon and star. At the feet and on the table are specimens of his treasure, an urn and ewer. This is certainly a very fine portrait; and would have established Sir Joshua's fame, had it not been confirmed by a thousand others even more excellent.

The two adjoining rooms have nothing worthy description in their construction; neither have those which contain the select, King's, Harleian, and Cottonian manuscripts; indeed, all the remainder are destitute of adornments; except the

SALOON,

which is seventeen paces square, and entirely plain, though the painter has rendered it a blaze of architecture and decoration. The Composite pillars represented on the walls are of the richest marbles, with bases and capitals of gold; the niches are filled by statues from the antique; and many of the intercolumniations lead the eye to vistas of columns and fountains. The doors have decorations, in bas relief, of boys, busts, and vases, and flowers in the gayest tints of Nature; and the spaces over the niches festoons of gold. The artist has omitted the balustrade; and introduced into the angles pairs of medallions, partially covered with rich drapery of cloth of gold, on which infants are seated, with various emblems. Over each great intercolumniation, and on a line with the medallions, are landscapes, well drawn and brilliantly coloured.

From the cornice of the Attick a pierced dome commences, supported by Caryatides full of strength and muscular swells, with much excellence, and many defects, in the drawing and colouring; but the projections of their white and gold pedestals deserve the warmest commendation. Through this cupola are seen the overthrow of the Titans, richly coloured with very characteristic limbs and features; Aurora, preceded by the Hours; &c. &c. The cieling is another celestial scene, plentifully scattered with every divinity from the Pantheon. This room is rather deficient in light, as there are but three windows, and the same number of circular apertures.

Almost all the rooms have pictures on the walls; but they are too numerous for individual mention. They are universally placed above the presses, consequently close to the cielings, and at least 15 feet from the floor; which circumstance injures every picture in the Museum.

PICTURES.

PICTURES.

In the room which contains the COTTONIAN MANUSCRIPTS is the following inscription:

“*Codices MSS.*

A Joh. Cotton, Bar. publico donati.”

Sir John's head, within an oval, with two small shields of arms, indistinct from their great height. It is a very good picture, and represents him about 46 or 48 years of age. The eyes are brilliant and piercing, dark, and the eye-brows almost black; the hair is disposed in thin ringlets over the forehead; he has whiskers and a beard, and a pug nose. The colouring of the complexion is rather pale; and he wears a large band, which spreads on the shoulders of a black vest or gown. See his portrait engraved by Vertue in the *Monumenta Vetusta* of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. I. pl. LXVI.

Sir Robert Cotton is represented with sandy hair, and blue eyes, florid complexion, rather unmeaning features, and with a small beard and whiskers; a large laced ruff, black dress, and an embroidered belt.

William Camden, on pannel, head in a close black cap, a large ruff close under his ears, and black dress. He has a large aquiline nose, projecting chin, dark eyes, grey beard, and pointed whiskers. The complexion florid.

John Speed, on pannel; black habit and close cap. His features are small, and the countenance emaciated. The beard and whiskers are not so formal as they were generally worn in his time. The ruff small. The air of this head has an expression of vivacity. Indeed, it might be mistaken for the portrait of a sagacious Jesuit.

William III. A bad picture.

Charles II. Seated. A half-length. Given by Mr. Bush. This is in many respects a fine picture, well coloured, and highly finished; but he holds the orb in a very silly manner, while the left hand hangs listless. Charles approaches to a handsome man in this picture; but the features bear all the distinguishing marks of his homely face.

Henrietta Maria. Sandy hair, fair complexion, large features, and fine eyes. The lace and drapery indifferent.

Charles I. Given by Elis de Gambarini. This is an exquisite portrait, and represents him very young, in black, with a laced band, light-brown hair falling
in

in ringlets down the forehead and shoulders, whiskers, and a tuft of hair on the under lip. The countenance is open, manly, and very handsome. The left hand, highly finished, is spread on the breast.

James I. In a white satin vest, and black mantle, very large band, high-crowned hat, dark hair, red beard, a stupid set of features.

Queen Elizabeth. Given by the Earl of Macclesfield. Half-length, in a most superb and costly habit, stiffened with jewels.

In the Room for the Cottonian and King's Manuscripts.

Queen Mary. In a head-dress of jewels, with the hair combed smooth back from the forehead; and white satin gown, embroidered; with pearls, and a pendant ornament of jewels on her breast. A most enormous ruff encircles her neck. The features are rather agreeable; but there is an unpleasant frown surrounds her eyes.

Edward VI. Standing, with a glove in the right hand and the sceptre in his left. He is in a crimson mantle, with short sleeves, which shew others beneath, of white silk. He wears a small hat, and the furred sides of his mantle falls down each shoulder. The face is round, and represents him as very young.

Henry VIII. A head; in a hat with white feather, red doublet, embroidered, black outward garment. He appears emaciated in this picture.

Countess of Richmond. A thin mortified face, inclosed by muslin, which is plaited on the breast, and almost covers the chin. The head-dress is two large lappets, that form two sides of a triangle over the forehead, and fall on her shoulders. The back part of the head is entirely covered, and the upper part of the forehead by a tight bandage. Her dress is black; and she holds a Prayer-book, in both hands, before her breast.

King Henry VI. clasps his hands before his breast, which is covered by a black garment, and that by a robe of brown. He wears a collar of gold; under which is another of linen. His head is covered by a dark or black bonnet; and a chain of gold, with a pendant cross, hangs round the neck. The face is wan, pale, and wretched.

Henry V. A profile, in a dark cap; keen features, sharp nose, and pale complexion; bald, or with very little hair, concealed by the cap. His hands are elevated before the breast, as if conversing. The scarlet sleeve of his doublet
shews

shews through a slashed dark mantle, which has an embroidered collar below a circlet of jewelry. Rings on the fore, little, and next fingers of his left hand.

Richard II. A head. Full face, very small whiskers, and two little tufts of beard on his chin; the hair standing off from the ears; crowned; and in a mantle, or close robe, of white ermine, with an embroidered golden collar.

Edward III. This is a good picture; and represents the heroic monarch in armour of steel, edged with gold, and in a helmet of the same materials. He carries a gold-hilted sword on his left shoulder; wears a long dark beard and whiskers; and exhibits the hero with a handsome and commanding set of features.

A desk in the midst of this room supports an original copy of King John's Magna Charta, which is inclosed within a glass frame; with a fragment of the seal, totally defaced, depending from it. After the injury sustained by this unfortunate parchment, when the whole library had nearly been burnt, it was carefully extended upon coarse canvas; but the decay of time, and other assaults, has rendered the ink very pale, and the writing nearly illegible. This has, however, been remedied by J. Pine, who obtained permission from the Trustees, and engraved a fac-simile of the perfect charter, surrounded by the arms of the 25 barons who witnessed the King's act. At the bottom of this plate Mr. Pine has inserted the following lines: "There are two originals of King John's Magna Charta of the liberties of England in the Cottonian library, both written by the same hand. One of them has the King's seal to it: the other now has none; though, by the slits in the parchment, it appears to have had three seals. An unfortunate fire that happened in the said library, the 23d of October, 1731, and destroyed and damaged a considerable number of books, shriveled up both sides of the former Magna Charta, and melted the wax of the seal so that the impression cannot now be discerned. However, I know that it bore the impression of King John's seal, before the fire happened. And, to transmit to posterity the writing thereof, this copy is engraven, in the same form and hand, having only nineteen letters supplied from the other original, which are wanting in this by reason of two holes in the parchment, &c."

In the Eastern window of this room are four frames of wood, in each of which are inserted medals. The first, on the left side, contains nine, all of great excellence and spirit in the execution. They are busts of Hippolytus, Card. de Medicis, Clemens VII. Med. Pont. Max., Leo. X. Med. Pont. Max., an enormous butcher's head,

head, Catharina Medices, Gal. Regina. The drapery on the head is excellent. Margarita Austriaca, Florentiæ D. J., Alexan. Med. Florentiæ DVX. L. in armour, Franc. Medices Magn. Dux Etru. II. in armour, Eleonora Florentiæ Ducissa, Cosmus Medices, Magnus Dux Etrur. I. in armour.

The nine medals of the second frame are inferior in execution to the first eight, and bear the name of Selvi. Cosmus III. D. G. Mag. D. Etrur VI., Margarita, Aloy. Borb. M. D. Etrur. Franc. M'ra Medices, Etr. Pr. These two dukes wear armour; the latter, very corpulent, wears an enormous wig. Eleonora Gonzaga Etruriæ Prin. A large-featured majestic woman. Ferdinandus III. Magn. Princ. Etr. in armour and wig, Violantes. Beatr. ex Bav. Mag. Etr. Pr., Anna M. Aloys. Com. P. Rh. Electr. Nata. M. Pr. Etr., Joan Gasto Mag. Dux Etr. VII. in armour, Margarita Medices Parmæ et Pla. D. V.

Another frame of nine are fine medals. Joanna Austriaca Magna D. Etrur., Maria Medices Gal. Regina, Ferdinandus Magn. Dux Etr. III. Cristina Lotar Mag. Dux Etrur. Leo XI. Med. Pont. Max., Cosmus II. Mag. Dux Etruriæ III. Mar. Magdalenæ Arch. Austr. M. D. Etru., Ferdinandus II. Mag. Dux. Etruriæ V. Victoria Urbina P. P. Mag. Dux. Etr.

The last contains four. The first is Antonius Magliabechius, and represents, without exception, the ugliest face ever honoured by a medal. Anna Ma. Fran. De Sax. Law. M. D. Etr., Antonius Maria Salvinus. The last is a pretty female before an altar, sacrificing, surrounded by *Caste et suppliciter*. On the front of the altar is a sun, and the motto *Nubifugo*. Several frames contain little reliefs, in brass, finely executed, by Valerius Bellus or Bello.

PICTURES IN THE HARLEIAN ROOM.

James Duke of Monmouth rests his right hand on a globe, the left on his sword. The habit is a doublet, not unlike the Grecian armour; under which he wears a white garment, similar to those worn by our ladies at present, with the arms bare. A crimson mantle encircles his shoulders. The face is regular and beautiful, and the head covered by a monstrous wig. A fine picture.

John Duke of Marlborough. Left hand rested on the hip; right holding a scarlet robe, in the same position; in blue velvet; wears the blue ribbon, and a large wig, and has a round handsome face.

Lewis XIV. in a large wig; arched eyebrows, aquiline nose, and brown complexion; in a blue sash, and armour; a truncheon in the right hand, resting on a pedestal, which supports his helmet; the left arm on his hip.

A copy, from Titian, of Cosmo de Medicis and Bartol. Concini. The Duke, habited in black, with dark hair and beard, and black cap. The features are pleasing, and the complexion brown. He holds an open letter; and Concini, in an attitude of attention, habited in scarlet, under a black gown, seems preparing to write the Duke's wishes.

Sir William Dugdale, *knt.* A good head. In black; white band, a great quantity of grey hair, or wig, in a black cap.

Sir Henry Spelman. In black, grey beard and whiskers, and very large-plaited ruff. His features are strong and regular, and his complexion ruddy. His black cap is surrounded by lace, shaped like a coronet.

Robert Earl of Salisbury. In the robes of his rank, large ruff, white beard and whiskers, but darker hair.

Lord Chancellor Bacon. In his official robe, over a pea-green doublet. The face is clear complexioned, with a ragged beard and whiskers, and dark brown hair and eye-brows; high-crowned black hat. A red curtain in the back-ground. A good picture.

Lord Treasurer Burleigh. This picture has hardly shade enough. In his robes, large ruff, black hat; white beard and whiskers, mean small features.

Archbishop Usher. In the archiepiscopal robes, and large ruff. This prelate's features are pleasant and venerable: and it is a good picture.

The late Andrew Gifford, D.D. In a black coat and white wig, holding a scroll. The Doctor's features are whimsical and good-humoured. He was one of the first librarians here, and died June 19, 1784, *æt.* 84 *.

Lord Oxford. In his robes. But an indifferent picture.

Archbishop Cranmer. In his robes and cap. He is seated at a table, on which are two books and a letter; and looks from another book, held in both hands before him. The painter was a German. The picture is very clear, and laboured.

There are several small prints and portraits; particularly two, which represent imitations of engravings with a pen extremely well. But the principal wonder of the performance is, that each line is composed of words, so extremely minute it is impossible any eye can read them without a magnifying glass. They must be

* See Memoirs of Dr. Gifford, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LIV. p. 596.

seen with astonishment, and nothing less can be excited by the perseverance and difficulty necessary to the accomplishment of such a work.

There hangs near a window a letter glazed and framed, written on modern papyrus, and addressed to Sir William Hamilton, from the Cavalier Landolina.

Near it is a very long manuscript, written on the original papyrus, which is prepared with far greater art than that on which Landolina wrote. The texture seems finer, and the surface perfectly smooth. The plant is opposite.

SECOND HARLEIAN ROOM.

On the door case an antient painting, on canvas, inscribed, "Heer Vranck van Borselen grave van Oostervant starf anno 1470. Frank of Borsaliae, erle of Oostervant, lorde of Voirne Zuylen. Hochstraten Kortkene de la Veer Flislinge Zandemburg." "Zutbereland, ye land of Brill and St. Martin's Dyke, knight of the order of St. Anthony."

This gentleman's head is wrapped in a strange scarlet half hood half cap, and he is habited in black. The face and drapery are tolerably painted.

A small portrait, on pannel, inscribed, "Sic Buchananus ora, sic vultum tulit, Pete scripta et astra nosse si mentem cupis, ætatis 76, 1581;" and very many others. But my limits forbid any farther notice of them.

ARTICLES IN THE HALL.

On entering, the eye is attracted by the stupendous skulls and tusks of two elephants, which are placed on handsome pedestals.

Adjoining is an enormous and singular ram, excellently preserved.

The hair is brown, extremely thick, and near three inches in depth. The head, horns, and teeth, the expression of the face, and the form of the hoofs, are the only parts of this animal which bear any resemblance to the English ram.

A tin cap of liberty, suspended on the East wall, lately presented to the publick by Lord Elgin; who received it as part of the captured effects of the French army of Egypt, in the late memorable campaigns in that fervid climate, where the British gained so many laurels. Pompey's pillar is well known to the inhabitants of Europe, which exalts its lofty capital far above the towers of Alexandria; nor is the dangerous and gallant exploit of the English sailors who scaled it, and drank punch on the summit, less known; whose example, it may be presumed,

fired the French to emulate the hazardous undertaking. When *they* ascended the pillar, this tin cap, elevated on a strong pole, was affixed to the capital, as a double memento of sovereignty and intrepidity; where it remained till our sons of Neptune, in the nautical phrase, *struck* it, in token of victory. The brim is turned up, and the top falls back.

A Quietorium, or Roman tomb, in the shape of a semi-octagon, about 3 feet long and 18 inches deep, hollowed into a semi-circle on the top, with rude busts on three faces of the front, whose relief is equal to the plane, and the ground hollowed into niches. It was found at the Roman station *Camboritum*, now Chesham, in Essex; whence, after having long served as a trough at a blacksmith's forge, Dr. Gower removed it to Chelmsford, and the late Brand Hollis, esq. into whose Museum it passed on the Doctor's death, presented it to the British Museum. It was wretchedly engraved in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, and better in Mr. Gough's edition of Camden, vol. II. pl. I. 18.

A large and curious wooden chest.

A canoe, suspended from the ceiling, the work of savage and unsophisticated art; suited to the wants of the original owner, but utterly useless to the English fisherman.

At the foot of the grand stair-case are fragments broken from the basalt pillars of the Giants Causeway. Those are wrought by Nature into the sharpest angles. Some are unequal-sided hexagons, and others have four and five sides. There are many parts of Europe which contain those grand columns; but Scotland and Ireland abound with grand specimens; particularly the latter country, in the county of Antrim, at the foot of a cliff which overhangs the Atlantic ocean, near 500 feet in height, termed by the inhabitants the Giants Causeway, from an idea, prevalent amongst them, that giants erected the grand colonade.

Many Roman pigs of lead, with inscriptions. By those it was customary to convey information, as we do now with stones and marble, almost exclusively.

A fine specimen of petrification, which was a large fragment of wood, that appears to have been partially split, and thrown aside as too full of knots for use. It seems to have begun to decay before the petrifying quality of the water which surrounded it commenced its operations, as the tinge is of that particular cast which marks the first injuries of time and weather on wood.

A model, very neatly executed, in wood, of an arch of Blackfriars-bridge, with the frame within it, most curiously constructed, to resist the gravity of the stones on which it was turned.

A large

A large glass case containing a magnificent quadrant.

A model of a carriage, of Indian invention. Gaudy and absurd beyond example.

The admirer of genuine antiquity, and the classical reader, will find a vast fund of entertainment in examining the very considerable number of Grecian and Roman inscriptions arranged against the side of the stair-case; and the artist will discover many beauties in the reliefs which illustrate those monumental stones.

A few merit particular description; but the inscriptions would occupy an hundred pages.

One has a most graceful and elegant female, standing under a tree, holding in her right hand an *aspergillum*, and on her left arm a vase is suspended by a handle. The drapery of this figure is very fine, and the niche in which it is sculptured square. Over the head is inscribed,

ΙΣΙΑΔΑ ΜΗΤΡ' ΔΩΡ'Υ ΛΑ' ΔΙΚΙΔΑ.

Above the inscription is a circle of laurel, with the leaves inverted, inclosing ΟΔΗ-
ΜΟΣ.

The stone finishes in a little pediment, with a rose in the tympanum.

Another has a pediment, and two circles of inverted branches of laurel, with Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ inserted in each. The relief is in a square niche. The figures are both men, and apparently about the same age. One is seated on the right. The chair is covered with drapery, and the foot-stool has a heart in the centre. This figure is habited in a close garment; part of which is wrapped round the left arm, rested on the lap; the right is bared, and the hand grasps that of the standing figure, who rests firm on the left leg, and gently bends the right knee. His right arm is bare to the shoulder. The heads and features are full of expression; particularly that on the left, which is strongly marked with grief. A child leans against the side of the niche, behind this figure; and another is represented looking upwards behind the other.

Over the same is inscribed

ΔΗΜΟΚΛΗΝ
ΔΗΜΟΚΛΗΟΥΣ

Above the seated figure

ΔΗΜΟΚΛΗΝ
ΑΜΦΙΛΟΧΟΥ

These two marbles, with a third, were purchased by the late Mr. Duane and Mr. Tyrwhitt at an auction in London, 1772, and presented to the Museum. The two first have been engraved by Montfaucon, Supplement, tom. V. p. 25; and in the *Archæologia*, vol. III. p. 230, pl. XI. with the third, representing a man and his

his wife, and three children, on a funereal bed, with a table, and an illustration of them all by Mr. Tyrwhitt.

But the most interesting sculpture in this collection is, a beautiful female, seated, withdrawing her veil; with the inscription,

ΜΟΥΣΙΣΑΡΓΑΦΟΥ
ΜΙΛΗΣΙ·Α

A head, of Indian sculpture, as large as the life, but much decayed, with a head-dress of beads or jewels, almost in the fashion of Queen Elizabeth's days.

A corroded alto-relievo, of the same workmanship, of a seated figure, with the legs spread, the arms rested on the thighs, and the ends of the fingers meeting against the breast; in a cap set with stones, and a broken projection on it. A small naked figure stands by the above; whose right arm hangs carelessly against the thigh. The left appears to hold a mantle behind. Both these figures have monstrous ear-rings.

There are many fragments of heads, hands, &c. in this part of the Museum; and numbers of Greek and other inscriptions are on stones, without ornament.

The Roman inscriptions are generally on plain stone, or white marble; though some have slight sculptures.

The two following are given to point out the extreme neatness of the letters.

D. M. S.

SALVTARI. V. A. XIII. M. VIII

T. FLAVIVS. FORTVNATVS

VERNAE. SVO. FECIT. ET

VICTORINAE. MATRI. ELVS

V. A. XXXXI.

OSSA VOLVSCIAE DOXAE.

On the stairs are, antique fountains; a beautiful model of a First-rate, ready to launch; her Tender, a large marble foot; &c.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S COLLECTION.

First Room, First-floor.

This room contains, on the right side of the door of entrance, a case with specimens of brazen head-pieces; two of which are made so as to cover the skull and

and face, with the exception of a passage for the nose on putting it on, and two openings in the shape of the eyes; and from between them a thick projection of brass descends, to cover the nose, like those on the Tapestry of Bayeux, and monumental figures of the same time in England.

Bronze lances heads, of every size, very similar to the tops of the present halbert; daggers, and heads of arrows, spurs, bits, and a great variety of hatchets.

A case intitled, "Imagines Deorum Egyptiacorum," or Egyptian Idols. Those are of metal, and some of stone, others of wood. Many of them are very small and rude, and have been worn as amulets. The best specimen is a bust of a female, which might be mistaken for a Roman work from the execution.

A third contains small Egyptian jars, with the heads of dogs, females, the ibis, &c. of earthen-ware and stone, with several brazen urns and vessels.

The fourth case contains a number of small busts and figures, and masks of monstrous distortion; but one female and another male bust are elegantly graceful in attitude. In this case are six reliefs.

In the seventh are specimens of rings, seals, medals, &c. Many of the stones on which the seals are engraved are full of beauty and singularity in their component parts. The engraving on them and the rings are various in merit: some extremely fine, and others very rude. In this case are two glass or crystal lamps: one in the shape of a dolphin; the other a mermaid, clasping the body of the lamp, the head serving as the handle, and the body incorporated in the lamp.

The eighth holds specimens of Roman glass urns, with handles and covers; the largest broken; lachrymatories, asbestos, &c.

Four large cases have an infinite variety of Neapolitan earthen vessels, urns, vases, lamps, jugs, basons, phials, &c. &c. the greatest part of which are black, with fawn-coloured figures and ornaments. The drawings on some are slight and incorrect; but others abound with excellent designs, full of genuine dignity and simplicity. On those the operation seems to have been by a master, in his playful mode; for the penciling has evidently been conducted with freedom, and without particular attention: thus, one is decorated with a figure of Minerva, who seems to reproach a man, wrapped in a small mantle, for listening to the pipe of a ridiculous old man*, seated over a wine jar, with white hair, and stuck with something white, perhaps feathers, and a white tail; behind whom is a

* Probably *Silenus*.

beautiful

beautiful female, with elegant drapery, bracelets, and head-dress. Such was the rapidity with which the artist performed this, that the lines pass through each other in many cases. For instance, the outline of Minerva's arm goes through her spear, &c. There is a striking similarity in the figures on some of these vases (improperly called Etruscan, as they were all found in Naples) to some of the illuminations of old manuscripts. This is very observable in one of the combats of Hercules. One of the most graceful performances is a funeral-offering, by a female, before a pillar.

In the middle of the room are articles from Herculaneum. A large brazier, with claw feet to the three legs, terminating in busts; with three rings, depending from three others on the receptacle for the embers. The legs are bound together by transverse bars, near which they have grotesque animals heads. Under this is a table; with turned legs, very like those of our old-fashioned tea-tables. The top is a parallelogram; and half-way down the legs a horizontal band goes round; which has been most elegantly adorned, with little figures, like enamel; but this is nearly defaced. On the principal side of the bands are projecting busts, of pleasant expression, from whose bodies proceed a species of Caryatides, terminating in very animated heads of horses. Those of the opposite side are without the busts, and the heads are swans. Adjoining is a large decayed vessel of brass, with three claw feet; and a cover, with three horses on the rim in full gallop, whose riders are entirely naked, and performing the feats so familiar to the publick, exhibited at Astley's and Hughes's. The handle is a naked quoit-player. Another, differing but little in the shape, has persons in full gallop, who have had bows, and short helmets with swans on them. A vessel, made of the bust of an Ethiop, with a handle under the ears passing over the head, and a square aperture, once covered by a lid, through the centre of the scull; which is about the size of a boy three years old, of brass. A complete kettle, whose form has been preserved in many made in our times. A stilliard complete, of brass; the scale suspended by twisted wires, confined by a ring midway; the hook within the chain of the scale; the weight an helmeted head; and the beam marked x. xv. xx. xxv. Several lamps suspended by chains, and several for the hand, besides vessels of various domestic uses.

The model, by De Bourg, of the temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli is extremely well executed; and the cork represents the decayed stone with great truth. It is coloured after the tints occasioned by damps and time.

The

THE SALOON.

(Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON'S Collection continued.)

Over a chimney on the East side, adorned with rich veined marble, carving, and gilding, is a portrait of George II. standing, with the regal robes held on his left hip by his hand rested against it; and the right extended, supported by the sceptre on a table, which has the crown on it. This is an exceeding fine picture, with rich soft colouring, and a face finely drawn.

In the centre of the room is a large handsome mahogany pedestal, supporting a glass case, in which is the finest vase in the collection. This is about three feet six inches high. The shape is a full swell from the base nearly half-way up, when it contracts abruptly, forming the inside of the segment of a large circle, till the rim commences, with a projection of several inches. The handles are rather rude, fastened to the swell by lengthened rings, and turning into volutes on the rim inwards. On the volutes are masks, with bandeaus of husks. The sides under the handles are decorated with black tracings, on the fawn-coloured surface, forming a pointed arch, whose lines turn into volutes at the tops; and within this a shell. Between the volutes is a little triangle; and from that to the handle another shell. Round these shells are rude scrolls. The depth of the contraction is traced with alternate broad and narrow lines, verging to a point in the centre of the vase. The narrow part is plain black under the handles. On the principal side is an Ionic temple, with white pillars, architrave, frieze, and cornice, though not divided into those members by lines. The tympanum is black, with a white ball within it, on the apex, and extremely white scrolls. In the intercolumniation is Mars Quirinus, in white; the outline of his limbs marked by yellow, with a red mantle and yellow hair. Behind him is the horse; and the God rests his spear gently against his left arm, standing firm on his right leg, the right arm extended within it. The horse is white, and spirited, but not perfectly correct. On the horse's back is the breast and body-piece of armour. The ground behind more figures is black. A female on each side of this temple stands with offerings, and two seated males above them bear the same. Directly over the temple, on the narrow part of the vase, is a white bust; with yellow hair, springing from a trumpet-shaped flower, surrounded with elegant scrolls, heightened with white. On the opposite side of the vase is an altar, with figures as above; and over them the same description of ornament as under the handles. Half the border under

the rim is of laurel leaves, the other alternate circular medallions and radiated flowers; above those little white ovals, then scrolls, and lastly little escalated ornaments. On this is another, smaller, very much like the first in shape, exquisitely fine.

Four cases contain 28 others, varying in size and shape, but superlatively elegant in outline, beautiful in tracery, and in admirable preservation and cleanliness. At the feet of those vases are a vast number of the little brazen deities with which the houses of the ancients abounded. One of those is exactly the Venus de Medici. Another, who carries a stone above his head, in both hands, with the right leg extended back, and the left firmly placed under the chin brought forward, has infinite merit in the correctness of the outline and muscles, though not five inches long. A third is a pretty female, leaning on a column, with the fore-finger and thumb as if about to take a thorn from her left heel, elevated to her hand. Upon an attentive examination, these appear two of the most perfect figures as to execution, though many of the others possess the merit of singularity, and partial excellence of workmanship.

A case near the window contains larger specimens; amongst which, a satyr stands conspicuous for an excellent supplicating attitude, the head thrown back, and the left arm elevated, with an open palm. The breast, sides, muscles of the arm, his beard, hair, and shaggy legs, are wonderfully fine. About eight inches in length. In the same case are many of the little deities, some not an inch in length; and a great number of rings, with engraved gems affixed, some of which were found on the field of Cannæ. One of those is entirely of cornelian; and the generality of those are extremely thick, but others not more so than the modern marriage ring. A narrow case with a number, in excellent preservation, was given by the late Rev. C. M. Cracherode, A. M. A few near those are very rude, and of brass. In the same case are many minute female Roman ornaments, which are generally formed by twisted wires, of links varying in length. One is a pendant of Venus and Cupid, admirably done, about three-fourths of an inch in length. But those are only a few of the many curious articles deposited here.

THE SECOND ROOM

contains two closets, fronted with glass, in which are mummies. They were inclosed in wooden cases, made to open longitudinally, whose shape bears some resemblance

resemblance to the bodies within. The whole of those are painted to represent the faces and dresses of the antient Egyptians, with livid colours; and innumerable hieroglyphicks, formed of figures of their gods, and shapes without a modern name, the art of decyphering which is utterly lost, though they may perhaps convey valuable information.

The bodies, wrapped in very many bandages of linen, impregnated with resinous or pitchy preservatives, accompany those cases, as proofs of their wonderful skill, and veneration for the deceased, who are thus preserved, age after age, as perfect as when delivered by the artisan to the relative.

A glass case, or desk, in this room, contains a great number of curious and valuable works of art; the principal of which are,

An admirable miniature of Oliver Cromwell, by Cooper. This represents the Usurper rather advanced in life. Near it lies Oliver Cromwell's watch; which is oval, and opens with a spring, shewing the dial-plate, with an oval glass over it. The dial is of metal, and the numerals engraved on it are filled with black enamel.

An excellent miniature, painted on a blue ground; on which is inscribed, in gold, "*Attici amoris ergo, An'o D'ni 1588.*"

Queen Elizabeth, embossed in gold, with great skill; surrounded with a circle of enameled leaves and flowers, with a large pearl at the bottom.

A medallion of Cardinal Noailles, archbishop of Paris.

A picture painted on cobweb, about six inches by four. This represents a landscape and houses. It is inscribed, "*Fait par Frederick de Wetzberg, capitaine de pionier au service de sa Majesté l'Empereur, 1799.*"

A head, in white wax, with white wool for the hair of the head and beard, modeled with exquisite truth and expression.

Two beautiful little half-lengths, carved in ivory, of the Saviour and Mary Magdalen. These figures have great merit in the execution.

There are a great number of specimens of paper cut into the most delicate forms and outlines; and many are shaded in the manner of engravings.

Those most worthy of notice are,

Two old heads.

That of Dean Swift represents a fine engraving with great truth.

A landscape, full of effect, with the foliage gracefully disposed, and very picturesque.

The watch-papers, or those performances of that size, are incredibly laboured; and the delicacy of many almost astonishing.

A head of Milton is literally a *fine* performance, and the border of flowers beautiful.

Another species of ingenuity, far more difficult in the execution, are little vases of flowers and fanciful figures, cut in ivory, and preserved in glass vessels, in different parts of this room; which are so wonderfully light and delicate that they barely sustain their own weight.

The above are part only of an amazing number of curious articles.

THE OTAHEITE AND SOUTH SEA ROOMS.

The researches of Captain Cook are well known to the publick; and perhaps no age or country were ever more happy in the choice of a Navigator, and his companions in science and perseverance. The visitor will find in this room the result of years of labour and danger; a fund of information, supported by undoubted authenticity; and a source for poignant regret, that our possession of these treasures led to the unhappy end of this illustrious seaman.

The first object to be attained by man, whether in a state of nature or civilization, is the means by which he may escape from the burning heats of summer and the biting blasts of winter; those are, huts in the former instance, and houses in the latter. The visitor of the Museum should make himself acquainted with the wants and habits of the natives of the South Sea Islands before he ventures to view their productions; many of which are so far removed from our ideas that their uses cannot be imagined by an European, without referring to Captain Cook's narrative; which, retaining the chain of their customs, renders every article of domestic economy, and for war, proper to their peculiar situation. Their huts could not be brought to England; but the history of the voyage will shew, that the furniture of them now before us was generally superior to the wretched place that contained it. Cloathing must have been first suggested by the most miserable sensations of chilling cold. This the natives of the South Sea Islands possess; large pieces of every description may be found in this room; and the visitor may perceive how very near instinct may approach great discoveries, without attaining them. Those people actually plait substances, even better

better suited for cloathing than we are in the habit of using, and yet prepare their cloths in the following manner.

The substance is composed of the barks of three different trees; the Chinese paper-mulberry, the bread-fruit, and a tree which resembles the wild fig of the West Indies. The finest and whitest is that of the mulberry, the cloth from which is worn by their chiefs; the second cloth is from the bread-fruit bark, and worn by inferior people; that of the last tree is not unlike coarse brown paper, but it has the superior property of resisting water.

The bark from the mulberry is separated when the tree or sapling is about eight feet high, an inch in diameter, straight, and without branches. It is then pulled up by the roots, the top cut off, the bark slit longitudinally, and the string thus formed taken carefully off.

When a sufficient quantity is obtained, it is carried to a brook, placed in the water, and secured by weights; where it becomes softened, and the external covering loosened. Women servants then seat themselves in the stream, and proceed by carefully scraping the green bark from the fibres, with the shell termed the tiger's tongue, upon a smooth board, and frequently wash it. This operation renders the bark a collection of long fibres or threads; in which state they spread it, in the evening, upon plantain leaves, in lengths of ten or twelve yards, and about a foot broad, and in two or three layers equally thick. On the ensuing morning it has become sufficiently dried and incorporated to lift; when it is laid upon long smooth wood, and beaten by the women with hard wood shaped like a razor-strop, which is fluted or grooved lengthways, and consequently leaves at every blow that unequal-lined surface which the visitor may perceive on all the specimens. It is now finished, and bleached in the air to a very soft and delicate white.

The dyes by which they enliven the sameness of only one colour are, the red, which is produced by mixing the juices of the fruit of a species of fig, and the leaves of the *cordia sebestina*. This colour may be imitated by vermilion and carmine. It is laid on the cloth with the fibres of the *moo*.

The yellow is made of the bark of the root of the *marinda citrifolia*, by scraping and infusing it in water; in which the cloth is dipped.

These cloths, folded as they are upon the shelves within the cases, might be mistaken for the coarsest patterns of our cotton furniture. Those of the Otaheitan summer and winter cloths, distinguished only by their thickness, have
sprinkled

sprinkled on them little figures, something like foliage, others little black spots, and some are mottled red and white. That from the Friendly and Sandwich Islands differs but in a trifling degree from the Otaheitan.

Their mats are of two kinds: the finest are worn in wet weather, and the coarsest are for sleeping on. The former is made of the bark of the *hibiscus tiliaceus* of Linnæus, and is about the texture of our coarse cloths. But the very best is of a species of the *pandanus*.

Some, that they sit and sleep upon, are plaited; of various kinds of rushes and grass.

The natives of New Zealand make their threads from a plant resembling our flax; whose flowers are more numerous, and smaller, some of which are red, and others yellow. They have a process that produces fibres white and shining as silk. It also affords them lines, and cordage for nets, and to tie their canoes together.

The Otaheitans make ropes, lines, and nets, of the bark of the Pocrou; but they use the fibres of the cocoa nut for sewing their canoes.

Their belts, round, flat, twisted, or plaited, are of a kind of nettle which grows on the mountains; and of this they make their best fishing-lines, but the feins are of broad coarse grass.

Their harpoons, or weapons for striking fish as they swim, are made of cane, pointed with hard wood.

The shanks of fish-hooks of mother-of-pearl; with a tuft of hog's or white dog hair, fastened to it as a bait.

Their adzes of stone, a species of basalt. The chissel, or gouge, of the bones of the human arm, between the wrist and elbow. Their rasps are of coral; and the materials for polishing are the skins of the sting ray, with coral sand.

Their weapons of offence are slings and spears; but their bows and arrows are used only for diversion. Their pikes are headed with the sting of the sting ray.

The clubs are six or seven feet in length, and of hard heavy wood.

The spears of New South Wales are from six to fifteen feet length; with four prongs to each, pointed with fish bones.

The New Zealanders wear combs, made of bone and wood, set upright in the hair as an ornament. They fasten their dresses with bone bodkins. But the Otaheitans have none of the former.

Other

Other ornaments are, chiffls or bodkins, made of green talc, for ear-drops; and their bracelets and anklets are bones of birds, and shells strung upon thread.

The men wear, as a valuable ornament, pieces of green talc, or whalebone, in the shape of a tongue, round the neck.

They place carved planks near their doors, as we do pictures on our walls.

They use the gourd for fresh water, which forms an excellent vessel for dipping it from the spring.

The spectator will understand from the above particulars the uses of many articles, whose numbers are too great for individual mention.

A breast-plate of feathers, suspended against the side of the East door, deserves particular notice, for two reasons; the ingenuity and beauty of the workmanship, sewed upon coarse canvas; and the striking resemblance it bears to a painted one near it, taken from the breast of an Egyptian mummy; which evidently proves a coincidence of ornament between those nations. The latter, from the representation, must have been composed of bones, shells, or ivory, and certainly some feathers intermixed.

This room exhibits man's first and imperfect attempts in the arts for the comforts of social life. Indeed, it is a perfect and most authentic history of untutored Nature, striving to improve her condition. Many of those are to the last extreme rude; but when the instrument with which ideas were embodied is considered, the effort cannot be supposed to reach the conception; and, consequently, the work is but little superior to the productions of a school-boy, who carves a head upon a stick, or delineates an outline intended for a human being.

The genius of these savages may be pronounced truly original; and this is evinced by their carvings of heads and figures on the Western coast of America, from California Northward. Those can hardly be said to resemble the human face divine. They are marked by the most shocking disproportion of features, and the heads have tufts of coarse hair fastened on them, with the teeth of animals set between the lips.

A figure, seated, with a child upon the knees, in a cradle very like a coffin; and another, naked, feeding an infant, cannot be called resemblances of Nature.

Equally miserable are those from a *marai*, or burial-place, in the Sandwich Islands.

A bafon, hollowed and rounded with the greatest geometrical truth, is supported by two figures; one of which consists of a breast and arms only, with a head

head of the monkey-shape, whose mouth extends from the nose to the chin, and from ear to ear set with teeth of bone. The other has a *little* body, and a pair of feet, on which he stands; the arms hold the bason, but it rests upon his fellow's back, who *stands* upon his arms. This extraordinary personage has a set of teeth.

A bowl to hold *cava*, a liquor prepared in a most disgusting manner, near five feet diameter, and of one solid piece of wood, hollowed with great labour and ingenuity, and quite as well done as any London artisan could have made it.

Their weapons do their talents in carving greater credit, for they are generally very much laboured, and exhibit many interlaced and very curious little ornaments; and their make and weight is calculated for the most mischievous effects upon their adversaries heads and limbs.

Others are carved in the rudest manner possible, and are horrid in appearance.

One specimen of ornamental carving should be noticed, which is a kind of pierced pedestal, with four feet, one at each corner, and a square prop or block in the middle. This supports a pierced lozenge; on which are four other feet, with a fluted band across the ends, and two other supports, making an angle with the table on them; at each end of which are figures, back to back, that are like baboons rather than men.

To ascend from their representations of men to those of their deities; here we find none of those exalted ideas which might be supposed to inspire a rational creature. On the contrary, they are the imagined likeness of infernal spirits; and, while we admire the ingenuity of the execution, wonder is excited how very near Art has approached Genius without coalescing with her.

They are busts, uniformly woven with red feathers, except a border at the base of yellow, a tuft of the same colour on the largest head, and a pair of yellow lips to one. The eye-brows are all black; the eye-balls enormous pieces of mother-of-pearl, and the pupils are little globes of black wood. Of the rows of real teeth of fish or animals two have depressed corners, and are of monstrous extent, giving an air of grief, attended by an expression of savage wildness.

The largest is without hair, but another has a great deal of black.

The third has a shocking set of distorted features, with the eyes and mouth carried quite into the temples. This has a kind of plume, brought from the back of the head down to the space between the eyes, which is composed of white feathers, a border, and sprinkling of red, intermixed in lozenges.

Behind

Behind the above are five caps; the largest woven on a coarse cloth, and made to cover the back part of the neck and great part of the face. The feathers are of yellow, red, and black, disposed in stripes; but the prevailing colour is red. A border of the same surrounds the edges. A large round bandeau, or wreath, woven spirally, with red, yellow, and black feathers, encircles the head; and the plume is of larger yellow feathers, erect.

Another is of scarlet feathers, fastened on a cap of very neat basket-work, with a border in front of yellow and black, and a red plume with yellow on the top.

The case in which those helmets or caps are contained incloses several mantles. One composed of long large feathers, and another of very small ones, are most worthy of notice. The latter has a ground of crimson, with a yellow border, and one cross stripe of the same colour, with five yellow circles between the stripe and border. The back is nearly filled by two yellow triangles, joined at the points.

The other mantle is of long dark green and purple feathers, with a border on the top of red and yellow triangles. The whole contents of this case are from the Sandwich Islands.

Head-dresses from the Marquesas. Those appear dull after examining the magnificent dress of the Sandwich gentry.

A bandeau, most ingeniously adorned by a circle of mother-of-pearl; with a thin piece of tortoise-shell placed on it, fancifully pierced, shewing the bright substance through it; and mother-of-pearl on the centre, with other pierced tortoise-shell on the edges. The two ends of the plaited band have wedge-shaped ornaments of the same description.

Another, with a large front of mother-of-pearl fastened on a plait; set with long feathers, in a manner rather fanciful.

Several more are curious, but inelegant; particularly one with a projecting front of bone and wood; the latter carved with large distorted figures of men, supported by smaller figures on their sides.

Several small ornaments composed of feathers.

Fans, or shelters from the rays of the sun, are extremely ingenious. Two of those are wonderfully well wove or plaited.

Adzes, a description of tool used chiefly by our ship-carpenters, for smoothing large timbers after the axe. Those are steel with us; but of stone with these people, to whom iron was unknown till introduced by Europeans; who might, before it became too plenty for successful traffick, have obtained for a nail what

would cost pounds in England. The adzes are tied on their handles, instead of the handles being let into them as with us.

A gourd, curiously carved. Those they use for vessels to contain fluids.

Cloth, in considerable quantities, very like coarse calico.

A large case of articles from the Friendly Islands.

Cava basons, or bowls. One circular-shaped, like an antient shield. Another, oval. Both of hard polished wood.

The most extraordinary articles in this collection are the pillows, which might be examined fifty times by an European without discovering their use. We select the softest possible substances for the support of our heads during the hours of repose; but these poor savages, instead of folding their cloaths for this purpose, hollow long pieces of hard wood, which are supported at the ends by pierced feet. One of them is inlaid with crescents of bone.

Hatchets should be noticed by the visitor, as shewing the uncouth instruments with which their labours in wood are commenced.

This case contains a number of very small and curious domestic utensils, far too numerous for particularising.

Nets, lines, and fishing-hooks.

Little models of canoes.

Ornaments and insignia. Some of the latter, made of bone, and worn on the arm, are marks of high distinction, and as highly valued as our red and blue ribbands, stars and garters.

A tortoise-shell chain, with 28 circular links.

Plaits, in various figures and colours, partly useful and partly ornamental; and strings of beads.

Musical instruments. Those which resemble our flutes are used in a most extraordinary manner by the Otaheitans. They have but two stops. The performer applies the instrument to one nostril, and closes the other with his thumb; and thus fills the flute literally by a nasal sound.

Belts, twisted, of the materials before-mentioned, exactly like our half-inch ropes, of alternate fawn colour and black.

Long lines plaited, and a vast variety of curious twisting and interweaving of grasses. Some are like bottoms of little baskets, set with bone and shells, connected by strings in the most ingenious manner.

Basket-

Basket-work. The only deficiency in those works is the inelegance of the outlines; the texture is delicately beautiful, and far superior to our manufactures of the same kind. The North American Indians are equally remarkable for their ingenuity in this art.

A triangular web, to screen the head from the sun, is very curious.

Cloths. Those are neatly figured, but not equal to the produce of the Sandwich Islands.

OTAHEITE.

Specimens of their bags. Some are like the Russia matting, others more laboured in the interlacings; but all are neatly executed.

A wooden bludgeon, something like a butcher's cleaver, but a great deal thicker. Weapons like adzes, of stone.

Fish-hooks, from the largest size, of wood, to the smallest, of bone, mother-of-pearl, &c. But few of those are barbed. They generally form nearly an oval.

A garden spade, of an angular sharp slate-stone, tied to a wooden handle.

A shuttle, of wood, the prongs of which nearly meet.

A dried bread-fruit. The tree which produces this useful fruit grows to the height of a small oak; the leaves are about eighteen inches in length, deeply sinuated, and resembling a fig-leaf, producing when broken a milky juice. The eatable part of the fruit lies between the skin and the core; it is a white substance, and not unlike new bread. This is cut in pieces, and roasted or boiled. The taste is insipid, and is compared to that produced by our wheaten loaves mixed with the Jerusalem artichoke.

Adzes and hatchets. Those are very like the tools of the Sandwich Islanders.

Specimens of their basket-work.

A case in the North-east corner of this room contains a number of most interesting and curious articles.

The most conspicuous, and unusual, is the habit of ceremony used by the chief mourner at an Otaheitan funeral.

The body, after the procession, is placed on a floor, fastened two-thirds of the height of four poles set upright in the earth, with a covering of cloth; which is secured from the weather by a little roof, and the body is thus left to decay.

The first glance on the fawn-coloured cloth which composes this habit conveys the idea of our kerseymere, though fabricated as has been already described. The front is set in rows with circular buttons; over which the cloth is drawn up, in

the manner of a festoon, to each hip. Above this, a kind of belt, of cloth marbled with red, and a red border, surrounds the body.

The breast-plate is a crescent of wood, coloured black, extending to the top of the shoulders; with a shell of mother-of-pearl, set with dark feathers on each. On the front of the crescent are three large shells of mother-of-pearl; and from it depend sixteen rows of narrow pieces of mother-of-pearl, fastened together at the ends.

The neck is covered by two shells, forming a circle; and the place of the face by two others, making an oval; to which are fastened long white feathers, making something more than a semicircular nimbus, the points of which rest on the shells of the shoulders.

Behind the neck is a quantity of twisted white and brown cord.

The arms are of green and purple changeable feathers.

In the back part of this case are suspended several very curious coats, variously ornamented with furs, &c.

Further left is another case, which contains,

A boat-scoop. A proof of patient and ingenious labour. It is hollowed out of solid wood, and has a handle.

Pestles, in the shape of a bell, with handles.

Rasps of fish-skins, &c. &c. &c.

A most elegantly-carved scoop, from New Zealand. The handle and rim of this is particularly rich.

Weapons. One exactly in the shape of a violin, and all calculated for the most murderous effect.

Two dried hands, belonging apparently to the same body; probably preserved as tokens of triumph by some native over his vanquished enemy. They have a singular transparent appearance; the colour that of polished walnut-tree.

Specimens of articles from the Western coast of America, from California Northward. Those are, amongst a vast number of others,

Basket-works, full of ingenuity.

A screen from the fan, made of the feathers of the eagle, from Nootka Sound. This consists of about half the quill, with the feathers stripped off, fastened together side by side.

Quivers from Prince William's Sound. Hung with fringe, and an exact imitation of our livery-lace. They are variously ornamented. Some are shaped like the

the sheath of a sword. The arrows in some of those are pointed with instruments of death, like lancets. The heads are feathered.

Bows. But little different from European.

A very singular bason, in the form of a half-walnut; with a projecting border, inlaid with pieces of oval bone; and one on the side, dice-shaped.

Several ornamented ladles.

Model of a bow, from Tschatka, on which is represented many of the employments of those people.

Pouches; which are worthy of close inspection, for the neatness and elegance of the plaiting, and the curious figures on them.

In this case are two specimens of bread. The first is made of pine-bark, and was brought from the North-west coast of America. Black and disgusting. The other is like a cake, or rather an old piece of plaster, impressed with figures. It is eaten by the inhabitants of Columbia river.

Plaited or woven caps. Those are very curious and singular, with representations of the whale-fishery in the texture.

On the walls are hundreds of large and interesting specimens of weapons of every description, paddles for their canoes, &c. &c.

Drums. Some of those are of the size of a keg, others rather larger, and one is six or seven feet in length. They are of hollowed trees, and are covered with sharks skins instead of parchment; and the largest has a longitudinal aperture, into which a stick is introduced, and struck on the sides. This produces a loud hollow sound, that must be heard at a very considerable distance in those regions of silence.

In the centre of this room stands a model of a depositary for the dead, used by the Gaures or Persians; which is so uncommon and extraordinary to an European, that a particular description cannot fail of being interesting to those who have not an opportunity of examining it personally.

It is a circular erection of hewn stone, about 35 feet high and 90 in diameter, and not unlike the castle of St. Angelo at Rome, which was originally the mausoleum of the Emperor Adrian, or like any circular keep or citadel of a castle.

Those people prefer exposure of their friends to the action of the sun and the humidity of the atmosphere, and to those birds who choose to feed upon the bodies, to the more decent and proper method of committing them to the earth.

The

The building is secured from the curiosity of strangers, and the body is only visible to those who go upon the depositary. It is perfectly plain; and formed by a basement, with the upper part of smaller diameter. The only aperture is a door near the top of the wall, on the Eastern side, which opens upon the platform for the bodies. It is nearly square, with a little circular elevation over it. The strength of this is calculated to resist any violence; and, to render it more secure, a perpendicular and three horizontal bars are placed without, and those are secured to the fill by two strong chains, of three links each, on large staples.

Within the basement are two passages, which divide it into four parts; but there is no visible entrance to them; neither do they appear to communicate with the platform for the bodies. Posts and cords between them seem as if intended to direct or confine the passenger; who could not deviate without them, for every part surrounding the passages are represented as solid masses of masonry.

The platform is in two divisions. The outer one, consequently the largest, is divided into 57 parts, each part but little larger than the body of a man. Those are intended for males only. The other circle has 44 parts, appropriated for females; except 13, which are again divided into 26 parts, for children.

It should be observed, that the divisions tend to a centre; consequently, all the receptacles bear a resemblance to the ancient stone coffin, and make those for the women smaller than the men's. The platform descends inward, for the purpose of conveying away whatever filth rains may increase. To facilitate the passage of the water, grooves are cut from the feet of the male divisions; which are continued through the raised sides of the women's down to the edge of a reservoir below, to which there are passages from the women's feet. By this contrivance the liquid is preserved unmixed, till it falls something more than the depth of one-third of the diameter of the building.

The centre is the great basin, the pavement of which rises in the middle, that the dripping may be confined to the sides; through which are four grated passages, that convey the water into square drains; that pass it through the wall, into troughs, placed without, inclined, and like a covered waggon; those rest on cones, and within them the liquid is absorbed by the earth.

A little watch-tower is appropriated to the purpose of ascertaining certain superstitious facts

Besides

Besides these apartments, there are others with cases of minerals, and fossils of every beautiful variety; another with shells, petrifications, &c. &c.; one for specimens in ornithology; another for every variety of reptiles; and one for medals.

The basement story contains the largest and most repelling specimens of Nature and Art.

The ponderous spoils of our Egyptian campaign are at present under two temporary sheds, in the quadrangle. Of those the huge baths and coffins covered with hieroglyphicks are the most interesting. To which may be added, the deities, the enormous clenched hand, and excellent ram's head, in friable stone; together with coffins, fragments of grand columns, and two Romans in statuary marble.

I cannot conclude this article without expressing my regret, that the opposition of *one* individual only prevented my seeing the Catalogues, from which I wished to name several articles. Unfortunately, that individual has the care of those manuscripts. A man must have a brain suited to a Brobdignag to contain, correctly, the terms by which the articles in the Museum are designated.

When I was in the Museum, I was informed that the Catalogues were in the hands of a man who was not to be seen. I was told that he was a man of great knowledge, and that he was a man of great power. I was told that he was a man of great knowledge, and that he was a man of great power. I was told that he was a man of great knowledge, and that he was a man of great power.

At the same time, I was informed that the Catalogues were in the hands of a man who was not to be seen. I was told that he was a man of great knowledge, and that he was a man of great power. I was told that he was a man of great knowledge, and that he was a man of great power. I was told that he was a man of great knowledge, and that he was a man of great power.

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE.

THE parish of St. Botolph contained 4100 families, and 24,600 inhabitants, in 1710, according to the parliamentary return. The New View of London, 1708, says, there were then about 1000 houses. If William Barwell, clerk, 1732, may be relied on, the number within and without the freedom was 2500.

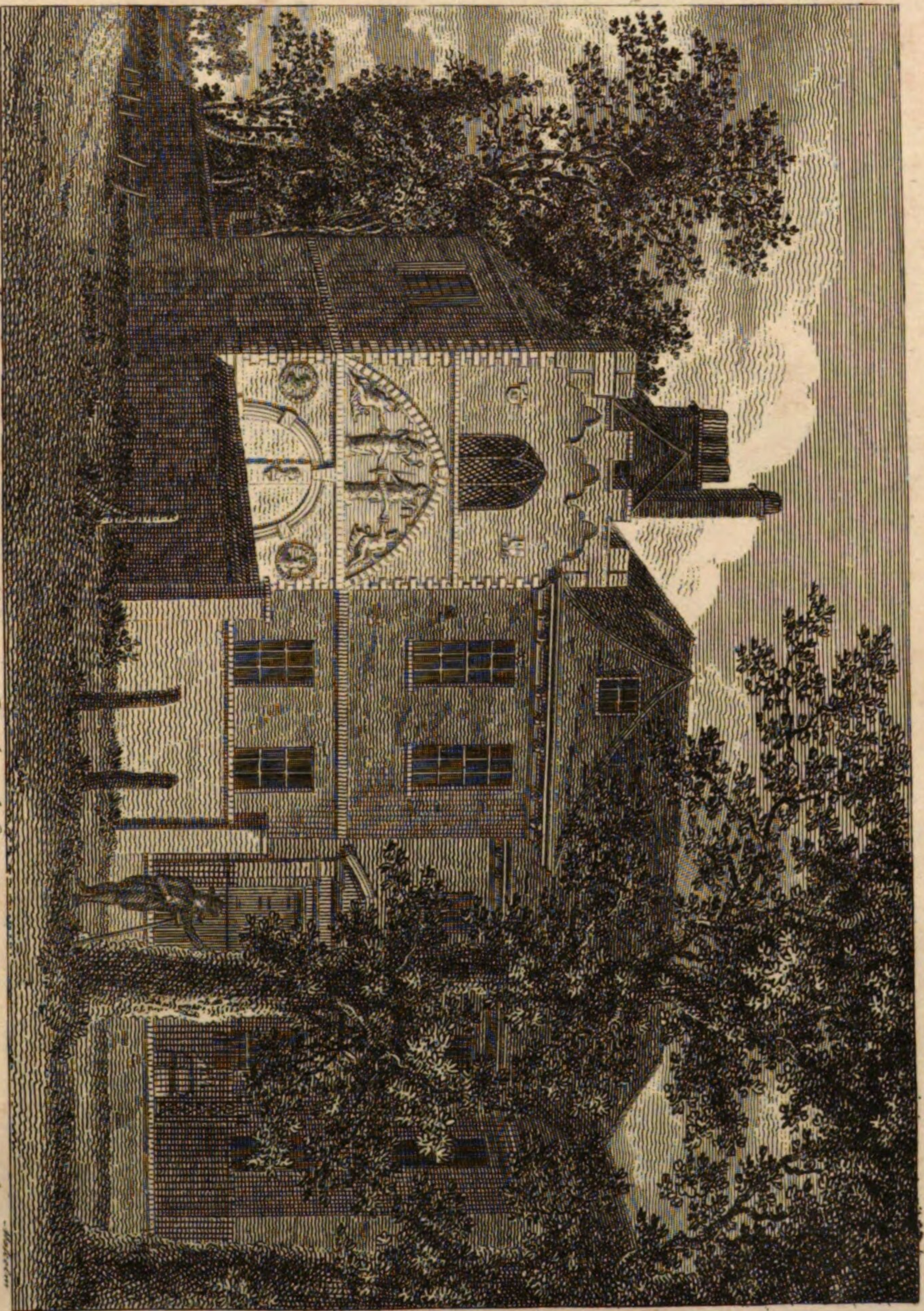
At the recent enumeration in 1800 that part of the parish which is in the Tower division contained 1097 houses, 2793 males, 3360 females; total 6153: And the part within the limits of the City, 1171 houses, all within the ward of Portsoken; 4161 males, 4528 females; total 8689.

Aldgate High-street, so named from the antient gate which for centuries divided it, the Minories, and Houndsditch, are the *principal* streets. The first extends to a great width from the last, Eastward, and is a hay-market. The North side is an uniform collection of respectable shops, of various denominations; but the South for a considerable distance is particularly disagreeable, and the slaughter-houses of carcase-butchers, interspersed with some retailers of meat. The architecture of these receptacles of filth and offal is antient and curious, with the whimsical decorations of our old plaster buildings.

The entrance to the Minories was widened, a few years past, by the Corporation of London; and it is now a long, and straight, and very respectable street, communicating with Tower Hill. According to Aggas's Map, the Minories was separated from the ditch of the City wall by a range of gardens; on which side there were but a few houses, and those attached to Aldgate; but the Eastern appears to have had a continued row of buildings quite to the Cross on Tower Hill, where bulls were baited.

At the same period Houndsditch had but four or five houses, adjoining the ditch and ramparts; but was bounded by a garden wall from Aldgate to Bishopsgate. The opposite had a complete row, whose backs opened to the fields. Such was the situation of the principal part of the district in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Exclusive of the above, this vast extent of ground now contains but six streets. The remainder of the houses, forming a number of lanes, courts, and alleys; some of which are very clean, and respectably inhabited, but the following names of several others will point out how they are occupied: Fireball-court, Petticoat-lane, Stony-lane, Maidenhead-alley, Breakneck-alley, Bellows-yard, Brimstone-yard, Dark-entry, &c. &c.

East



Remains of Hlygate, Cathedral Green

Engraved by J. G. Thompson from a drawing by J. G. Thompson

London

East Smithfield, at present partially inhabited by persons of the very lowest description, and the Victualling-office, occupy what was once the site of the Abbey of Grace, but properly Our Lady of Grace; founded by Edward III. 1349-50, for Cister-tians, and made a royal free chapel, *in novo cemiterio ecclesie Trinitatis juxta Turrem Lond.** He endowed it with the manors of Gravesend, Leuches, Laybourne, Watringbury, and Gore, in Kent; and Gomshull, in the county of Surrey.

Bykenor and Parroke, and the advowson of the former church.

They had the Ram brewhouse on Tower-hill, a messuage at the Salt-wharf, the rectory-house at Rotherhithe, the manor of Westmill, Horned and Merdon, Herts, manor of Poplar, and Sandon, South Ham, Stepney, Stratford, &c. and in Enfield, Hadley, and Barnet, &c. †

William de Sancta Cruce, abbot of Gerondon, in the county of Leicestershire, was desired by the King to preside over his new foundation, at an appointment of 20l. a year, to support him and the monks there abiding.

He intended to endow it with 1000 marks ‡.

“3 Rich. II. Perampl’ confirm’ de messuagiis, terr’, et tenementis, et reddit’, pro Abbate de Gratiis juxta Turrem London; que quidem Abbathia fundata fuit per Ed. III. in anno 24°, regni sui.”

Abbot William was summoned to a convocation at St. Frideswide’s, Oxford, 23 Nov. 1407 §; to another 4 May 1437 §.

A pension of 66l. 18s. 4d. to Henry Moore, late abbot.

John Langton, abbot, had the Pope’s dispensation; and was presented by Sir John Lovel to the church of Stoke D’Aubeney, 2 May, 1493 ||. He was presented by the Abbot and Convent of Pipewell to the church of Geddington, in the archdeaconry of Nottingham, on the resignation of William Preston, 28 Aug. 1494 **.

Robert 21 Henry VI. (1443). Perhaps Robert Wells, who occurs 26 Henry VI. (1448).

John was abbot 34 Henry VI. †† (1456).

Thomas 7 Edward IV. (1468).

Edmund 20 Edward IV. (1481).

John 1488.

Richard 1513 or 1523.

Abbot Hestry, 1529 ‡‡.

* Pat. 24 Edw. III. † Tanner, 320. ‡ Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, 268. § Reg. London.

|| Reg. Smith, bishop of Lincoln. ** Reg. Ruffel. †† See Year-books 34 Henry VI. Trin. 12.

‡‡ Reg. Ruffel.

Henry VIII. suppressed it in the 30th year of his reign. He afterwards granted the manor of Watringbury, parcel of the possessions, to Sir Richard Southwell; with the manor of Chekering, Suffolk, parcel of Wingfield college, belonging to the Abbey; that of Fowlks, Kent, part of the same possessions; and Charte, in the latter county.

June 14, 32 Henry VIII. Clayhill marsh, Newington, Kent, was granted by the King to Sir Thomas Wyat; rent 4s.

The valuation at the Dissolution was 546*l.*; and the site was granted 34 Henry VIII. to Sir Arthur Darco.

The church of St. Botolph, situated within a large area used as a burial-ground, at the North-east angle of High-street and Houndsditch, was presented to the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, by the heirs of the thirteen Knights to whom King Edgar had given the foke of Knighten guild, now termed Portsoken ward. This gift was confirmed by William Sanctæ Mariæ, bishop of London, between the years 1189 and 1221; and Pope Innocent III. granted his confirmation soon after; including the chapels of St. Catharine and St. Michael, in the church-yard of the priory, upon condition that two of the canons of the Holy Trinity should celebrate divine service within them; which they did for ages, and until the monastery was dissolved, when the church of St. Botolph devolved to the Crown. From that period the rectory was conveyed, by royal grants, to various persons, till it finally came into the family of Kynafton.

“A letter to the parishioners of St. Botolph, Aldgate, shewing the use and necessity of paying Easter offerings, now restored to the parish minister. By S. B. * 1700,” 12°. Mr. B. hereby gives up his right of 2*d.* per head to Mr. Kennet, the minister †.

In 1706 Samuel Brewster, jun. esq. impropriator, and Sarah his wife, with other persons, parties, demised certain grounds, parcel of this rectory, to the then Churchwardens, for 500 years; the Churchwardens agreeing to discharge all such sums of money as then were, or might be, rated on Samuel Brewster, his heirs or assigns; or on the rectory impropriate of the parish; or on the tithes or profits belonging to it, in respect of poor's rates or parochial duties (aids to the Crown excepted); and would indemnify Samuel Brewster, his heirs and assigns, of and from the same. In the year 1728 Thomas Kynafton, clerk, purchased the fee and inheritance.

* Q. if the Author of “*Collectanea Ecclesiastica*, 1752?”

† Brit. Top. I. p. 618.

The following act of parliament was passed in 1746-7.

" An Act for Sale of the Rectory of Saint Buttolph without Aldgate, London, the Estate of Thomas Kynaston, Clerk, comprised in his Marriage-Settlement; and for purchasing another Estate, to be settled to the Uses of the said Settlement.

" Whereas by indentures of lease and release, bearing date respectively the 27th and 29th days of January, in the year of our Lord 1732, the release being tripartite, and made, or mentioned to be made, between the Rev. Thomas Kynaston, of the parish of St. Paul Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex, clerk, of the first part; Susanna Torriano, of London, gentlewoman, of the second part; and John Torriano, of London, esq. and John Whishaw, of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, gentleman, of the third part; in consideration of a marriage then intended, and which soon after took effect, and was solemnised, between the said Thomas Kynaston and Susanna Torriano, and of the marriage portion of the said Susanna therein mentioned; and for other considerations in the said indenture tripartite expressed; he the said Thomas Kynaston did grant, release, and convey, unto the said John Torriano and John Whishaw, and their heirs, all that the rectory of St. Buttolph without Aldgate, London; and also all and all manner of tenths, tythes, oblations, obventions, altarages, offerings, rights, duties, and other profits and commodities whatsoever, to the said rectory belonging, or in any wise appertaining; and also all and singular houses, buildings, yards, backfides, commodities, advantages, glebe, emoluments, and hereditaments, whatsoever to the said rectory belonging, or in any wise appertaining, or then or at any time thencefore accounted, known, accepted, or reputed, as part, parcel, or member, thereof; except all that late shop and cellar under the same in the High-street, and adjoining to the East end of the South aisle of the said parish church of St. Buttolph without Aldgate, London; and all that late room over the same shop lately called the Vestry-room, together with the yard behind the said late shop, and the cellar under the same; which said late shop, cellar, and room, were lately converted into a dwelling-house, and then or then lately was in the occupation of Charles Reynolds, shoemaker: and except also, all that late watch-house, engine-house, and coal-house, adjoining to the West end of the steeple of the said church; and also all that piece of waste-ground, containing by estimation, from North to South, near Houndsditch, 37 feet of assise, little more or less, and lying between the passage leading from the West side of the said church into Houndsditch, and the said coal-house; which said watch-house, engine-house, and coal-house, were then lately pulled down, and converted into a shop or shops, some time in the occupation of Thomas Smith, salesman, and then or then late of John Crowder, salesman; and over the said shop or shops is erected a large room, then used for a charity-school, and under the same is a large vault built: all which excepted premises were therein mentioned to have been by indentures of lease and release, bearing date respectively the 21st and 22d days of December, anno Domini 1714, the release being tripartite, and made, or mentioned to be made, between Samuel Brewster and Mary Stephens, widow, of the first part; Charles Cox, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. and William Melmoth, of Lincoln's-inn aforesaid, esq. of the second part; and Christopher Brewster, of London, gentleman, of the third part, granted and conveyed to the said Charles Cox and William Melmoth, and their heirs, upon the several trusts therein particularly mentioned: and the same premises were by several mesne conveyances in the law come to and vested in Samuel Heckford of Clement's-inn, gentleman; and also except and reserved out of the said indenture of release unto the said Thomas Kynaston, his heirs and assigns, the right and power of nominating and appointing the parish minister or stipendiary clerk or chaplain, into and for the parish and parish church of St. Buttolph without Aldgate, London, and the rever-

tion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and yearly and other profits whatsoever, of all and singular the said premises; to hold unto the said John Torriano and John Whishaw, and their heirs, to the several uses, and for the several intents and purposes therein mentioned and expressed: that is to say, to the use of the said Thomas Kynaston, and his heirs, until the said intended marriage shall take effect; and immediately after the solemnisation thereof, to the use of the said Thomas Kynaston, and his assigns, for his life, without impeachment of waste; with remainder to the said John Torriano, and his heirs, for the life of the said Thomas Kynaston; upon trust to preserve the contingent remainders; and from and after the decease of the said Thomas Kynaston, to the use, intent, and purpose, that the said Susanna Torriano (in case she should survive the said Thomas Kynaston) and her assigns, should and might yearly, during her natural life, have, receive, take, and enjoy, one annuity or yearly rent-charge of 200*l.* to be issuing, payable, and going out of the said rectory, tythes, hereditaments, and premises, and to be paid quarterly, free from all taxes and deductions whatsoever; and which, with the settlement and assignment of five several annuities, or yearly sums, of 50*l.* 50*l.* 40*l.* 50*l.* and 10*l.* *per annum*, payable out of his Majesty's Exchequer, for the residue of five several terms of 99 years, made by the said Thomas Kynaston, by indenture tripartite, bearing even date with the said indenture of release, and made or mentioned to be made between the said Thomas Kynaston, of the first part; the said Susanna Torriano, of the second part; and the said John Torriano, and John Whishaw, of the third part, was in full for the jointure of the said Susanna Torriano, and in bar of dower, with powers of distress, and entry upon, and perception of the rents and profits of the said rectory, tythes, and premises, for the better securing the said annuity, or yearly rent-charge of 200*l.*: and as to the said rectory, tythes, and premises (subject to the said annuity or yearly rent-charge, and the remedies for recovering the same) to the use of the said John Torriano and John Whishaw, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of 99 years, without impeachment of waste, upon trust, for the better securing the due payment of the said annuity or yearly rent-charge of 200*l.* to the said Susanna Torriano for her life, as aforesaid, and subject to and charged with the said term of 99 years, to the use of the first and every other son of the body of the said Thomas Kynaston, on the body of the said Susanna Torriano to be begotten, successively in tail male, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Thomas Kynaston for ever; with a power therein contained for the said Thomas Kynaston during his life, or such person or persons as should be in the possession of the premises, to grant leases thereof for any term not exceeding 21 years, so as such lease or leases be not made dishonourable of waste, and so as the best and most improved yearly rent be reserved, without taking any fine:

And whereas the said marriage between the said Thomas Kynaston and Susanna Torriano was soon afterwards had and solemnised; and the said Susanna is since dead, leaving issue by the said Thomas Kynaston her husband, only one child, namely, Thomas Kynaston the younger, an infant, now of the age of 13 years or thereabouts: that the said Thomas Kynaston the elder is not only, under the limitations of the said settlement, now seised of the said rectory of St. Botolph, with the appurtenances, as tenant for life, with remainder to the said Thomas Kynaston the younger in tail male, with remainder to himself in fee-simple, but is also seised or intitled, in fee-simple, to the advowson or right of nominating a parish minister, or stipendiary clerk or chaplain, in and for the said parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, so excepted out of the said settlement; and is now also possessed of the said living, as parish minister, or stipendiary clerk or chaplain, in and for the said parish:

“And whereas the said parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate is a very large, extensive, and populous parish, and the tythes, dues, and profits, of the said rectory, consist chiefly of sundry small yearly sums, chargeable upon and payable by the inhabitants of the said parish, many of whom are in

in very low and indigent circumstances, and the collecting and receiving the same is not only attended with great trouble and expence, but many of them are frequently lost, either from the indigence and disability of several of the parishioners liable to pay the same, or from an unwillingness in the said Thomas Kynaston the elder to make use of such remedies as are absolutely necessary for the recovery of his just dues; and, under these circumstances, and on these considerations, the said Thomas Kynaston the elder, and the said John Torriano, who is uncle of the said Thomas Kynaston the infant, are willing and desirous that the said rectory should be sold and disposed of: and, in order to promote and facilitate such sale, and out of the regard which the said Thomas Kynaston the elder hath for the interest of his son, and for making a more ample provision for him, he the said Thomas Kynaston the elder hath proposed, and is willing and desirous, that the said advowson or right of nominating a minister or chaplain to the said church shall be sold, together with the said rectory; and that the money arising by such sale shall be laid out in the purchase of lands and hereditaments in fee-simple, to be settled to so many of the uses limited by the said marriage settlement as are now existing, or capable of taking effect; and the said Thomas Kynaston the elder and John Torriano are satisfied and convinced, that the carrying the said proposal into execution would be a considerable advantage to the said infant, and produce a better and more certain income for him than the profits of the said rectory, after the death of the said Thomas Kynaston the elder:

But as the same cannot be effected, by reason of the infancy of the said Thomas Kynaston the younger, without the aid and authority of an act of parliament:

Therefore your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the said Thomas Kynaston the elder, for himself, and on behalf of the said Thomas Kynaston the infant, his only child, and the said John Torriano, the uncle of the said infant,

Do most humbly beseech your most excellent Majesty,

that it may be enacted; and be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all that the said rectory of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London, and also all and all manner of tenths, tythes, oblations, obventions, altarages, offerings, rights, duties, and other profits and commodities whatsoever, to the said rectory belonging, or in any wise appertaining; and also all and singular other the hereditaments and premises comprised in, and settled, limited, conveyed, and assured, or mentioned or intended to be settled, limited, conveyed and assured by the said recited marriage settlement, and not excepted or reserved, or intended to be excepted or reserved thereout, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits of the same rectory and premises, so comprised in the same settlement; and also all that the advowson (or right and power of nominating the parish minister, or stipendiary clerk or chaplain, into and for the said parish and parish church of St. Botolph without Aldgate), so excepted out of the said marriage settlement, and thereby reserved to the said Thomas Kynaston the elder, his heirs and assigns, shall, from and after the 25th day of March, 1747, be settled upon, and vested in, and the same are hereby from thenceforth settled upon, and vested in, the said John Torriano and John Whishaw, their heirs and assigns, to the use of them the said John Torriano and John Whishaw, their heirs and assigns for ever, freed and discharged, and absolutely exempted and indemnified as to such part of the premises hereby vested, as are comprised in the said marriage settlement, of, from, and against, all the estates, uses, trusts, and limitations, powers, provisoes, remainders, and contingencies, in and by the same settlement limited, created, expressed, and declared, of and concerning

cerning the same; upon trust nevertheless, and to the intent and purpose, that they the said John Torriano and John Wishaw, and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor, shall and do, by and with the consent and approbation of the said Thomas Kynaston the father, if living, or, if he should be then dead, of their own authority, sell and convey the said rectory, advowson, or right of nomination, and other the premises so vested by this act, either entirely, or in parcels, unto any person or persons that shall be willing to purchase the same, for the most money, and best price and prices that they can get for the same; and also shall and do lay out, apply and dispose of the money arising by such sale or sales in one or more purchase or purchases of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in fee-simple, in possession, free from incumbrances; and also shall and do, immediately after such purchase or purchases shall be so made, settle, convey and assure the lands, tenements and hereditaments so to be purchased, to, for, upon, and subject to such and so many of the uses, estates, trusts, powers, provisos, and limitations, in and by the said recited indenture of release limited, expressed and declared, of and concerning the said rectory and tythes, as shall be then existing, undetermined, and capable of taking effect; and also upon this further trust, that they the said John Torriano and John Wishaw, and the survivor of them, and his heirs, shall and do permit and suffer the rents, issues, and profits of the said premises so vested in them and their heirs, in trust, to be sold, until such sale shall be thereof made, as aforesaid, to be had, received and taken by the person and persons, to whom the same premises are, by the said recited indenture of release, limited, as afore mentioned, and who should and ought to receive the same rents, issues and profits respectively, in case this act had never been made.

And it is hereby further declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that in the mean time, after the sale and conveyance of the premises hereby vested in trust to be sold, as aforesaid, and until such lands, tenements and hereditaments, hereby directed to be purchased with the money arising by such sale and sales can be purchased accordingly, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said John Torriano and John Wishaw, or the survivor of them, and his heirs, by and with the consent and approbation of the said Thomas Kynaston the father, if living, or, if he shall be then dead, of their own authority, to place out the money arising by such sale and sales upon the public funds, or on government or real security, at interest; and also from time to time, with the like approbation and consent, to call in the principal money so to be placed out, and to place out the same, at interest, upon new or other securities of the like nature; and that the interest arising and to be produced from such securities, shall be paid to such person or persons, as would be intitled to the rents and profits of the lands and hereditaments hereby directed to be purchased, in case the same were purchased and settled pursuant to this act.

And, for promoting and facilitating the sale of the premises for the purposes of this act; it is hereby further enacted and declared, that the receipt or receipts of the said John Torriano and John Wishaw, or the survivor of them, or the heirs of such survivor, under his or their hand or hands respectively, shall be a sufficient discharge to the purchaser or purchasers of the premises hereby vested to be sold, as aforesaid, or any part thereof, and to their respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, for so much of the said purchase-money for which such receipt or receipts shall be given; and that, after such receipt or receipts, the said purchaser or purchasers, their heirs, executors and assigns respectively, shall be, and are here absolutely acquitted and discharged of and from the same; and he, she, they or any of them, after such receipt or receipts, shall not be answerable or accountable for any loss, misapplication or nonapplication of the said purchase money, or any part thereof.

“ Provided

“ Provided always, and be it hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the said John Torriano and John Wisshaw shall not, nor shall either of them, or the heirs, executors or administrators of either of them, be answerable or accountable for any money to be received by virtue of, or under the trusts hereby declared, any otherwise than each person for such sum or sums of money as he shall respectively actually receive; and that they shall not be answerable or accountable for the acts, receipts, neglects, or defaults, of the other of them: and also that they the said John Torriano and John Wisshaw, their respective heirs, executors and administrators, shall and may, out of the rents and profits of the premises hereby vested in them in trust, to be sold, or out of the money arising by the sale thereof, retain to and reimburse themselves for all the costs, charges, damages, and expences, that they respectively shall or may sustain or be put unto in and about the execution of the trusts hereby in them reposed.

Saving always to the King's most excellent Majesty, his heirs and successors, and to all and every other person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, their respective heirs, successors, executors, administrators, and assigns (other than and except the same Thomas Kynaston the elder, and his heirs, and the said Thomas Kynaston the infant, and the heirs male of his body, and all other persons claiming or intitled to any estate, use, trust, or interest, by virtue of, or under the, said recited marriage settlement), all such right, title, interest, claim, and demand, of, in, out of, and to the said rectory, tythes, advowson, or right and power of nomination, and other hereditaments and premises hereby vested in trust, to be sold, as aforesaid, every or any part thereof, as they, every or any of them, had before the passing this act, or could or might have had and enjoyed, in case this act had never been made.

The church pays no first fruits or tenths.

The profits in 1636 were estimated at 560*l.* and 1732 at 700*l.* *per annum.*

Sir John Saunderson, stipend 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* goods 14*l.* fined 40*s.* *

Stowe, edition 1603, mentions that Henry Jorden founded a chantry, but says nothing of the endowment. Newcourt adds a second, for the soul of John Romany, of great antiquity; to which a chaplain was admitted 1365, presented by Adam Burg, then mayor of London.

The official book records those of, Thomas Weston, who “ gave, to find a priest to sing mass, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ;” and, Alexander Sprott and John Grace, who gave, by will, to find a priest and one obit, lands and tenements, *per annum*, 22*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* †

* Tonstall.

† The chantries, which were generally annexed to churches, had each of them a separate, generally landed, estate. They were given to the King by the Parliament in December 1547, though not without much opposition, as well from Protestants as Papists; and these were the last remnant of that immense mass of property which had been wrested from the Romish clergy in the course of the last 15 years. James Clarke, in a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, March 27, 1541, says, “ Sir Walter Mildmaye and Kellwaye, another who is of my Lord Protector's Counsaile, are in commission for the sale of all chantries, and other hospitals and colleges. They set at Mr. Mildmaye's every day; and such importunate heaving for houses in London hath not the like been seen; 20 years and 30 years purchase is nothing almost; such a stir is among the citizens in purchasing one another's house over his head, that well is he that purchaseth highest. Undoubted the sale of the City will be a great thing as hath been heard of.” Lodge's Illustrations of British History, vol. I. p. 123.

CURATES

CURATES since 1700.

Dr. Kennett, archdeacon of Huntingdon, *circa* 1708.

Thomas Kynafton, clerk, M. A. March —, 1729.

Robert Wright, M. A. instituted Nov. 7, 1765, died 1783.

Thomas Jackson *, D. D. Dec. 29, 1783; canon residentiary of St. Paul's, King's chaplain, and rector of Yarrington, co. Somerset; resigned 1796; died Dec. 4, 1797.

Henry Hutton, M. A. Nov. 1796.

The Rev. Benjamin Pratt, A. M. 16 years curate of this church, purchased the rectory of Grinsted by Ongar; and, dying 1715, left it in trust to the Bishop of London for the time being, to present first his intimate friend, who it is believed was William Tredwell Bull, 1724, and ever after the curate of Aldgate, provided he be a bachelor. The present rector is the Rev. W. H. Warren, presented 1794.

The church is supposed to have been built about the time of William the Conqueror. In 1418 an aisle to be dedicated to St. Katharine, a chapel to the blessed Mary, and a new steeple, were directed to be made by the will of Robert Burford, a rich bell-founder of the parish; but, according to Stowe, the whole or part of the church was rebuilt by the Prior and Convent, its patrons; whose arms were on the stone-work. This worthy old citizen complains, that in his time the building was incumbered with many galleries and seats, through thegre at increase of population †. That church became so completely ruinous about the middle of the last century, that an act was obtained to erect the present; which is a plain brick structure, with a steeple at the South end, by no means handsome, finished 1744. Contrary to established custom, St. Botolph stands nearly due North and South, and has the altar at the former end. Upon entering the church, we find within Tuscan pillars and pilasters, which rest on double pedestals, and support an horizontal cieling, with plain pannels; and clumsy galleries on the East, West, and South sides. The organ, in the latter, has a plain case; ornamented, however, with four pretty cherubs. Behind it is a second gallery, for the St. Botolph, Aldgate, first Protestant parish-school; founded and endowed 1710, by Sir John Cafs, knight and alderman.

The altar-table is of veined marble, supported by a gilt frame, with a shield in front, inscribed, "*Deo et Ecclesiae*, 1787." The rails are of iron scrolls, partly gilt; and the pavement, elevated one step, is covered by a Wilton carpet; which is very common throughout the churches in London. The basement and

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 1075.

† Stowe, p. 118.

back of the altar-piece represents porphyry; and the two Corinthian pillars and pilasters lapis lazuli, with gilt capitals and bases. The pillars support an arched pediment; and within two painted boys is a tablet, inscribed, "Glory to God on high." On the pediment are three vases, and one on each of the pilasters. The centre and external intercolumniation contain the usual tablets. The carvings above and beneath those are very tasteful.

The reading-desk is a Tuscan pedestal; the pulpit, facing it, has a plain outline; and stands against a fluted Corinthian pillar, on the capital of which is the founding-board, neatly inlaid with a Glory, emanating from the Hebrew word Jehovah, and Cherubim at the corners. The pannels are ornamented with nimbus, I. H. S. the Bible, Dove, &c.

The font is a plain marble basin, with a Corinthian temple by way of cover.

The windows, arched and Venetian, are very clumsy. One of the latter, immediately over the altar, is closed, and a curtain painted on it. Above are tolerable pictures of the Annunciation and a Holy Family.

MONUMENTS.

Cloſe to the altar:

"In a vault underneath the North end of this church lieth the body of the Reverend Michael Hallings, M. A. ſecretary to the Society for promoting Chriſtian knowledge, and more than 20 years curate of this pariſh. An exemplary and orthodox prieſt, a true ſon of the Church of England, of great ſimplicity of manners, and no leſs integrity of heart. He died April 7, A.D. 1786, ætatis 50."

On a pillar facing the reading-deſk:

"Subtus jacet in ſepulchro ſibi ſuiſque proprio Maria Hallifax, Reverendi B. Hallifax uxor dilectiſſima. Obiit Jan. 24, A. D. 1798, æt. ſuæ 80. Hoc marmor poſuit Benjamin. Hallifax, S. T. P. Cublingtoniæ in agro Buck. Rector, et apud Londinenſes per annos 37 Greſhamenſis prælector in Sacra Theologiâ 1802."

On the Weſt wall, a curtain, in marble, inſcribed to Benjamin Pratt, A. M. curate 16 years, and died 1715. Captain Robert Silk, 1701-2. His Lady, 1689.

A little niche in the Eaſt wall admits the buſt of Robert Dow, eſq. who is repreſented with a forked beard, whiſkers, black cap, and a gown over a red

doublet, with ruffs on his neck and arms; the hands crossed on a scull. This gentleman died in 1612, aged 89 years; was very charitable, and gave the parish of St. Botolph 20l. 8s. *per annum*.

On the same wall, William, John, and Charles, sons of William Pouldon, 1678, 1682, 1684.

The antient monument of Thomas Lord Darcy of the North, beheaded in 1537, remains in the vestibule. He is represented lying at full length, in his winding-sheet, under a canopy supported by fluted pillars, on a sarcophagus and pedestal.

Besides this, there are the names of Grace Barwell, 1723, aged 48; and William Barwell, 1756, aged 79.

There are eight commemoration sermons pronounced annually in this church.

The annual receipts of gifts are near 90l.

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE,

so named from the City gate situated within it, contained at the last enumeration 557 inhabited houses, 24 uninhabited, 1063 families, 2006 male, 2155 female inhabitants, total number of persons 4161. The most respectable streets in this parish are, Aldersgate, Goswell-street, Castle-street, part of Barbican, and Jewin-street; the Charter House-square and Falcon-square the most pleasant and retired situations. Aldersgate-street is very unequal in its buildings; but the majority are of superior excellence, and the various shops and warehouses of the first respectability. In width it is superior to most of the streets *within* the walls of the city. For very many years it was the residence of nobility and prelates; and Queen Jane, wife of Henry IV. kept her wardrobe either in or near it, for I consider St. Martin's le Grand, Aldersgate, and Goswell, to be but one street, as will be evinced by the following extract from an act of resumption, passed 1st Edward IV. 1461. "Provided also, that any act made, or to be made, in this present parliament, extend not in any wise, nor be prejudicial, to John Fogge, knight, of or for a mese or place called Queen Jane's wardrobe, beside 'Aldrichegate' gate by us, of our letters patent, bearing date the 30 day of August, the first year of our reign, to him granted to have for term of his life, without any thing thereof to us yielding; nor to John Lathell, of or for the overseeing, keeping, and repairing the same mese or place, with twelve tenancies thereto annexed; nor of or for two pence by the day, for his wages, therefor to him by us by our other letters patents, bearing date the said 30 day of August, granted for term of his life *."

Thanet House, on the East side of the street, in the heavy yet grand style of Inigo Jones, which has several brothers in Lincoln's Inn-fields and Great Queen-street, still remains, a shadow of fallen greatness. In the beginning of the last century it was in a state something different from the present, as will be perceived by comparing the front with the ensuing description. The basement then contained a strong arched Tuscan gate, with a balcony over it, three naked infants supported festoons of flowers; on each side were two square windows; the centre bounded by

* Stowe, who very seldom errs, appears to have done so in this instance, by substituting the seventh for the first year of Edward IV. He says, it was "commonlie called Northumberland House. It belonged to Henry Percy. King Henry IV. in the *seventh* of his reign, gave it to his consort." It was a printing-office in Stowe's time.

double Ionic pilasters; the wings had two each, with festooned volutes; the centre window, with a circular pediment; the rest plain, Attic windows, an entablature, and balustrade.

Besides the earls of Thanet, the families of Lauderdale, Shaftesbury, and Westmoreland, resided in Aldersgate-street. A small print of Shaftesbury house was engraved by Cole.

London House is represented in the old maps as situated on the West side, with the fronts North and South, and a gable only to Aldersgate-street, in an irregular court. The site was first known by the name of Dorchester-place, afterwards Petre House, from those noble families having resided there. Subsequent to the Reformation, it was purchased for the palace of the see of London, and immediately received the name of London House; but whether the prelates who inhabited it rebuilt the mansion, or made any additions, is not mentioned; though I have seen it described as a large brick building, with a neat chapel. The house was deserted as the episcopal residence so early as 1725.

Thomas Rawlinson, a man of learning and a patron of it in others, whose great collection of books obtained him the name of *Tom Folio* in the *Tatler*, No. 158, after he had stuffed four chambers in Gray's-inn so full that his bed was obliged to be removed into the passage, hired apartments at London House, where he died, Aug. 6, 1725, aged 44, and was buried in the adjoining church of St. Botolph. In London House his library was sold after his decease, 1725, by Charles Davis and by Thomas Ballard, and other parts of it at Paul's coffee-house, 1727-8-9-32. In this house also lived and died, 1726, Dr. Richard Rawlinson, his brother, a greater collector.

In 1749, Parliament granted permission to Bishop Sherlock and his successors, to convey the premises, for 40 years, on a building lease, or to demise or sell the place, for the benefit of the See*. It was divided into tenements and warehouses before that time; and in or about 1768 Mr. Seddon, the eminent cabinet-maker, obtained possession. This family have witnessed three dreadful instances of domestic calamity in London House, and all by fire. The first consumed the whole of the premises and stock, which were uninsured. Mr. Seddon rebuilt the house, on a plan convenient and elegant; but it was burnt a second time, in 1783, when a great number of adjoining buildings were destroyed. The third, and I sincerely hope the last, conflagration, happened within the present most respectable London House;

* In 1747 it seems to have been in the possession of Jacob Ilive, a crazy printer and religious writer; when a plan was engraved, to determine what part was in Aldersgate ward and what in Farringdon Without; near 2 acres, or 14,256 feet square. *Brit. Top.* vol. I. p. 716.

which

which for extent, simplicity, and the beautiful specimens of mechanic art, contained in the ware-rooms, deserved particular notice from the stranger, whose sympathy must be excited by the recollection that Miss Seddon's cloaths accidentally caught fire, by which melancholy casualty she was burnt to death.

A fine specimen of the antient style of building yet remains near London House. The front is of considerable extent, and has been but little altered. The fantastic carvings are worth examination.

A building, or rather several jumbled together, of lath, plaster, and timber, with many gables, projections, and aged symptoms of decrepitude, which I believe to have been Cooks Hall, has lately been removed. Indeed, the filth, and squalid inhabitants of the wretched courts imperiously required it. They were very unfit accompaniments to the respectable neighbourhood facing Little Britain. On the East side of Goswell-street, nearly opposite the Charter House gardens, one or two other mementos of antient London are yet remaining.

Trinity-court was the site of an hospital or cell to the priory of Cluny, in France; which was suppressed by Henry V., who generously gave the premises and their contents to the parishioners of St. Botolph; in consequence of which, they and Joan Aftley, nurse to Henry VI. founded a brotherhood of priests, to celebrate divine service within their church, who were composed of a master, two keepers, several brethren and sisters, and had a revenue, according to the official book compiled in the reign of Edward VI., when the fraternity was dissolved, of 17l. 16s. *per annum*. Stowe must, therefore, have been mistaken in saying it amounted to 30l. at that period. The priory was their common-hall; and hence the name of Trinity-court. Subsequently the parish used it for a school and vestry-room.

The dukes of Bretagne, but at what period is not mentioned, had their city mansion somewhere near, or on the site of, the narrow and short street extending Westward from Aldersgate-street, termed Little Britain; whence the name, however corrupt. This street was as remarkable in the reigns of Charles I. Charles II. James II. and William and Mary, for the residence of booksellers, as Paternoster Row is at present. Robert Scot appears to have been the principal dealer in Little Britain, if not in Europe; and he had warehouses on the Continent, particularly at Paris and Frankfort. When age rendered him unfit for the active exercise of his profession, he contracted with Mills, in St. Paul's church-yard, for it, on condition he should not re-open his shop. This Mills afterwards failed, by which Scot lost 10,000l.

The

The New View of London, 1708, observes, "Here now live many eminent bookfellers, and other traders;" and, subsequently, Mr. Strype says, "This street is well built, and much inhabited by bookfellers; especially from the pump to Duck-lane, which is also taken up by bookfellers, for old books."

The Honourable Mr. North mentions it as an exchange for authors, and speaks of the bookfellers as learned and entertaining in their conversation. An ingenious correspondent of Mr. Urban's adds, that "the race of bookfellers in Little Britain are now almost extinct; honest Ballard, well known for his curious Divinity catalogues, being their only genuine representative *."

A newspaper, printed in 1664, says that 460 pamphlets were published in Little Britain within four years. The same paper adds, that a spacious room in *Bull-and-Mouth* street was used for a Quakers' meeting, and that they had two schools there. This I should suppose to have been one of their first places of worship. The inconvenient and dirty street, thus ridiculously named, is in the parish of St. Anne. There is nothing remarkable within it, except a very good charity-school, and the inn from which the name probably originated. In the reign of Henry VIII. several victorious exploits were achieved at Boulogne, particularly in the harbour, or *mouth*, by the brave navy and army of England. Some loyal landlord may therefore have had a sign painted for his house, on which might have been represented the attack above mentioned. For the sake of brevity, he possibly termed it Boulogne Mouth. If so, the vulgar deviation is not very singular.

Long-lane, one of the most disgusting and filthy streets in London, was inhabited, about 1705, by sloop-fellers, in other words, retailers of old and new cloaths. For instance, "The Wandering Spy," a paper published at that time, says, "Going through Long-lane, a pack of hempen fellows had like to have pulled me limb from limb, with a 'Do you want cloaths, countryman? Sir, will you please to buy any cloaths? I'll use you very kindly, sir. Pray walk in, and see what you want, for I have great choice, and the best of any body; pray, sir, let me take your money.' And though I told them I wanted none, it was all to no purpose; for they handed me from one to the other, and almost worried me to death before I got into Smithfield."

An horrible instance of turpitude occasioned the widening of the end next to Barbican, in 1791 and 1792, through the laudable interference of the Corporation of London; who gave to the publick, on this occasion, 4035l.; after having given, in 1790, 8834l. 6s. 8d. towards the improvements in Giltspur-street.

* Gent. Mag. vol. L. p. 20.

Several miscreants set fire to a house, in order to rob in security during the raging of the flames; but they were taken, and hanged upon the spot some time afterwards. This tragedy is recorded by the following inscription upon the corner building:

“Near this spot, on Saturday the 20 of Nov. 1790, the two incendiaries were executed who wilfully set on fire, on the 16th of May, in the same year, several houses which stood on this ground, and occasioned a loss of upwards of 40,000*l.* for no other purpose but to plunder the sufferers. Widened at the expence of the Corporation of London 1791*.”

The City wall is the Southern boundary of the church-yard of St. Botolph; whence it may be examined, and will be found tolerably perfect. Hence it proceeded almost due East, across Aldersgate-street; consequently, the gate stood a small distance South of the Castle and Falcon inn and Harrow-court; whence it continued, in the same direction, perhaps about 200 feet; where it formed an angle, and had a circular bastion; it then went inclining rather to the North-north-east, across Falcon-square, Eastward of Castle-street, where it is now standing, externally incorporated with the walls of houses, but I have traced it in the cellars of those where the stone is smooth, very massy, and entirely perfect. After this, the ramparts are lost till we reach Barber Surgeons-hall, and the church-yard of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in which parish the reader will find it farther noticed; and the gates, under one view, in that of St. Martin's, Ludgate.

The church of St. Botolph is a curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; but in remote times belonged to St. Martin's le Grand. Richard II. in the 22d year of his reign, licensed Thomas Stanley, dean of St. Martin's, to convey it to the College, on condition they should celebrate an anniversary for his Queen; who died June 7, 1393; and after his decease for himself. It was then valued at 5 marks *per annum*. St. Botolph, as an appendage to the above college, went with it as part payment for the anniversaries appointed by Henry VII. for himself and relatives, to be performed by the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter and Paul, Westminster. From them it came, by Royal conveyance, to the present possessors.

There were two brotherhoods in this church, besides that of the Holy Trinity, which were dedicated to Saints Fabian and Sebastian, and St. Katharine.

Thomas Billington is said to have founded a chantry; and gave for its support a house called the Helmet, in Cornhill. Aleyn Johnson, 1498, left a messuage

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LX. pp. 1138. 1142.

and garden in the parish for an obit. These persons names do not occur in the official manuscripts; neither doth Stowe mention that John Bath gave a tenement in the parish to support a priest, which was valued at 3*l. per annum*, noticed in the book alluded to; but he says a John de Bath, weaver, was buried there, 1390.

CURATES since 1700.

Dr. Hockin *, about 1708.

Charles Freeman †, about 1714; died April 15, 1722; succeeded by

—— Brook, M. A.

Thomas Moore, A. M.; died July 1769.

John Taylor, D. D. Sept. 1769; resigned 1776.

Edmund Garden, July 18, 1776.

Thomas Ingram, clerk, 1732, estimated the value at 200*l. per annum*; which is 100*l.* less than the return of 1636.

The church was rebuilt several years past, and since that period has undergone a most expensive and litigious repair. Of the external walls nothing commendatory can be said: of the internal decorations a great deal may with justice; but there is something defective in the pillars or pedestals which support the side galleries; in short, they are neither Tuscan nor Doric; besides, the frieze above them is without a cornice, and very richly ornamented with even Composite insignia.

The Corinthian columns have a perfect entablature; and the cieling is divided into pannels, containing circles, whose centres are groups of acanthus leaves and husks, most admirably executed, as are the scrolls in the angles. The arches which form the outline of the clerestory windows are adorned with oval wreathes of flowers; and the angles with laurel, tied by ribbands.

The cielings of the ailes are supported by rich brackets, at the West end of each are niches for seats. The North wall is without light, but the South contains eight windows.

* Q. of All Souls college, Oxford, D. D. 1694?

† Q. of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, A. M. 1703? William Freeman, lecturer of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, preached a sermon on the Accession, before the Lord Mayor, 1730, 1 Tim. ii. 1, 3.

The sacrarium is a semicircle, very perfect in design and proportions. It has a double basement, beneath the continuation of the string before mentioned. In the upper are seven pannels; three of which contain the usual inscriptions, in golden letters, on a stone-coloured ground. Directly over the altar-table is a niche, with a festooned curtain, tasseled, under another of flowers, which incloses a window of painted glass, representing Christ's Agony in the garden. This is badly executed in every respect, except in the disposition of the light and the landscape. The artist seems to have conceived more than he had powers to express. The attitude of the Saviour is tolerably easy, as he clasps his hands, and reclines upon the knee of an angel; and the expression of the countenance is suitable to the situation; but the limbs are not those of Christ, they are those of a labourer. The kneeling angel could hardly have been worse: even if a fatigued porter had sat for the painter. Vulgarity, not ease, is in his motion; deformity, and not beauty, in his features. The eyes express the frowns of uneasy sleep. He that bears the cup in the air is a twin brother. The two large heads in the back-ground want bodies; but, to say the truth, the artist had not room for them. The distance is beautiful, and the Moon is extremely well managed; the nimbus is very brilliant, and the tree entwined with ivy very like nature. The fore-ground is too much laboured, and the drapery bad in the extreme; but it would be unjust to deny that there are many touches of spirit and genius dispersed over the performance.

On the South side is a second niche, of Grecian architecture; and within, another, in painted glass, of *Pointed*; and, lest we should mistake, the arch is filled with quatrefoils in lozenges, and the border with pannels. The artist, Mr. James Pierfon, has injured the effect of this piece by throwing too much light on the niche; but the figure of St. Peter is finely drawn, with one or two exceptions, which are, the right thigh is much too long, and the hands disproportionably large. The Saint looks upward; rests a book against his thigh, extended forward; and holds the keys in his left hand, across the breast. The foreshortening of the face is very excellent, and the features handsome. If the colouring had been rather more florid, the effect would have been more pleasing. The under vest is white; and the mantle orange-coloured, edged with purple; the folds are broad and true, and the reflected lights richly distributed. The projection of the book and the foot are finely shown; but chanticler crowns very strangely, on a little pedestal.

St. John accompanied by his eagle, occupies the third niche, which faces the above. This figure has a book under the right arm; and extends the left, with the hand spread. He too looks upward, and rests firmly on the left leg. The colours are bright, but the design is in general rather insipid. On each side, and over these niches, are pannels. The entablature of the church is continued round the sacrum; the arch of which contains a nimbus, the dove, octagon pannels, with flowers in them, and lozenges between.

The table, elevated on three steps, is of mahogany inlaid; and supports two rich candlesticks; and is inclosed by a handsome railing of brass.

The effect of the painted windows is obscured by the injudicious situation of the pulpit. Indeed, it is almost hidden by it. This stands against a palm-tree; whose leaves support the sounding-board; but it has a dangerous appearance, for want of a pillar beneath. The desk is circular, and adorned with Ionic pillars. The steps draw out and return with the door. I must add, however, that the priest has an odd effect erect in his circular pedestal.

The organ fills a recess, but little varied from the sacrum. The gallery for which is supported by four Ionic pillars. The case is of mahogany, inlaid, and decorated with a circlet of oak leaves, inclosing musical instruments, winged vases, and tracery. Grand festoons are suspended on the summits of the large pipes; and an arch in the basement has a fringed satin curtain, under a golden lyre, two trumpets, and scrolls.

The font, of white marble, is very plain.

The pavement of the church is of Portland stone; and perforated brasses admit heated air from fires beneath, during the inclement season; a method far more decent in appearance than the exhibition of enormous chimney-places, generally introduced throughout London in churches and chapels.

MONUMENTS.

An odd bust on the North wall, with the hair dressed like a full-bottomed wig, and the hands resting on each other, is dedicated to the memory of Lady Elizabeth Richardson, her two sons, and a daughter, 1639, aged 32.

Near it is a monument, much too large for its situation, with the pyramid piercing the ceiling of the gallery; and one of two boys, on the sarcophagus, looking on the plaster; at the same time removing a curtain from a bust, very truly representing the worn-out countenance of almost a centenary.

“ Sacred

“ Sacred to the memory of Zacharia Foxall, esq. formerly of this parish, but late of Bloomsbury-square. He was born Dec. 5, 1664, and died May 5, 1758.

“ Spite of the partial rules of vulgar fate,
The man who could be honest might be great.
Such is true genius, such was this man's claim;
Each friend could praise him, and no foe could blame;
Who fought no vice his reason bid him fly;
Who lost no virtue reason taught to try;
Who bless'd each gift, improv'd each talent given;
Believ'd and wrought—The rest belongs to Heav'n.

“ This monument was erected in real regard for his memory, and decent justice to his virtues, by his nephew, Zachariah Foxall, esq. of Oat-lane, near this parish.”

On a very pretty tablet of white marble is inscribed,

“ Near this place are deposited the remains of Daniel Wray, esq. F. R. S. and S. A. son of Sir Daniel Wray, knight, late of this parish; whose accomplishments and virtues deserved and acquired universal regard and esteem, and whose vivacity rendered his conversation to the last agreeable to those of all ages. He was eminently distinguished for his knowledge of the Arts, and for his correct taste in Polite Literature. He applied himself to no study with more attention than to that of Religion; and, fully persuaded of the truth of the Christian revelation, he governed his life by its precepts, and rested his hopes on its promises. His widow, thoroughly sensible of her loss, has inscribed this stone to his memory. He died Dec. 29, 1782, aged 83*.”

A tablet, of dark marble, with a bust of white, by Roubiliac,

“ To the memory of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Smith, of this parish. She departed this life July 16, 1750, having first completed 15 years of age.

“ Not far remote lies a lamented fair,
Whom Heaven had fashion'd with peculiar care;

* The reader will find other particulars of this gentleman under the article of the Charter-house.

In
A tablet, to Maria and Eliza Buckley, 1707, aged 35, and 1711, aged 30.
A very

In sense distinguish'd, and esteem'd for truth,
 And every winning ornament of youth.
 Yet liv'd she free from envy, and admir'd.
 But (ah ! too soon) she from the world retir'd.
 Filial affection rose in her so high,
 No sage can censure the parental sigh.
 The generous plant had shone in Beauty's pride,
 Gaily it bloom'd, but in the bloom it died.

Cælo matura, seculo desideratissima.

Learn from this marble, what thou valuest most,
 And sett'ft thy heart upon, may soon be lost.

“ The remains of the above-named Philip and Elizabeth Smith rest also near those of their long-lamented daughter. The mother died June 20, 1759, aged 54; the father August 23, 1773, aged 77; leaving issue one child, Mary, the wife of Thomas Biggs, of Maxton, in the county of Kent, esq.”

Another, to John Coston, registrar of the diocese of Canterbury, 1614, &c.

A neat tablet, near the vestry-door, by Cooke, with a relief, of a female, mourning over an urn, shaded by a weeping willow, inscribed,

“ In the vault of this church are deposited the remains of Miss Catharine Mary Meade, daughter of George Meade, esq. of Philadelphia, North America; who departed this life the 18 day of January, 1790, in the 21st year of her age.

“ Transferr'd from Pennsylvania's friendly coast,
 A father's blessing, and a mother's boast,
 On Albion's sea-girt shore, an early fate
 Postpon'd each transport to a future state.
 Death rais'd a barrier to each tender scene,
 More fatal than the waves that roll between.”

I cannot refrain from adding, that I had the pleasure of knowing this amiable young lady intimately; whose sudden death was the cause of most sincere grief to all her friends.

On the South wall, a clumsy bust of Elizabeth Ashton, 1662, aged 54.

A tablet, to Maria and Effex Buckley, 1707, aged 35, and 1711, aged 30.

A very

A very rich tablet, to Sir John Micklethwaite, 1682.

Richard Chifwell *, citizen and stationer, 1711.

Christopher Tamworth †, of Gray's Inn, 1624, aged 70. He gave 20 marks to the poor, and 33l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*; for the celebration of divine service, every day except Sunday, 20 marks *per annum*; and to 10 antient men and women 40s. *per annum*, provided they attended at the services mentioned.

Under the organ:

"Thomas Brown, June 1759, aged 29. Whose body and soul God grant a joyful resurrection."

Thomas Brown, sen. 1769, 74. And Alice Cooper, 1785, 73.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE WARD SCHOOL.

Sir Daniel Wray, Margaret Turner, James Grammer, Benjamin Stock, Mr. Deputy John Smart, Katharine Fewtrell, Thomas Wright, esq. Ann Clark, and William Kime, each 100l.

1767. Zachariah Foxall, esq. 200l.

1778. Henry Jones, 113l. 13s. 8d.

1779. Job Johnson, esq. 500l.

1789. Alderman Anderson, 50l.

1792. Alderman Skinner, 50l.

1793. William Proudman, esq. 500l.

With very many lesser sums by others.

* Of this very worthy bookseller I shall subjoin a short character by one of his contemporaries. "The most eminent in his profession in the three kingdoms I take to be Mr. Richard Chifwell, who well deserves the title of Metropolitan Bookseller of England, if not of all the World. His name at the bottom of a title-page does sufficiently recommend the book. He has not been known to print either a bad book, or on bad paper. He is admirably well qualified for his business, and knows how to value a copy according to its worth. Witness the purchase he has made of Archbishop Tillotson's *Octavo Sermons*." Dunton's *Life and Errors*, p. 280.

† Of this benevolent gentleman and his family see a full account in Mr. Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, vol. III. p. 477.

BRIDEWELL

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

IDLENESS, the most pernicious, the most contemptible, and the most injurious vice to society and the individual, rendered the foundation of this Hospital unavoidably necessary. Through some causes not now thoroughly understood, the City of London had, about the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. become the receptacle of thousands, whose idleness, want of regular employment, or other means, had made them fit objects for relief or correction. After providing for the necessities of children and the diseased, the citizens proceeded to found the subject of this article; which will be best explained by their own words, addressed to the King's Council, in the year 1552.

"Now resteth for the third sort, an house of occupations, to be erected; wherein as well, the child when he is brought up and grown to years, and found unapt to learning, neither any honest person desireth or would have his service, may there be exercised and occupied; as also the fore and sick when they be cured; who shall not be suffered to wander as vagabonds in the commonwealth, as they have been accustomed, but shall there be exercised. And unto this shall be brought the sturdy and idle: and likewise such prisoners as are quit at the sessions, that there they may be set to labour. And for that the number will be great, the place where they shall be exercised must also be great. And this being (as it were) the perfection of our whole former travail, is yet undone, and moveth us now to sue for the King's Majesty's house of Bridewell; for that the situation and largeness thereof seemeth most meet and convenient for this purpose, if it shall please the King's most excellent Majesty, of his great clemency and goodness, to grant that it may be employed to the said use.

"The Use of this House.

"In this house shall be erected sundry occupations, wherein shall be trained all the former sorts of people, and those occupations shall be such as may be profitable to all the King's Majesty's subjects, and hurtful to none: as the making of caps, which shall be made as good, as well dressed and died, and more substantial than any are made in France; and yet shall be afforded at as low a price, or lower, than the French caps are; for there shall scarcely so much gain or profit be taken of their labours, as shall countervail their charges and expences. Also the weaker sort of people, that is to say, such as are lame of legs, and whole of hands, shall be occupied in making of feather-bed ticks, wool-cards, drawing of wire, spinning, carding, knitting, and winding of silk, and other profitable devices: and the stubborn, and fouler sort, shall be exercised in making of nails and other iron-work; even such sorts as are not made within any part of this realm.

"On what Ground, or Stock, these Occupations shall be founded.

"Such hath been, (most honourable Lords) and we doubt not but it will increase, the charity of the good citizens, who have given no small sum of money to the furnishing of the two houses already erected,

erected, that is to say, of Christ's Hospital, which is the house of the fatherless, and of the hospital in Southwark, which is the house of the fore, sick, and impotent, (besides 500l. that the citizens bear yearly to the succour and sustentation of the poor creatures of Christ, kept in the hospital of St. Bartholomew) that we doubt nothing of the matter wherewith the third house, being the most needful and necessary, shall be furnished.

"But yet, somewhat to satisfy your Honours, the foundation shall be this. Certain godly and honest citizens will deliver matter in stock, whereof the idle shall be set on work; as wool, yarn, flax, wire, leather, &c. And when the same shall be wrought, to receive the same wrought wares in satisfaction of the stock, allowing for the workmanship thereof; and always as the wares are wrought to renew the stock. And thus shall there never lack matter whereon the idle shall be occupied.

"Of the Governors.

"Those to whom the whole charge and government shall be committed, as well of this house of occupations, as also of the other hospitals, are thirty in number; whereof six are aldermen, and two of the same six shall always be elected of those that have been mayors of the city: and twenty-four citizens of London, who shall be named and elected of the whole city. And the one-half, as well of the aldermen as of the commoners, shall yearly be removed, and as many others elected for them; so that the eldest shall remain but two years. Nothing shall be given, paid, nor ordered, but six at least of the said Governors shall first give their consent thereunto, and two of the six shall be aldermen. The fees and profits that these Governors shall have, shall be such as Almighty God hath promised to them that travail in relieving of his needy members, and none other.

"Among these Governors, one of the worshipful, and wisest personage, and credible, shall be treasurer for one year, and no more. And he to have the charge, as well of the sums of money that are to be received and paid, as also of such stock and wares, as in the said house shall be wrought and unwrought, and to account for the same; and to have for his labour and pains as is before recited, and none other.

"Ordinary Officers.

"The Ordinary Officers in this house shall be certain men, to whom a convenient stipend shall be given, who shall be called Taskmasters and Taskmistresses; these shall be such honest persons as are expert in such sciences and occupations as there shall be exercised; and they shall take the charge of every man's task and proportion of work that shall be daily limited and appointed for them to do: and these shall have power to correct and punish such as are under their task, if they loiter and be found negligent.

"There shall also be persons elected (once of the number of poor artificers such as have led an honest life, and of upright dealing) who shall put in surety to the Treasurer for such stock of wares and stuff as shall be delivered unto them to be made and wrought.

"There shall also be other Ordinary Officers, as Porters, Cooks, Stewards, &c. to whom likewise shall be given convenient stipends.

"The Continuance.

"For the continuance of this house we are not able to undertake, when nothing in this uncertain and changeable world can be permanent; but, we trust, that the same God who so opened the hearts

of a great number of good men to impart liberally of their substance, before they saw any certain proceeding in this godly work, the same God will open the hearts of godly men to provide for the continuance of it, being now brought to some effect. And thus are we persuaded, that so long as the world shall continue, God will bless and endue this realm with godly governors, who will be careful to preserve the same from ruin and decay. And during also the continuance of the world, some (yea, we may well fear, too many) will fall to folly and idleness. The present remedy to reform their idle life shall be always the house of labour and occupations; therefore, during the continuance of the world, will godly governors and magistrates preserve and maintain the house of occupations. And, doubtless, whensoever the same doth decay, then shall beggary be restored to his old state. The travail and exercise hereof shall be also found both so necessary for the ease and comfort, as well of the poor decayed householder, as of the beggar, and shall be so commodious and profitable to the realm, that it cannot perish, but must of necessity have continuance.

“ And this we promise your honours, that we will faithfully travail for the furniture of the said house with implements, instruments, tools, and sufficient stuff to work upon, only for God’s sake, and for the relief of the miserable poor and needy, and for none other lucre, gain, or profit; and that under the pain and forfeiture (which we are loth to incur) that is, under the pain and forfeiture of God his gracious favor and mercy; and under the pain and forfeiture of the said house, with all the appurtenances, unto the King’s Majesty’s hands; and of all the great costs and charges which we then shall have bestowed upon the same. And if it shall seem unto the King’s Majesty that so princely an house is not meet to be converted to the harbouring of so evil and miserable a sort of people as of force ever must harbour; that then it may please your Honours, to be a mean for us unto his Highness for the house and lands of the Savoy.

“ Thus have we shortly declared to your Honours our meaning herein; most humbly beseeching the same that we may not only have your furtherance in this, but also your farther aid and assistance towards the King’s Majesty in providing and establishing such things and ordinances as are requisite for the better perfecting and continuance of this foundation, (whereof we beseech his Highness to be the patron, as a perpetual memory of his godly zeal to the commonwealth, in abandoning idleness and relieving the poor,) as shall hereafter be thought necessary. And we shall, according to our bounden duty, pray for the long continuance of your Honours.”

To the above explanation of their intentions they added a pathetic supplication, in the name of the poor, for the palace of Bridewell; which was most graciously received by the King, in his inner closet. It is almost superfluous to add, the request was granted. Having thus obtained an asylum, the citizens, in 1557, formed rules and ordinances suitable to the government of the inmates. They commence with an impressive charge to the governors; reminding them, that it was “ an house of continuance for the oppression of idleness, the enemy of all virtue; and the nourisher of good exercise, which is the conqueror of all vice.”

“ And, to the intent that no governor or almoner of this house should be ignorant of the foundation of the same, neither that he should bear succour more to this house than the other good houses or hospitals, erected for the relief of the sore and sick, and bringing up of youth virtuously; or to bear
more

more phantasie to the said houses than they do this; it shall therefore be requisite that the foundation both of the said hospitals, and also of this house, be opened and declared to you in a short sum.

“And first, you shall understand, that God Almighty, by his wonderful and unfearchable wisdom, was and is the very only author and founder of this work, rather by miracle than otherwise; as it is apparent; for how impossible in this time (if the same were to be erected) were it now to be brought to pass? But to be short, as touching the erection of the same—The policy which God gave unto man, and hastened the same forth to be done in his due time, tended to this effect,—To succour and relieve all the poor of the city of London, and banish and put away beggary, which in effect is idleness. For there is as great a difference between a poor man and a beggar, as is between a true man and a thief. The poor man is he whom age or sickness oppresseth, or by losses or otherwise is beaten to the ground with necessity, which doth labour willingly to gain that may be gotten, so long as power and strength will serve. The beggar is the contrary; one who never yieldeth himself to any good exercise, but continually travaileth in idleness, training such youth as cometh to his or their custody to the same wickedness of life.

“The policy, I say, of the erection of the said hospitals tended to the reformation thereof; as (God be praised) it hath had good success, and taken effect; for there is no poor citizen at this day that beggeth his bread, but by some mean his poverty is provided for.

“The way and mean to remedy the same was thought meet, first, to train up the beggar's child in virtuous exercise, that of him should spring no more beggars;—then to place the fore and aged person that he might have relief and succour; to yield alms to the poor and honest householder, being decayed; and, last of all, to force and compel the idle strumpet and vagabond to honest and virtuous exercise; so that the lewd and idle sort should remain in Bridewell to labour, so long as they were whole; and being sick, to be brought to St. Thomas's hospital; and recovering again his or their health, to be returned from whence they came; and not set at liberty into the highways, as it hath been accustomed, by means whereof was made of a sick beggar an whole thief.

“And, in like manner, the child brought up in Christ's hospital, if he were of good capacity, then to be trained in learning; if he were not apt to learning, then to commit him to some one occupation or other; if he were sick, to be committed to St. Thomas's hospital, and when he were whole, to be returned to Christ's hospital; if he were lewd and idle, then to be brought to Bridewell.

“And thus these three houses or hospitals, that is to say, Christ's, St. Thomas's, and Bridewell, are so linked together, as the one serveth the other, and the one may not be without the other; and whosoever thinketh well of the one must also think well of the other; and whosoever thinketh not well of all thinketh well of none. Thus is opened unto you the policy in erecting of these houses.

“And now, concerning the governance of the same; as the governors of the other hospitals and Bridewell are all incorporated and made one body, and whosoever is governor of one of them is also governor of them all; and yet, for order sake, the said governors are divided to the several government of the said houses; so in like manner are ye appointed to the government of Bridewell. And, for as much as in the same house are used and exercised sundry faculties which must be diligently governed and looked unto; and that the governors of the same are skilful and have knowledge, some in one faculty, and some in another; it is therefore requisite for the good order of the said house, that the governors be divided to the oversight of the several charges: as some to the oversight of

cloth-making; and others to the smithy and nail-making, and some to the mill-house and bake-house, &c.; to the intent that every of them, in their several charges, may shew themselves before God and the honourable city as worthy and good governors of the same. And now shall be first described unto you so much as necessarily appertaineth unto the whole body of those that govern in Bridewell; and then I will proceed to the description of the particular charges that the governors thereof shall take upon them in their several offices.

“As touching the authority of the body of this house:

“Ye that are Governors shall understand that ye have authority by the King's Majesty's grant, that whensoever two of you or more are present, ye may take into the said house all such suspect persons as shall be presented unto you as lewd and idle: ye may also examine and punish the same according to your discretions; but yet for order sake it shall not be convenient that ye do proceed to the correction or punishment of any notable or heinous offence, and namely in giving judgment for open punishment, without the assistance of six of the governors of the said house at the least; whereof one to be an alderman. Ye have also authority to visit taverns, alehouses, dicing-houses, bowling alleys, tennis plays, and all other suspect places and houses of evil resort within the city of London and the suburbs of the same, and within the shire of Middlesex; and not only to enter into the said houses and places, but also to apprehend, commit to ward, and punish at your discretions, as well the landlords or tenants of such houses as have any such lewd persons resorting unto them, whether they be men or women; and to take bond for the good abearing of such landlords, tenants, or suspect persons, which bond must be taken according to the words of the incorporation, which is to “The mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of King Edward the Sixth, called Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle.”

“Further, ye have authority from time to time to make such wholesome statutes, laws, and ordinances, as shall be thought meet and expedient unto you, for the good governance and better order of the said house, or any of the hospitals. But, for order sake, it is convenient that no law or ordinance be made but by the consent of a general court, at which must be present the Comptroller General and Surveyors General, or one of them, and one alderman of every of the hospitals, and four commoners of every house at the least, and then the same to be accounted for a general court, and not otherwise. Neither may you grant any lease, make any sale or purchase of land, place or displace any officer, build, or do any other act that may charge the house, without a general court.

“And this is your authority; which God grant you well to use and observe, to the suppression of vice and advancement of virtue, to the amendment of the lewd and comfort of the good, that ye may receive at his hands the everlasting crown of glory prepared for you and all them that fear his name and walk in his ways. Amen.

“Now followeth the description of the particular charge which the Governors of Bridewell shall take upon them in their several governance. And first for

“Cloth-making.

“Ye have the oversight and charge of the cloth-making of this house, and of all things that in any wise shall or do appertain and belong to the same; and also the placing and setting on work of such lewd women as from time to time shall be in this house, in spinning, carding, or other matter appertaining to the cloth-making.

“And

" And first, and before all things, for the knowledge of the state of the house, it is very necessary and requisite that ye take a true inventory of all such wool, yarn, and cloth, raw and wrought, as at this present is in the same; and also of all looms, with their apparel and wheels, hardles, wool, oyl, and other implements or necessities, which to the said cloth-making doth in any wise appertain. And ye shall, as good husbands, carefully travail in due time and season, to make such necessary provision of wool for the furniture of this house as shall be requisite to keep your number of people in work.

" Ye have also authority at all times, and every of you have the like authority, to call before you the Clothier or Chief Workmaster of this house, and to peruse his understanding and knowledge in the workmanship of cloth; which if ye like not, then to make the same known to the Governors, that, with their assent, ye may provide and place a better. Ye have also authority to comptroll and rebuke the said Workmaster if ye see cause; and once every month at the least ye shall cause the said Workmaster to make unto you a perfect account of all such cloths as have been made, and of all such wool and yarn as was delivered into his charge in the said month.

" Farther unto you shall appertain the oversight of all the wool-house, the yarn-house, and spinning-house, and to comptroll and rebuke as ye shall see cause.

" Also unto you shall belong the payment of the weavers for weaving, the fuller for thicking, and the spinners for spinning, and for all the charge belonging to cloth-making.

" And in like manner you shall allow unto the Steward for the diet of such number as shall be found at the charge of this house, and are daily occupied in the said affairs, to the intent the whole account of making of cloth may plainly appear out of your charge. And for your better help herein, ye shall at all times call unto you the Clerk of the Works, who shall daily enter into your affairs, and every week make a perfect account of your doings, and at the month's end to make a summary of your account, which shall be delivered unto the Chief Clerk, that he may enter the same, and have in a readiness the true state of the house, at all times to be declared to the Governors. And finally ye shall, as the true stewards of God, and the careful travellers for the relief of the needy members, and removers of idleness, and destroyers of wickedness and filthiness, have an especial eye and regard to the maintenance of the stock assigned to the house for cloth-making, that the same do not waste nor consume, to the comfort of the evil and naughty slanderous people, and to the great grief and sorrow of the godly and good benefactors of the same. But, whensoever ye shall have cause to suspect consumption thereof, ye shall either by your own wisdom and policies speedily provide remedy for the same, or else call to the Governors for their aid and counsel before the same run to any great afterdate; and for a just recompence of your pains, you may assure yourselves to be rewarded at God's hands, by his own promises, which suffereth no good deed to be unrewarded.

" For the Nail House.

" Ye are assigned and appointed to have the oversight and charge of the Nail House, and of all the workmen to the same belonging. And, for order sake, ye shall first make a true inventory of all such iron and nails as ye shall find in the house, and severally, as the stock and special matter of your charge, to place the same in your account. And also ye shall enter into your said inventory the number of smythys hammers, anvils, bellows, or other tools and implements, which in any wise belong to the same.

" Now for the setting on work of the idle. It shall be very requisite that, with as much speed and as conveniently as ye may, that ye increase the number of apprentices being taught in the said faculty, and discharge the number of journeymen; to the intent the same apprentices, being themselves perfect and absolute therein, may train and teach such of our poor children, or other needy people, as hereafter we shall call out of the hateful life of idleness.

" And forasmuch as ye are wise men and good men, and have the perfect and true knowledge of the usage of the said faculty to the benefit and profit of this house, we therefore put our whole trust and confidence in you; and pray you, and yet nevertheless charge you, as we are all charged, and as ye tender the furtherance of this acceptable work of God, which is the overthrow of idleness, the begetter of all sin and mischief, that ye will with all diligence so endeavour yourselves to the oversight and governance of this work, as the stock appointed to the same do not decay nor minish, but rather be advanced and increased.

" And farther, for order sake, the payment of all your workmen in that faculty shall be in your charge. And in like manner ye shall allow unto the Steward, for the ordinary diet of this house, for so many persons as shall be fed and found at the charges of the same, which work or belong to the said faculty. Ye shall also, as good and loving governors, make in due time, and to the most advantage you can, provision of iron and sea cole, so much as necessarily shall serve for the occupying of our people. And also to you is given authority to make sale of all such nayls as shall be made in this house, so the same be done according to the order taken with the Company of Ironmongers, which is, that (they giving to this house as the people of the same may by their travail reasonably live,) shall, before all men, have all the nails that are made therein, and have one month's day of payment for the same. And for your aid and help in the keeping of your reckoning and account, which is very painful and troublous, there is unto you assigned a clerk, which also shall be occupied in making of trash, or some other such work as ye work, as ye who have most experience in matters appertaining to the same faculty can best devise. And weekly ye shall make up your account, and at the end of every month deliver the note or brief summary thereof to the Chief Clerk, that he may enter the same into his book, by the which he may alwaye inform the Governors of the state thereof. And for your pains herein, ye shall be sure to have the blessing of God to prosper you and all yours.

" The Mill House and the Bake House.

" Ye are appointed to the overseers of the Mill House and Bake House, and of the Miller and Bakers, and of all the vagabonds, and persons assigned to work in the said houses: ye shall have an eye and consideration of the number of such vagabonds as necessarily must work in the said Mills and Bake House: ye shall neither permit nor suffer any more of the said vagabonds there to loyter or remain than ordinarily shall be appointed unto them; if you do find any there above the ordinary, then ye shall cause the same to be known to the Clerk of the Work, and see how he bestow them in some other exercise: ye shall also understand that the ordinary number of persons assigned to the mills are as followeth: To the less mill eight persons, to the greater mill ten persons, and every of the same persons shall grind daily two bushels; and in like manner, if ye have not the full number before expressed, ye shall, as a rule and ordinary charge, appoint the task in this sort; that every one working in the mill shall daily work two bushels, and so shall their charges be borne of their labour.

" Ye

“ Ye must also see to the good order of the said mills, that neither the vagabonds do use shameless craving nor begging, to the great grief of good men and slander of the house; neither that they obstinately nor frowardly shall deny their aid and help towards the lifting up and taking down of such grain as shall be brought into the said mill, but that they shew themselves ready and willing to offer their service, without conditioning for any reward. Ye shall every Saturday call the Clerk of the Works before you, and the Miller likewise, and take a true accompt of him, and cause the same to be registered in the Chief Clerk's book of the affairs of this house. Ye shall also, for the good order of this house, have an eye to the lodging and chambers of the said vagabonds, and to assign two of them weekly to cleanse and make the beds, and keep sweet the lodging: and forasmuch as this house is specially erected to the condemnation of idleness, and that the said vagabonds do continue in the mill but the one half of their number at one time, and then, ending their task, do sit idle while the other half be a-grinding of their task, that therefore ye shall cause the same number that cometh out of the mill to be forthwith occupied in the making of tile pins, which is a work of no great labour, and yet commendable for the excluding of that hateful enemy idleness, and also profitable to the house. The necessary tools for the said purpose are already in the house.

“ Furthermore, for better ordering and continual maintenance of the work of the said Mill and Bake House, it shall also be your office and charge to have special eye and regard as well unto the necessary provision of grain to be made in due season for the setting of the said mill on work, chiefly for so much as must necessarily serve for the use and service of the hospitals, which is ordinarily 250 quarters by the year at the least; as also to see the same grain not only ground to the use of the said houses, but that ye look unto the Bake House, that the bakers do their duty in the workmanship thereof, and keeping of their size and weight assigned unto them; and also that one of you keep two tallies between the Chief Baker and you, the one talley to serve for such corn as shall be delivered to the Baker from the Mill, the other for such bread as the said Baker shall ordinarily deliver to the use of the hospitals. Also the said Baker shall keep several tallies, between the Stewards of every of the said hospitals and him, of such bread as he shall deliver to Christ's Hospital by itself, and to St. Thomas's Hospital by itself, and to the use of this house by itself. And every Saturday ye shall first accompt with the Miller for so much grain ground to the use of the house, and so much ground for the town, and then charge the Baker of the house with so much as was ground and delivered unto him to the use of the house, and call for the money of the Miller for so much as was ground for the town; and then shall ye accompt with the Baker for so much bread as he hath baken and delivered to the use of the hospitals that week, and then make the hospitals your debtors for the same.

“ And farther, forasmuch as the charges of the said Bake House concerning the diet thereof is by wages, and not by ordinary provision of the house, therefore ye shall enter the same into your charge, and shall make payment of their wages, and likewise to the Miller; and also ye shall, in due time, make provision for so much wood as necessarily shall appertain to the said Bake House, and have the same into your several governance, and not to be mixed with the ordinary fuel of the house; and ye shall diligently look thereunto, that there be no spoil made thereof: and whatsoever other charges shall specially belong to the Bake House or Mill House, the same shall remain within your charge, and ye shall cause the Clerk of the Works to make entrance thereof, and weekly to deliver the summary thereof to the Chief Clerk of this house, that the same may be registered accordingly, that he may always instruct the Governors of the true state of the house, and of every particular charge thereof. And, finally,

finally, the Steward shall charge you with the diet of so many persons as shall be found at the costs of the house, which work either in the said Mill or Bake House; and the same charge shall ye allow out of your accompt, to the intent that it may plainly appear what charge and profit shall arise by the said houses: and this is your charge, wherein if ye travail diligently and chiefly now at the first, for good order sake, good men will commend you, all the worthy Governors must love you, and God Almighty will bless you here with worship, and reward you in Heaven with the crown of glory everlasting.

“ Comptrollers of the Diet of this House.

“ Your office and charge is, to have the comptrollment and oversight of the Steward, Butler, and Cook; and ye shall daily enquire for the true number of persons of this house, and shall call for the Steward's book of admissions and dismissions of such as are dismissed or admitted; and ye shall cause the said Steward every Saturday to bring unto you the book of expences of this house; that is to say, of bread, drink, flesh, fish, oatmeal, butter or milk, and all other necessarys appertaining to the same: and ye shall cause the said Steward to make delivery of such diet as ye by your discretions shall assign and appoint in such sort and order as your house is divided; that is to say, the number of persons at the diet of the house working in the mill and bake house, and their charge, to be served out of the kitchen by themselves; the number of spinners and such as work in wool and cloth by themselves; and the number working in nails by themselves: that at the week's end ye may not only know the whole charge of the house, but also that ye may declare the particular charge of the diet appertaining to every of the said works, and to demand allowance of the same, of the Governors of every of the said several works and charges. And further, to you only is committed the care and provision of victuals that shall be spent in this house; and to cause the same to be made and done in due season: and the Steward to be as your servant, to do that you shall assign him; and also that ye oversee the same sometimes in your proper person to be served forth of the kitchen, as well for that ye may cause them to keep order, as also to see the same truly and wholesomely served. Ye shall also, in due time, make provision for wood to the use of this house; and ye shall not at any time buy any charcoal, for that is unprofitable. And ye shall orderly deliver every month unto the kitchen so much wood as shall be allowed to the same, for dressing of their meat and washing; and so much quarterly as is allowed to the Matron and other officers; and suffer the rest to be safely kept under lock and key, the key whereof one of you to have in keeping, or else great spoil and waste will be made thereof. And, finally, ye are assigned to be the very good husbands of all this house, and officers of the same, as well Matron as other; and to have an eye that no spoil be made of any thing belonging to this house; neither that the same by any of the officers be nastily or filthily kept; neither that the chambers or bedding, linnen or woolen, be abused. And ye shall take a true inventory of all such implements, linnen and woolen, with all utensils and other necessary implements as do belong unto the several faculties of this said house, with the which the Governors, in their several charges, are before charged; and the said inventory once every year ye shall examine, that ye may the better understand what needful provision is to be made of sheets, shirts, or any other necessities. And this is your charge; which God grant you to perform, and reward you for your pains.”

Those

Those excellent regulations had full effect under the charter granted by the virtuous young Monarch, June 26, 1552; which contained a full grant of the Palace.

These proceedings had however one consequence little to be expected. The new hospitals attracted numbers to London, who wished to partake of their benefits; and an order was issued to remedy the evil against rogues, vagabonds, and masterless men.

In 1587, an order of the Governors enabled the publick to receive the inmates into their service, either as apprentices or servants; and Churchwardens to send applicants to Bridewell, for work to be done there or elsewhere.

In 1598, Thomas Skarlet, son of Benjamin Skarlet, gentleman, was bound a regular apprentice for seven years to Thomas Ellis, the glover; and the Court books acknowledge the receipt of 5l. as a premium paid to the Treasurer by Nicholas Linge, churchwarden of St. Clement's Eastcheap. In the following year four Governors were decreed to be appointed annually "to take view every month of their (the Art-masters) apprentices, whether they have their just number which they ought to have, and to place new in his or their rooms, which shall be wanting," particularly poor freemen's children.

"A Report for Bridewell, 1633.

"There has been brought to the said Hospital, within the space of one year, of wandering soldiers and other vagrants, and passed thence into their native countries, according to law, to the number of 1578, to the great charge of the said Hospital in their diet while they were there; besides other helps there ministered unto them, in apparel, hose, shoes, bands, money, and such like, and which cannot be avoided, nor they thence passed without such charge, in respect they are to be examined, and considered of, to what country to be passed; whereof 38 have been bound apprentices, and sent beyond the seas, and 54 sent away for soldiers. And there are also maintained and kept in the Hospital, in arts, occupations, and other such works, at the charge of the said Hospital, to the number of 200 persons, apprentices, taken up out of the streets of this city."

"1645. Easter Report.

"Apprentices to arts, occupations, and others in several works and labours, at the charge of the said Hospital, 148.

"Robert Barker, a poore vagrant boy from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and George Dally, a poore vagrant boye from St. Thomas', admitted as apprentices.

"Item, it is ordered by this Court that no boys shall be placed apprentices with any Art-master of this Hospital at the mediation or intreaty of any Art-master; but that vagrant boys taken up in the streets, which have no known place of settlement, nor friends to provide for them, shall be placed here apprentices, according to the constitution and antient usage of this Hospital."

"1650.

" 1650. Easter Report.

" Vagrants during the last year	-	-	-	-	-	725
" Apprentices and others now kept and maintained	-	-	-	-	-	193

" 1651. Easter Report.

" Vagrants	-	-	-	-	-	1085
" Apprentices and others	-	-	-	-	-	177

" It is ordered that no children, under the age of twelve years, brought into this Hospital as vagrants, shall be here received and kept, but the same shall be forthwith passed according to law."

The Hospital was nearly destroyed in 1666, and many of the houses belonging to it. Immediately after this calamity, places were provided by the Governors for the reception of the artsmasters, apprentices, &c. and every possible effort made to restore the building; which cost upwards of 6000l.

" Extract from the Report of a Committee appointed to consider the Institution and Utility of the Artmasters and their Apprentices, and the Expediency of their Continuation *. Feb. 13, 1765.

" We are of opinion that, considering the institution and foundation of the said Hospitals, particularly of Bridewell Hospital, which has been founded and established by the highest authority known in this kingdom, viz. a royal grant and charter (made with great care and deliberation, by the advice and assistance of the King's most honourable Council), and confirmed by an act of parliament made in the seventh year of the reign of his said Majesty King Edward the Sixth, and considering the pious zeal and charitable endeavours of our predecessors, Governors of the said Hospital, who declared the Hospital of Bridewell would be the most necessary of the said Hospitals, and took great pains and trouble to procure and establish the same: Also considering that the bringing up children of riper years to occupations was one of the objects of the declaration, grant, and charter, abovementioned; and that the method of training up such children has for near two centuries been by placing them with Art-masters within the said Hospital: Also considering the great sums of money

* The "enormous misbehaviour of the boys," which was stated in the motion for appointing the Committee who made the above Report, is noticed by Mr. Waddington, in his pamphlet, intitled, " Considerations on the original and proper objects of the Royal Hospital of Bridewell, 1797;" but of the Report itself, which is so important to the question he agitates, he says not a word. I do not mean to palliate any misconduct of the boys, but I will mention a cause which I am sure has been productive of the worst consequences to the morals of the apprentices of Bridewell Hospital; I mean the permission which they had to attend all fires that might happen in the metropolis. Whenever intelligence of a fire breaking out (and it was always conveyed), whether at Wapping or at Westminster, arrived at the Hospital, the Beadle at the gate immediately rang the fire-bell in the court-yard. If it were in the day-time, the apprentices immediately rushed forth from their work. If it happened in the night, those who first came down went round, knocking at the Artmasters' doors, till all the inhabitants were awakened, and the boys called out. They were active to be sure, and serviceable; but what were the consequences to themselves? They were thrown among all those profligates which a fire collects in the streets. They got liquor, they got money, and frequently roamed about the town all night without controul. The Masters lost the benefit of the next day's labour; and not seldom boys were hurt, and for a long time disabled from working. It is about twenty years since this very pernicious practice was restrained." BOWEN.

given

given to answer and support the purposes for which this Hospital was founded, particularly for the benefit of apprentices, in confidence that the same would be punctually and religiously applied to the uses for which the same was originally destined: Also considering that a great number of apprentices have been brought up in this hospital from poverty and distress, many of whom are become useful members of society: We are of opinion, that the Art-masters and their apprentices are of public utility, and that it is expedient to continue such a number of Art-masters as to leave room for a provision for vagrant children, and such other persons as are willing to accept employment; and to enable the Governors of this Hospital, by their charitable interposition, to rescue them from their destitute condition, and render them useful members of society, under the care and tuition of a Task-master. And we are also of opinion that, as future vacancies of Art-masters happen, they shall be filled up with such trades and manufactures as are most wanting in the city of London and the liberties thereof, and employ the greatest number of hands. And we are further of opinion, that in putting out apprentices hereafter, a preference shall be given to those of London and Middlesex."

This Report, having been unanimously confirmed by the Court, was regularly acted upon till, on the 10th of January 1792, a Select Committee of Fifteen Governors was appointed, "To enquire into the revenue, expenditure, the standing orders and management of the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem; and to report to the General Court, as soon as possible, what regulations and improvements may be adopted for the greater benefit of the two Hospitals;" who, in their Report, which was presented to the Court May 17, and then ordered to be printed, after frequent meetings, and an attentive consideration of the business, delivered in the following statement:

"As a leading guide to their deliberations, your Committee judged it expedient, previous to all other enquiries, to inform themselves with precision: First, what were the primary and proper objects of the Charity of Bridewell? Secondly, whether the Governors are confined, by the original Charter, to the precise mode established soon after it was obtained, and still adhered to, for accomplishing those objects? And, lastly, whether the two Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem have been and are so united, that the Governors are justifiable in applying the revenues of the former to supply the wants of the latter? As a very important part of the reform which the Committee recommend, not only as practicable, but as highly necessary, might otherwise be deemed an unwarrantable innovation, and perhaps by some even an infringement on the Charter; it is thought proper to state very particularly the result of that part of their researches. And first, it appears to the Committee incontrovertibly clear, that Arts-masters and Apprentices are not required by, or even mentioned in, the Royal Grant of Bridewell to the City of London. But, that the Citizens of London petitioned for Bridewell, and Edward VI. gave the same for a house of industry and employment; or, to use their own words 'a house of occupations.' First, for boys of riper years, who were found unapt to learning, and so inexpert in the trades which they had been thought competent to learn, as to be unable to get work. Secondly, for the sore and sick, when cured and discharged from St. Thomas's, if

able to work, that they might not beg or wander about as vagabonds, but have suitable employment. Thirdly, for the lewd, the sturdy beggar, and the idle in general, who should be compelled to labour therein; and so to serve the common-weal; and, lastly, for 'prisoners discharged at the sessions,' that they might have occupations, and not again become thieves or beggars. Accordingly, the rules and ordinances established by the first Governors in 1557, immediately after the Grant, declare that Bridewell was 'for the suppression of idleness, which is the enemy of every virtue; and for the nourishment of industry, the conqueror of all vice.' But this is not all.—Your Committee find, under the second head of enquiry, that the Charter gives a discretionary power to the Governors, to appoint and remove officers, to prescribe and alter rules and regulations as circumstances shall require. And they are fully warranted in adding, that, however necessary and useful Arts-masters and Apprentices might be in times less enlightened, and in the infancy of the arts; yet that now they are neither necessary nor useful; and, upon the present establishment, not in the least within the intent of the Charter. Nothing indeed can be more objectionable than the present very defective and expensive mode of educating a few boys, chiefly from the country, to inferior trades; for no good purpose whatsoever, except it be praise-worthy to see those very boys become beadles or fire-porters, or follow some mean occupation; which the Committee have found in most instances to be the case, soon after the usual gifts have been received. In fact, experience and common sense revolt at the very idea of educating and employing a number of youths, not merely in the metropolis, but as it were under the very roof with prostitutes and vagrants of the most abandoned characters, with whom the utmost precaution and vigilance have hitherto proved insufficient to prevent an intercourse; so that even if apprentices were now thought objects of the Charity (which the Committee cannot perceive or admit) it would be an obvious and an easy improvement, to bind them to useful trades with different masters out of the house; and incite them to excellence and good behaviour, by the rewards which the well-intentioned benevolence of such individuals as Fowkes and Lock has enabled and directed the Governors to bestow at their discretion. Under such a regulation, four times the number might be well educated at the same expence which is now incurred; and the extensive and numerous apartments in the Hospital, now occupied by Arts-masters and their lodgers, and repaired to the minutest item by the charity, at an enormous expence, might be most usefully employed, according to the improved practice of the best workhouses, or houses of industry, in furnishing the means of labour for the original objects, and, as the Committee think, the only proper objects of the institution; of whom, perhaps, none call more loudly for attention than prisoners discharged every session at the Old Bailey; for, how much so ever they may be disposed to work, they have insurmountable difficulty in procuring employment; and, it is to be feared, are thus again unhappily driven to improper courses. It would not be doing justice to the benevolent intentions of our ancestors, if your Committee omitted to mention, that many liberal donations have been made, with a view to this very desirable object. Of these the most considerable, as well as the most distinguished, was a legacy of 2000*l.* by Sir James Cambell, in 1641; which he limited, by his will, to the express purpose of setting poor people to work, especially such as should be from time to time delivered out of Newgate; and a part of that very sum was actually expended in enlarging the buildings at Bridewell, and making greater convenience for labour."

"Having thus disposed of the two first preliminary enquiries, the Committee proceeded next to inform themselves, 'Whether the two Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem have been and are so united, that the Governors are justifiable in applying the revenues of the former to supply the wants of the latter?'

latter?' After a careful perusal of the Charter, and a scrupulous enquiry into the practice from the foundation until the present time, they are inclined to answer that question in the affirmative. And they have great pleasure in remarking, that no part of the revenue of Bridewell has ever been more usefully employed, or perhaps so unexceptionably, as that which has gone in aid of the poor Lunatics at Bethlem. Concurrent with the grant of another Royal Hospital, the government of Bethlem was given to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, who committed the same to the Governors whom they had appointed for Bridewell; to which Bethlem seems even then to have been considered as an appendage; and, by their own reports, it was evidently used as a place of confinement for 'the poor prisoners who were lunatic.' For above fifty years the management was entrusted to three Surveyors, selected from and deputed by the Governors of Bridewell; and being thus held as a branch of the same Charity, it became from the first, and has ever been the practice (and very naturally too) to make good the deficiencies of Bethlem from the funds of Bridewell.—In fact, the first order for keeping the two accounts separate, that the Committee have found, was in November 1630; which affords a strong presumption that until that time they were intermixed, and considered as one and the same. And this is rendered further probable by the Court Books being kept under the head of Bridewell only, although the business of Bethlem is equally recorded in them; which is now the practice under the heads of the two Hospitals. Should any further doubt remain, it will be completely removed by consulting an act passed in 1782, which recognises and ratifies the union of Bridewell and Bethlem; at the same time that it establishes or confirms the present method of appointing Corporation Governors."

Abstract of the present Revenues of the Two Hospitals.

BRIDEWELL.

						Annual Revenue.		
						£.	s.	d.
Estates in Bridewell Precinct	-	-	-	-	-	1199	3	6
in Wapping -	-	-	-	-	-	2642	10	6
in Holbourn and Fleet-street -	-	-	-	-	-	206	16	6
in Oxfordshire	-	-	-	-	-	182	0	0
Annuities from Royal Hospitals, parishes, and Public Companies	-	-	-	-	-	96	15	0
Dr. Tyson's 50l. payable every 5 years 1-5th (which expires at Christmas 1804)	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
3550l. 3 per cent. East India annuities	-	-	-	-	-	106	10	0
3300l. 3 per cent. Reduced annuities	-	-	-	-	-	99	0	0
						4542	15	6
Legacies, benefactions, and casual receipts, which amounted in 1791 to	-	-	-	-	-	385	7	10
						4928	3	4
Deductions from the rental for quit-rents and insurances as per 1791	-	-	-	-	-	422	10	3
Total of Bridewell,						4505	13	1

BETHLEM.

Estates in Lincolnshire (for Incurables)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1871	17	0
at Charing Cross and in St. Martin's-lane	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	10	0
in Old Bethlem	-	-	-	-	-	-	301	2	0
in Round-court, Vine-street	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	0
in Bishopsgate-street	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	0	0
at Shepherd's Bush	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0
at Waltham Cross	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	0	0
in Lime Street-square	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	17	0
in Riches-court and Lime-street	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	19	0
in Kent	-	-	-	-	-	-	636	12	0
at Mile End	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
in Fowkes's-court, Tower-street	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	2	0
Annuities from Royal Hospitals and Public Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	14	3
Dr. Tyson's 50l. payable every 5 years 1-5th (which expires at Christmas 1804)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
3500l. New South Sea Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	0	0
700l. ditto (for Incurables)	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	0	0
2000l. Orphan Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	0	0
3800l. ditto (for Incurables)	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	0	0
12000l. Bank Annuities 1726	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	0	0
2000l. Old South Sea Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	0	0
6250l. Three <i>per Cent.</i> Consols	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	10	0
6250l. ditto (for Incurables)	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	10	0
750l. East India Annuities for ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	10	0
100l. Three <i>per Cent.</i> Reduced Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Contingencies for cloathing, &c. which amounted in 1791 to	-	-	-	-	-	-	2365	16	1
Legacies and benefactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	589	17	0
							8028	1	4
Deductions from the rental for quit-rents, &c. as <i>per</i> 1791	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	1	5½
							Total of Bethlem	7881	19 10½

Of which Revenues the following belong to the Incurable Fund.

The Lincolnshire estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	producing	1871	17	0
700l. New South Sea Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-		21	0	0
3800l. Orphan Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-		152	0	0
6250l. Three <i>per Cent.</i> Consols	-	-	-	-	-	-		187	10	0
750l. East India Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-		22	10	0
								2254	17	0
And 1000l. more East India Annuities, which the Select Committee judge should be added to the above	-	-	-	-	-	-		30	0	0
							Annual income	2284	17	0

July

July 6. The Court having at several meetings, on the 14th, 18th, 22d, 26th, and 28th, of June, taken into consideration the Report of the Select Committee of Enquiry appointed the 10th of January last, and adopted the reforms and regulations therein recommended, with some amendments and additions, resolved unanimously, "That the thanks of the Court be given to the Select Committee, for their great care and attention to the affairs of these Hospitals, and for the regulations which have been adopted in consequence of their Report."

THE PRISON

was rebuilt a few years past. Of this the Rev. Thomas Bowen *, chaplain to the Hospital, has spoken so much to the purpose, that I trust the reader will be obliged to me for giving it in his own words †.

"The Governors of Bridewell have not been wanting in attention to those prisoners who come under their proper cognizance. To prevent an immediate return to habits either of pilfering or prostitution, leave is given to such prisoners as may desire it, to remain in the Hospital for a limited time after the period of the imprisonment is expired; and pecuniary assistance is afforded to those who appear to deserve it. During the last three years eight persons only have availed themselves of this permission; and fewer than half that number, it is known, have derived any benefit from it. At the end of whatever period they may continue, there will be the same difficulty in providing for unhappy prostitutes who have no friends. To put them into honest families, how low or mean soever, is not without danger. While we seek to reform the guilty, it is possible that we may spread corruption amongst the innocent. Those, who being fixed in habits of prostitution are constantly known in the houses of correction, seem objects of farther legal care and animadversion; and perhaps the benefit which the police might derive from their seclusion for a longer period than the law now permits, would not be inconsiderable, as they are, for the most part, associates of the lowest depredators upon the publick. In the case of those prisoners who have been guilty of smaller acts of dishonesty, there is reason to think that much benefit is effected, as very many persons of this description are never seen a second time in the Hospital. It is also probable that good is often done

* I am indebted for the above information to this Gentleman's Extracts from the Records.

† Grounded on the proceedings of this Select Committee, Mr. Waddington, in 1797, published his "Considerations," the pamphlet noticed in p. 564; which was followed in 1798 by "Extracts from the Records and Court Books of Bridewell Hospital; together with other historical Information respecting the objects of the Charter granted by Edward the Sixth, to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, and their Successors. Arranged in chronological Order, with Remarks. By Thomas Bowen, M. A. Chaplain of Bridewell Hospital, and Minister of Bridewell Precinct;" to whom the Governors had been before indebted for "An Historical Account of the Origin, Progress, and present State of Bethlem Hospital, founded by Henry the Eighth, for the Cure of Lunatics: and enlarged, by subsequent Benefactions, for the Reception and Maintenance of Incurables, 1783," &c.

to the faulty apprentices committed by the Chamberlain of London. Each prisoner has a convenient solitary cell, he has proper books, and the opportunity of divine service, with prayers appropriate to his situation. Vagrants sent for seven days, previous to their being passed to their respective parishes, are a heavy expence to the Hospital. It is not perhaps generally known or considered, that the City of London enjoys the benefit of a house of correction from the revenues of the charity. In other places the expence is defrayed by a rate on the county or district, which is levied upon individuals.

The following is a statement of the different classes of prisoners committed in the year 1797.

Prostitutes, the first time -	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Ditto, twice or many times -	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
Women, for smaller acts of dishonesty, &c. first time -	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Ditto ditto twice or oftener -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Men, for smaller acts of dishonesty, &c. first time -	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Ditto ditto twice or oftener -	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Apprentices, first time -	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Ditto, twice or oftener -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
							360

"I do not give this statement as quite accurate. There are about thirty others whom I knew not how to class, whether among the vagrant or the disorderly poor. In the above year there were also 979 vagrants committed for seven days, according to act of parliament, and then passed. The total in 1797 was 1377.

"The following is a statement of the number of vagrant and disorderly poor received into Bridewell Hospital, during the same space of time, at the distance of 200 years.

In the year 1597, in February, March, and April -	-	-	-	710
In 1797, during the same months -	-	-	-	273"

The front of this building, situated on the West side of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, has not for many years exhibited any part of the original palace. At present there is but one vast quadrangle, as the remnants of the old structure which crossed it North and South have lately been taken down, in order to be rebuilt. And the perfectly plain chapel which is now rising on the ruins has nothing to recommend it.

The Prison's gloomy front occupies the South-west corner, and the Hall the greater part of the South side. This vast room is 39 paces in length, and 15 in breadth, with a handsome chimney-piece at each end, and arcades at the sides. The cieling is horizontal, and without other ornament than two flowers where the lustres depend. Facing each other, on the North and South sides, are bow windows.

windows, ornamented with semi-domes, brackets, festoons, &c. &c. The other windows are arched, and rows of oval apertures are extended above them. At the West end, and over the chimney, is a large picture, nearly square, by Holbein, representing Edward VI. in the act of delivering the charter for this Hospital to the Mayor and Citizens of London. The King holds it in his left hand; and rests the base of the sceptre, in his right, gently on it. He is seated on the throne, and cloathed in robes of crimson, lined with ermine, and is crowned. The doublet is of white cloth of gold, and the legs are covered by silk stockings. The Lord Mayor, in scarlet robes, kneels at the King's right hand, and receives the charter with the right hand, crossing the left on his breast. The head, very much thrown back, is covered by a close back cap; and he wears a small ruff. His knees rest on the two steps of the throne, covered by crimson velvet; but the only two of his brethren shewn kneel on the floor. Seven of the great officers of state are placed near the King, and under the crimson canopy of the throne, which is drawn in an awkward manner across the upper part of the picture.

On the left side of this painting is a seated whole-length of Charles II. and on the right another of his brother. They are both tolerably painted.

On the North wall a whole-length of Sir Richard Glyn, bart. president 1755. This jolly and diminutive man is extremely well done. He stands resting his left hand on his hip, and holds his hat in the right; and is full dressed, with the civic robes. The City regalia are spread near him.

Directly facing him is another whole-length, and a very good picture, of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, baronet and alderman, president 1798 (son of the former). This gentleman stands, and rests his right hand on a gilt table; in scarlet robes, and puce coloured suit.

Next the former is Sir Robert Geffrey's, knt. alderman, and president 1693. This is a vile picture, and unworthy notice.

Another is a whole-length of Sir William Turner, knight, president 1669. This painting is badly drawn, and the colour of the robe has changed from scarlet to a flame-colour.

The portrait of Sir Samuel Garrard, bart. president 1720, is but indifferent.

On the East wall is a most enormous picture, under which is inscribed, "*Profligatis juxta Aldenardum Gallis, Anna Regina, Pia, Clemens, Fœlix, Augusta, ad Ædem Divi Pauli processit, solennes Deo gratias actura, XIV. kal. Sep. 1708, præeunte Gul. Withers, milite, Domûs hujusce Præsida, Londinensi tunc temporis Prætore.*" The Mayor is seated on a dark bay horse, covered with embossed work, and is himself most superbly decorated

decorated by embroidery. St. Paul's in the back-ground. The picture is highly finished, but very deficient in drawing.

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, president 1705. Very bad.

William Benn, esq. lord mayor, president 1746, by Hudson. A good picture in some respects; but the head, like all Hudson's, is enormous.

Sir James Sanderson, bart. president 1798. The head is good, the drapery bad.

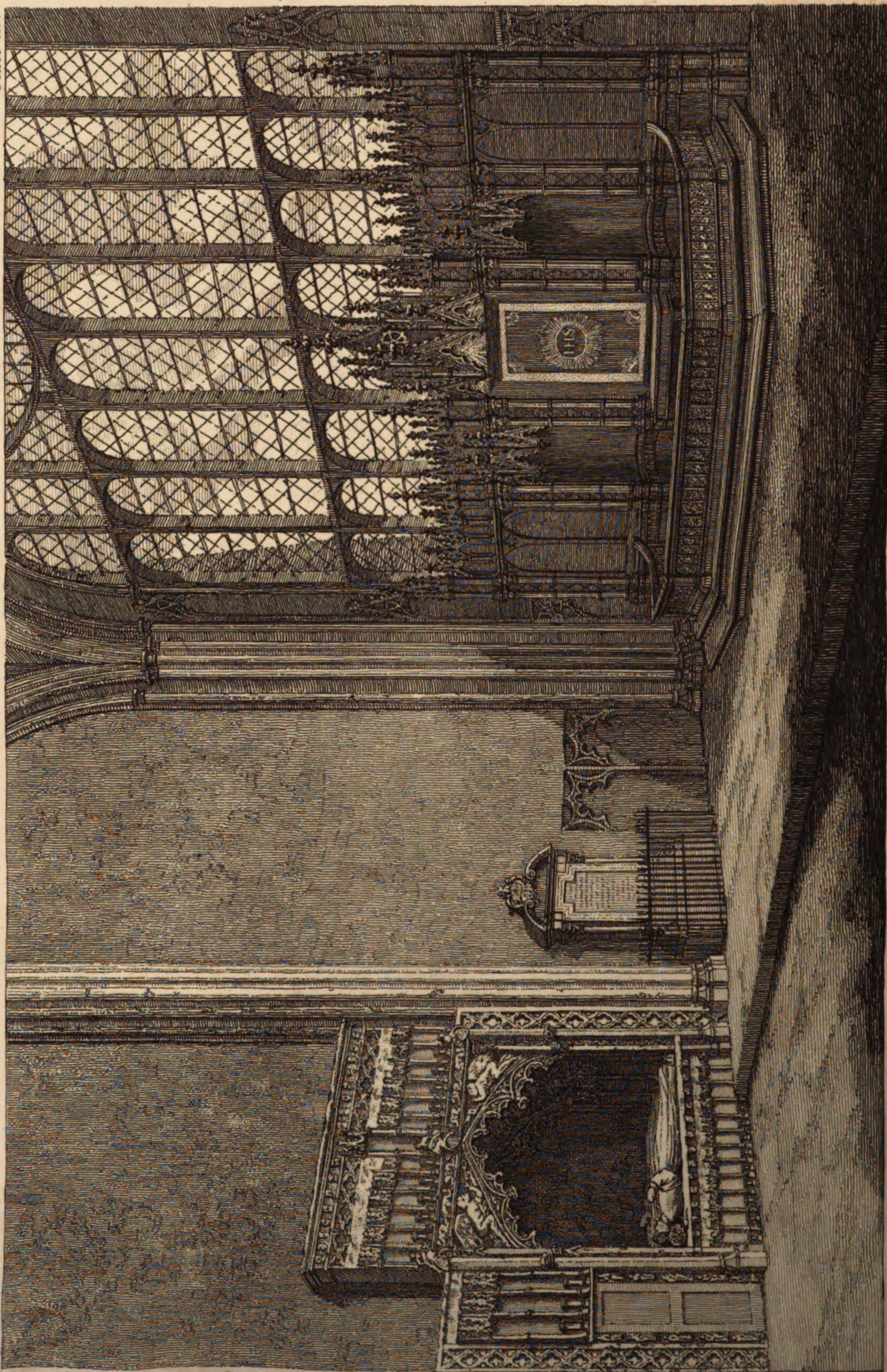
The benefactions are far too numerous to particularise.

The precinct contained in 1800 61 houses, 209 males, 244 females.

The few streets which compose it are respectably inhabited, though not very pleasantly situated.

The name evidently had its origin from St. Bride's church, in the vicinity; and, in all probability, a well on the site of the old Palace might have been dedicated to the same holy lady. It has recently designated places of correction throughout the kingdom most absurdly, as Bridewell instead of Bridget's well.

Plate XV.



The Gothic Altar-piece in the Collegiate Church of S^t. KATHARINE, with the Monuments of the Duke of Exeter, & of the Hon^{ble}. G. Mountague.
Published by J. Nichols, at the Art directors Dec^r. 1. 1779

ST. CATHARINE'S HOSPITAL, NEAR THE TOWER, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

THE situation of this antient and respectable foundation is very unpleasant, furrounded by the lower classes of the community, and bounded on the East by a filthy dock, named from it. The church stands due East and West, has a cloister on the North side, formed by the Master's and Brothers' houses; and the Sisters' and Beads-women's apartments are on the South side.

The church has undergone so many repairs, and has recently been so much altered and disguised, that it would be mere waste of paper to describe it. That those repairs were necessary, I do not mean to dispute; but the workmen should have been compelled to adhere to the original outline. Any man possessed of an atom of taste will acknowledge this truth at one glance. In my opinion, the East window never was handsome; and I am sure it will not be called so at present.

The nave contains eight clustered pillars, which support tall pointed arches. Above those are clerestory windows; and the roof consists of strong timber-work. The character is that of elegant simplicity. The chancel, separated from the nave by a screen of canopies, a continuation of those belonging to the stalls, is entered through an immense pointed arch, bounded by slender pillars and mouldings; which are imitated on the North and South walls by large arcades, that contained three windows on the latter side when Hollar engraved his View of St. Catharine's. The roof differs but little from that of the nave.

The altar-piece, beneath the vast East window, is a rich collection of arcades and pinnacles; but the square pannel in the centre is incorrect. See the annexed plate.

On the North side, near the altar, is a grand altar-tomb, niche, and canopy, with the effigies of John Holland, duke of Exeter, and his two ladies; which is ornamented in the full florid style in fashion at the date of his death, 1447. A door near it abounds with lozenges, quatrefoils, niches, and statues.

Adjoining, a monument of the Corinthian order, to the Honourable George Montague, master of the Hospital in 1681.

Besides those, there are upwards of sixty monumental inscriptions; which having been very recently printed by Dr. Ducarel, in his History of St. Catharine's, I beg leave to refer the reader to that work.

The organ, at the West end of the nave, where the service is performed, contains three sets of keys full compass, is five notes lower than St. Paul's, and has a whole octave in the swell more than usual. The case is very rich, of mahogany, and in the pointed style. It was built in 1778, by Mr. Green; who executed in this instance what was before deemed impracticable.

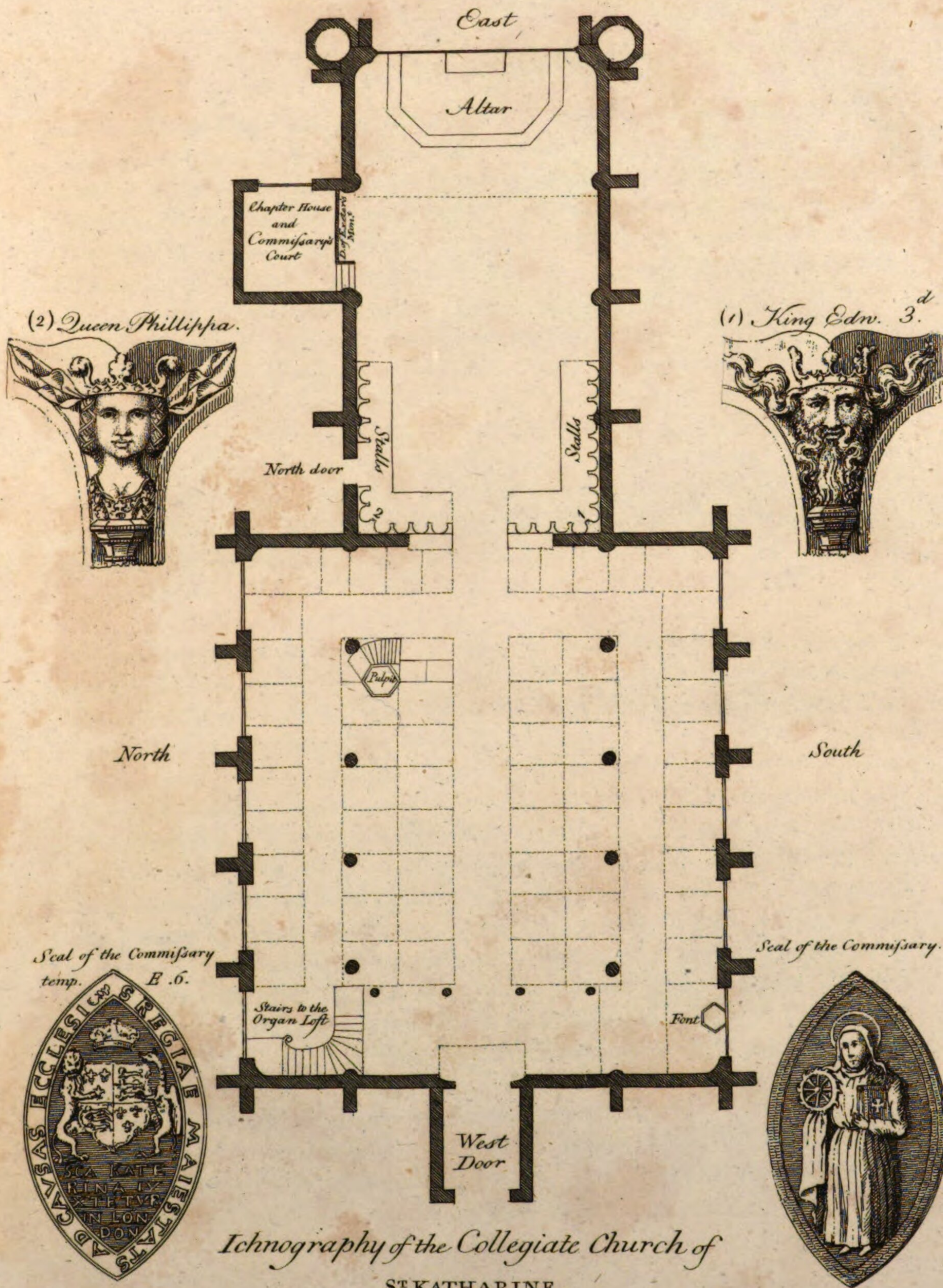
The pulpit was erected when the Grecian style first came into use, subsequent to the time of Queen Mary; consequently, is covered by grotesque figures, unintelligible and preposterous. So many years had elapsed since the Saxon æra, the architecture of which was an imperfect copy of some of the orders, that most of the architects of Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles the First's days had no idea how the style was to be compiled and decorated. Hence the mock representations of Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals; with men, women, birds, beasts, &c. &c. and intricate tracery on shafts of pillars, pilasters, cornices, friezes, &c. One of those copyists appears to have had full swing at St. Catharine's, where the pulpit is covered with unmeaning figures, and each pannel with representations of some temple, church, or castle, *in nubibus*. The monstrous founding-board has been removed since Dr. Ducarel published his engravings of it.

The seats within the choir are carved with whimsical excursions of fancy; and the heads of Edward III. and Queen Philippa are twice repeated in elegant sculpture in the nave and choir*.

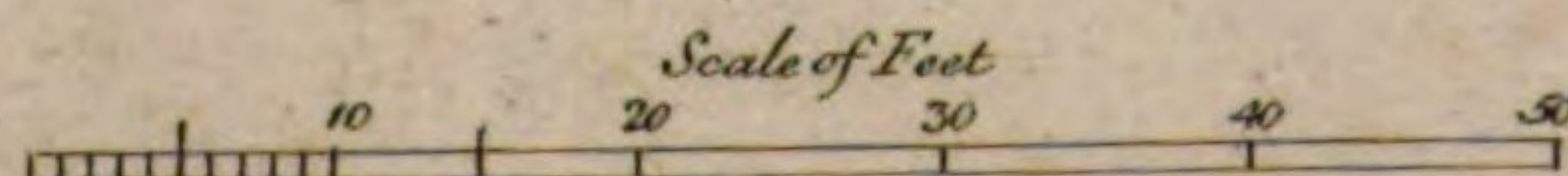
Such is the church of St. Catharine in 1804. The origin of the Hospital proceeded from the piety of Queen Matilda, wife of Stephen; who obtained the Monarch's consent, in 1148, to found that and the church, in pure and perpetual alms, to secure the repose of the souls of her children, Baldwin and Matilda, who were buried within it before her own decease. The foundation consisted of a Master, Brethren and Sisters, and Alms-people; and the endowments were ample. The Queen purchased the site, with a mill, from the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate, for 6l. *per annum*, charged upon the manor of Braughing, Herts, and gave them the perpetual custody of her Hospital.

William de Ypres soon after granted Queenhithe to the above Priory, charged with a payment of 20l. to the Hospital of St. Catharine; and thus it remained till the year 1255, when Queen Alianor, wife of Henry III. instituted a suit against the Prior and Convent; the final result of which was the alienation of the custody, and a dissolution of the Hospital. This unjust exercise of power was

* See those on the annexed plate, with the ichnography of the church.



Ichnography of the Collegiate Church of
ST KATHARINE.



B. P. Powney sc. 1779.

effected in opposition to the express charters of Stephen, Matilda, and Henry III. and two decisions of the courts of law, (which had pronounced the right of custody to belong to the Priory,) through the superior address and ecclesiastical assistance afforded the Queen by Fulk Basset, bishop of London; who visited the Hospital, at the Lady's suggestion, on St. Giles's day 1257, attended by a train of eminent persons, and entered into the following examination of the Prior and Chapter. What was their temporal right in the Hospital, their spiritual right, of whom they had the latter, and why they had placed one of their own canons to preside over the Hospital? To which the accused answered, That they had the same right over this Hospital as they had over those at Corney, &c. &c. &c. whose brethren and sisters received their habits and pronounced their oaths before them. The spiritual right, they said, was derived from situation, within the parish of St. Botolph Aldgate, on their own land; and from grant by the Bishop of London, who had himself appointed the then Prior, who was as legally constituted as any ever had been. And, as to the appointment of one of their own body to the mastership of St. Catharine's, it was done to reform the brethren, too frequently inebriated.

However contrary to a modern decision, the good Bishop proceeded to remove the Canon from his office; and prohibited, under heavy penalties, the brethren and sisters from paying any kind of obedience to the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity; over whom he immediately placed a chaplain of the house as Master, who probably presided till the death of Basset. After whose decease, Wengham bishop of London was prevailed upon by the Queen, in 1261, in conjunction with two bishops and others of the Queen's council, to summon the Prior and Canons a second time, when they were intimidated, by threats of the King's displeasure, into a *verbal* surrender of all claim to St. Catharine's. Upon which the Bishops executed a surrender, under their respective seals, to the *upright* Alianor. Urban IV. in 1267, made an ineffectual attempt to prevail upon her Majesty to restore the Hospital to the legal owners; who very soon after this shameful deprivation granted the church-yard of St. Catharine's to the Brethren and Sisters, for an annual payment of 2lb. of wax, to be deposited on the anniversary of St. Botolph, upon the altar of the church; and remitted to them 5s. tythes at Chaldfleet, for certain lands at Edmonton.

Alianor, after the decease of her husband, refounded St. Catharine's, by her charter, dated July 5, 1273; for a master, three brethren, three sisters, ten

beads-women, and six poor scholars, with endowments; and reserved to herself, and the successive Queens of England, the nomination of the brothers, priests, the sisters, and a master, upon all vacancies. The beads-women were to receive their sustenance from the alms of the Hospital, and lodge within it; for which they were required to pray for the Foundress, her progenitors, and the faithful. The boys to be maintained, taught, and assist in the celebration of divine service.

For the benefactions made subsequently I shall refer the reader to Dr. Ducarel's Work; who supposes that William de Erdesby, master, first began to rebuild the church in 1340*; to which Queen Philippa contributed amply, but dying in 1369, she had not the pleasure of seeing it completed. Edward III. founded a chantry for her, in the fiftieth year of his reign. To this were afterwards added several others.

“ Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. We have inspected the Letters Patent of the Lord Henry the VIth late King of England, our Predecessor, made in these words.

“ Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, dukes, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, officers, ministers, and all bailiffs and faithful persons. Know ye that whereas as we are informed the Lord Henry the Third, formerly King of England, our progenitor, hath long since founded a certain Hospital or free Chapel of four brothers, chaplains, and three sisters, in the chapel of Saint Katherine the Virgin and Martyr, near our Tower of London, and hath endowed the said Hospital with certain spiritual and temporal possessions, for the maintenance of the same brothers, chaplains, and sisters, and for defraying the charges incident to the same Hospital or free Chapel, and moreover hath ordained, that the aforesaid brothers, chaplains, shall celebrate divine service every day in the chapel aforesaid for ever, and that the sisters shall devoutly apply themselves to the same service from time to time, and shall assiduously join therein with certain orderly responses to be every day said in the said Hospital or Chapel. And afterwards the Lady Alianor formerly Queen of England, and consort of our said progenitor, preferred one Thomas Lechdale, clerk, to be master or keeper of the Hospital aforesaid, and likewise gave and granted to the said Master or Keeper, and the then Brothers, Chaplains, and Sisters, of the Hospital or free Chapel aforesaid, certain demeans, lands, and tenements, to have to themselves and their successors in free, pure, and perpetual alms. And further ordained, that six poor scholars, to be maintained by the alms of the Hospital aforesaid, should every day, when at leisure from school, attend the aforesaid chaplains in performing the service aforesaid. And also that over and above the aforesaid three sisters, ten poor women should daily receive a certain sustenance by the alms of the House or Hospital aforesaid, in all times to come, dwelling within the mansion of the aforesaid Hospital or free Chapel, to pray for the good estate of the said Queen (who

* See the plate.

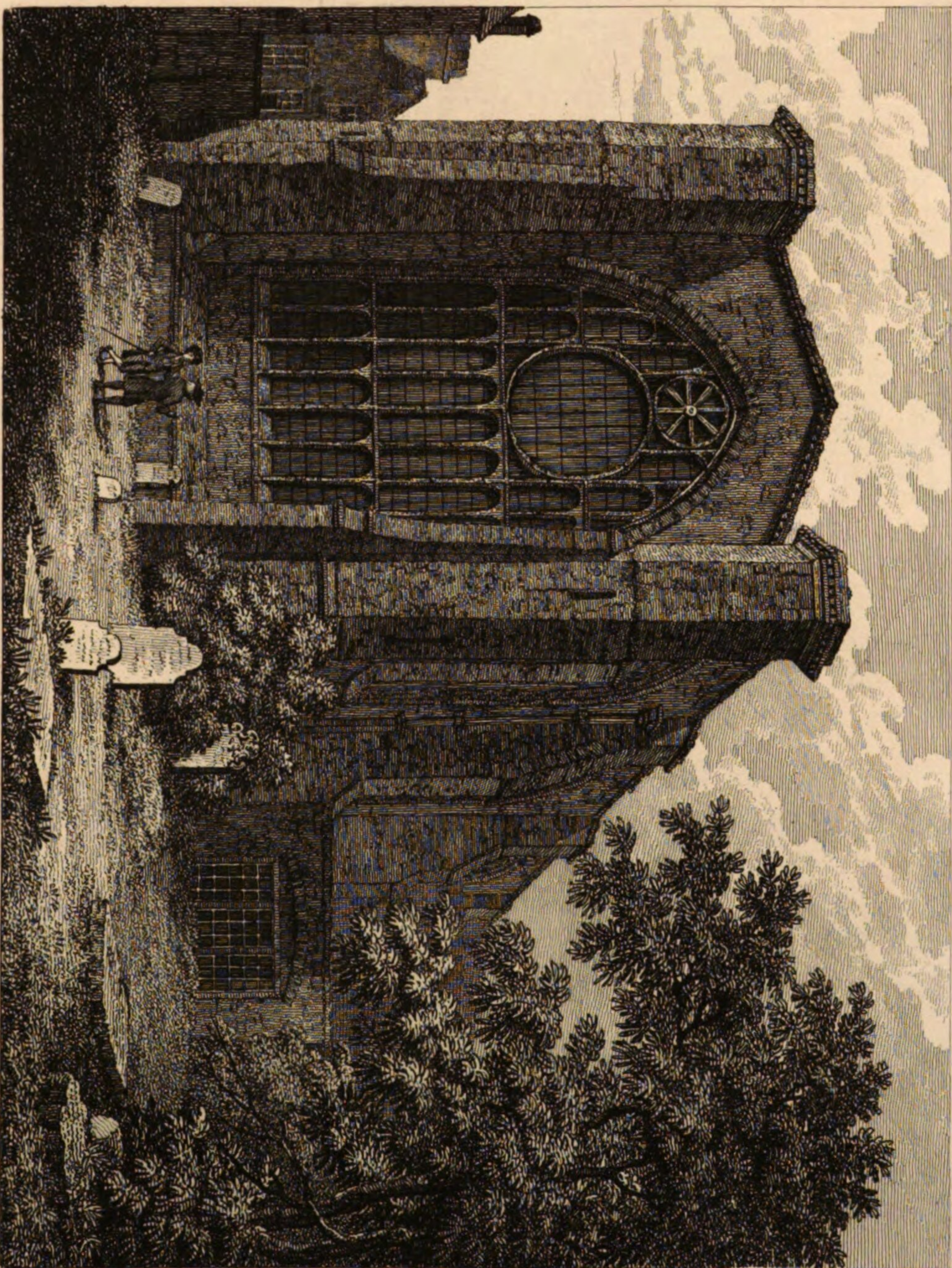


Plate V.

North East View of the COLLEGIATE CHURCH of St KATHARINE.
London Published by I. Nichols as the Act directs Dec: 1st 1779.
BT Powney del. et sculp.

formerly was) while she lived, and for her soul when she should depart this life; and also for the soul of our progenitors, and the souls of all faithful persons deceased. And now our beloved clerk, master Thomas Beckington, doctor of laws, our secretary, now master or keeper of the Hospital or free Chapel aforesaid, considering after what manner the stipends and salaries, and other things liberalities for the support of the aforesaid four brothers, chaplains, and three sisters, in the original foundation of the said Hospital or free Chapel, and the alms for the support of the aforesaid six scholars; and also the provision for the support of the aforesaid ten women, ordained after the said foundation, are by no means sufficient in these days. And the same now Master or Keeper, likewise being willing to the end and intent, that the aforesaid brothers, chaplains, sisters, scholars, and poor women, in the said Hospital or free Chapel, in future times, may be the better able with the highest duty, and with greater affection and devotion, to pray for our good estate, and for the peace of our kingdom of England while we shall live, and for our soul and the peace aforesaid when we shall depart this life, and also for the souls of our Lord Henry, late king of England, and of the Lady Catharine, late Queen of the same kingdom, our most dear father and mother, and for the souls of our other progenitors, and for the souls of all faithful persons deceased, hath thought proper with our consent and assistance to take order for the more competent support of the aforesaid brothers, chaplains, scholars, and ten poor women. We considering the pious and meritorious intention of the said now Master or Keeper in this behalf, and that he may the better and more safely be able to fulfil his laudable purpose, without hurt to the condition of him and his successors, keepers or masters of the Hospital or free Chapel aforesaid in future times, of our mere motion, to the praise of God, and the glorious Virgin Mary, and Saint Katharine the Virgin and Martyr, in honour of whom the Hospital or Chapel aforesaid is founded, of our especial grace, for the affection which we bear to the person of the said Thomas the now master or keeper, who constantly and with great diligence, industry, and fidelity, does profitable services to us. And we being hitherto willing that the Hospital aforesaid, or such free Chapel, should be strengthened with convenient helps, and with liberties and immunities to the profit and honour of the same, and also the tranquillity and quiet of the Master or Keeper, brothers, chaplains, sisters, and poor women of the same place, and of their successors and of all others living in the same.

“ We have granted, for us and our heirs, and by this our charter have confirmed, that as well the said Master or Keeper, and Brothers and sisters, and their successors for ever, as all men now or in any time to come dwelling or residing within the bounds or precinct of the Hospital or free Chapel aforesaid, which said bounds or precinct from the East gate of the Tower aforesaid, near the Thames, unto the bank beyond the dock, commonly called Saint Catharine's Dock, towards the East, and from thence through the whole lane which leads from the dock aforesaid, in and through every part of the same lane unto the King's highway towards the North, which highway lies between the Abby de Gratiis, and the aforesaid Hospital or free Chapel, and leads from the city of London unto Red Cliff, and also from the said highway against the said lane, unto the ditch of the Tower aforesaid towards the West, and from thence unto the Thames towards the South; we have thought fit should be specially declared for our special protection and defence exempt free and quit from all jurisdiction secular and ecclesiastical to be exercised over them, or any of them in any manner howsoever, by any person whomsoever other than our Chancellor of England, and the Master or Keeper of the said Hospital or free Chapel for the time being, or the deputies of the said Master or Keeper,

Keeper, likewise that they shall have and effectually execute and hold all and singular the privileges, liberties, tutions, and immunities, which by any apostolical bull or bulls were ever indulged or granted to any master or keeper, or brothers and sisters of the aforesaid Hospital or free Chapel, or for the persons living in the same. And that the same now Master or Keeper, and brothers and sisters, and their successors for ever, and all others now and hereafter willing to dwell or reside within the bounds or precinct of such Hospital or free Chapel, so as aforesaid above declared, shall and may for the future freely enjoy and use the same privileges, liberties, tutions, and immunities within the bounds or precinct aforesaid, and all and singular the same in all times, may freely exercise and execute without impeachment by us or our heirs or successors, or molestation or grievance by the justices, officers or ministers of us, or of our heirs or successors, or by any other whomsoever: the statutes of provisors or any other statutes or ordinances whatsoever made to the contrary notwithstanding. We have also granted to the same Master or Keeper, brothers, chaplains, and sisters, that they for ever may have a fair upon the hill near the Tower aforesaid, over against the Abbey aforesaid, upon our ground in any place there and elsewhere in the circuit of the same Hospital or free Chapel, as well by the River Thames there as by land, to be held every year for and 20 days from the feast of St. James next following to be continued with piccage, stallage, toll of themselves, and of every person selling or buying in the accustomed manner at the fair aforesaid, by themselves or their servants, there to be levied, collected, and seized, and to their own use and profit without any prosecution or claim to be made by us, our heirs, and successors, or by any of the ministers of us, our heirs, or successors, or by any other person whomsoever, unless that fair be to the hurt of the neighbouring fairs. And that merchants with their goods and things, and all others whomsoever, willing to come to the aforesaid fair, in coming to the same fair, abiding there, and returning from thence at their pleasure, shall be within our special protection, safeguard, and defence, and exempt free and quit from all jurisdiction secular and ecclesiastical by any person whomsoever, other than by the Master or Keeper of the said Hospital or free Chapel for the time being, or by the deputy or deputies of the same Master or Keeper, over the same merchants or others so as aforesaid coming to the said fair, and in the said fair waiting and continuing, or from the same as aforesaid departing, or in any manner howsoever to be exercised over any of them during the fair aforesaid.

“ We have also granted that the said Master or Keeper, and their successors for ever, shall have a leet and view of frankpledge within the limits of the Hospital or free Chapel, and whatsoever belongeth to such leet and view of all and singular the tenants, persons dwelling or residing within the bounds and precinct of such said Hospital and free Chapel as above are specified.

“ And that the same Master or Keeper, brothers, chaplains, and sisters, for ever shall have the chattels of felons and fugitives, as well felons of themselves as of others whomsoever, infangtheft, outfangtheft, and all manner of chattels called waif, and all manner of cattle called firayes, deodands, and treasure trove of all and singular the inhabitants, tenants or residents aforesaid, and other goods and chattels called *manuopera*, taken or to be taken with any person wheresoever being within the lands, and fees of the said Master or Keeper, and brothers and sisters, and of their successors which they now have or hereafter shall have, and by the same person before any person whomsoever disavowed, and also the chattels of persons outlawed for whatsoever cause, of all men holding or residing of and in the places above mentioned, although such tenants, inhabitants, or residents,

residents, may be tenants to us or our heirs, and it shall be lawful for them or their ministers to put themselves into seisin of the said chattels, treasure trove, and *manuopera*, and to retain the same to the use of the aforesaid Master or Keeper, and brothers and sisters, without let, disturbance or hindrance of us or our heirs, sheriffs, escheators, or other bailiffs or ministers of us and our heirs and successors, and any other whomsoever.

“ We have also granted to the Master or Keeper, and brothers and sisters aforesaid, that they and their successors for ever shall have all fines for trespasss and other misdeeds whatsoever, and also the fines for licence to agree, and all manner of other fines, ransoms and amerciaments for whatsoever cause proceeding or arising, and also the issues forfeited of all men holding or residing of and within the bounds or precinct aforesaid, although the same men so holding or residing may be the ministers of us or of our heirs, as fully and intirely as we might have had those things if we had not granted them to the aforesaid Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors, by the hands of their bailiffs and other ministers, may levy, receive and have all and singular such fines, issues forfeited, penalties, ransoms, and amerciaments, of all men whomsoever holding, dwelling, or residing as aforesaid.

“ And also that they shall have cognizance of all pleas of all and singular persons inhabiting or residing in the lane lying between the said Abby and the aforesaid Hospital or free Chapel, touching the lands or tenements of the same men, holding or residing, and in all places within the bounds or precinct aforesaid, as well in assizes of novel disseisin, mort d'ancestor, and of certifying of men arraigned, or to be arraigned, as of other debts, trespasss, and of other pleas whatsoever real or personal, within the same places, of all kinds before the steward of the aforesaid Master or Keeper, and his successors for the time being.

“ And also the assay and assize, and amending and correcting of the assize of bread, wine, beer, and other victuals in the places aforesaid broken, and also the custody and assay of the measures and weights there, and the punishment of the same, and also the punishment, cognizance, and justification of trespasssors whomsoever, and of other malefactors against the peace, and of all manner of victuallers, slaughterers, sellers and buyers whomsoever, and of forestallers and regrators within the places aforesaid, by their bailiffs and ministers, in like manner to be done and executed, and of all manner of other victuals whatsoever, and of other things belonging to the office of Clerk of the Market, of us or our heirs, with punishment of the same, when and as often as it shall be expedient or necessary, and also that they shall have and receive the fines, issues, amerciaments, penalties, ransoms, and all manner of profits thereupon arising, so that the Clerk of the Market of us, and of our heirs, shall not enter the places aforesaid for any things belonging to his office to be done or exercised, and that no sheriffs, bailiffs, or other ministers of us, or of our heirs, shall enter the places aforesaid for any duty or for any thing touching their office to be done. We have granted moreover for ourselves, and our heirs, to the aforesaid Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, that they and their successors for ever shall be quit of all and all manner of aids, subsidies, contributions, quotas, and tallages, which from them by reason of their lands, tenements, and rents, or of their goods and chattels, which they now have and hereafter shall have, and which by us and our heirs, or by the bailiffs and ministers whomsoever of us, or of our heirs, to the use of us or of our heirs, shall or may be required for the future.

“ And

" And that whensoever the clergy of our realm of England, or of the province of Canterbury, shall in any manner grant to us or our heirs, tenth, subsidy, or other quota of their spiritual or ecclesiastical goods, or the communities of the counties of our realm of England, or the citizens or burghesses of the cities and boroughs of the said counties of the said realm, shall grant to us or our heirs in any manner tenth, fifteenth, or other quota whatsoever of their temporal or moveable goods, or of their lands, tenements, or rents, or we or our heirs shall cause our demesns through England to be tallaged, or the Pope for the time being shall have imposed or made tenth, subsidy, or imposition or other quota, on the clergy of the realm aforesaid, or of the provinces of Canterbury or York, and shall have granted it or any part of the same to us or our heirs, the lands, tenements, rents, and goods and chattels whatsoever of the said Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors, shall not be taxed to the use of us or of our heirs, nor any thing of the tenths, fifteenths, subsidies, impositions, or other quotas or tallages aforesaid, in any manner whatsoever to the use of us or of our heirs be thereof levied, nor shall the same Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, or their successors in their lands, tenements, rents and possessions, or in their goods aforesaid, be for all these things distrained, molested in any wise, or grieved, but of such tenths, fifteenths, subsidies, impositions, or other quotas and tallages, shall be for ever quit.

" We have granted moreover, for ourselves and our heirs, and by this our charter have confirmed to aforesaid Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters aforesaid, that they and their successors for ever, shall have and hold the Hospital or free Chapel aforesaid, and all houses and edifices which they now have here or hereafter shall happen to have, free and quit of all and all manner as well of stewards, marshals, buyers, purveyors, and ministers of the great men of our realm, and of others whomsoever, so that the stewards, marshals, and other ministers of us, or of our heirs, or of the great men or others aforesaid, whomsoever shall not any where make to the same any to the use of us, or of our heirs, or of any other in any manner and that no earl, baron, or great man of the said realm, or elsewhere, or the stewards, marshals, or escheators, sheriffs, coroners, or other bailiffs, or ministers of us, or of our heirs or successors, or the bailiffs or ministers of the same escheators, sheriffs, coroners, or of others whomsoever, or any other person of whatsoever state or condition he shall be, by any colour, shall lodge or dwell in the same without licence of such Master or Keeper for the time being.

" And lest the goods and chattels of the Hospital or free Chapel aforesaid, which the Master or Keeper, and brothers and sisters, of that place now have, or they or their successors hereafter shall have, be taken or dissipated by purveyors, buyers, or takers of victuals, or other things for the service of us, our heirs or successors, or of others whomsoever; we have taken into our special protection the said Hospital or free Chapel, and the Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, of the same place for the time being, and also the lands, tenements, rents, and possessions of the said Hospital or free Chapel, to the Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, now bestowed, or hereafter to them or their successors to be bestowed, given, and assigned, and all the goods and chattels of that Hospital or free Chapel, wheresoever being. Willing and granting, for us, our heirs and successors, that not any thing in the least of the corn, hay, horses, carts, carriages, victuals, or other goods and chattels, or things of the said Hospital or free Chapel, or of the aforesaid Master and Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors, or of their servants or ministers, to the use of us, our heirs or successors, or of others whomsoever, against the will of the same Master or Keeper, brothers

brothers and sisters, or of their successors, or of their servants or ministers, by such purveyors or buyers, or takers, or by other bailiffs or ministers of us, our heirs or successors whomsoever, or of any other whomsoever, be taken, withdrawn, nor in any wise carried away.

“Wherefore we will and firmly command, for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, all and singular the privileges, liberties, immunities, and acquittances, shall have and hold to them and their successors, and shall fully, freely, and peaceably, enjoy and use them for ever as is aforesaid.

“And that the same Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors for ever, shall have such and so many writs at they shall see to be necessary, or meet, for them to prosecute in their name, as well in the Chancery of us, our heirs and successors, as before us, our heirs and successors, and in whatsoever courts of us, our heirs and successors, without any fee of the seal, or for sealing, the same, to us, our heirs and successors, to the use of us, our heirs or successors, to be paid.

“And further of our more abundant favour, for the better security and establishment of the liberties, franchises, and immunities, aforesaid, to the said Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors, by us as aforesaid granted, and that the same Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors in time to come, may more quietly and more securely use and enjoy the liberties, franchises, and immunities aforesaid, we have also granted to the same Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors, that although they and their successors, any of the liberties, franchises, and immunities, aforesaid, hereafter shall not have used, or shall have abused, nevertheless it shall well be lawful for the same Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors, the same liberties, franchises, and immunities, afterwards to use and enjoy, such non-uses or abusing in any wise notwithstanding.

“These being witnesses the most reverend fathers H. archbishop of Canterbury *, primate of all England †; J. of Bath and Wells, our Chancellor, and W. of Salisbury ‡, bishops; our most dear uncle Humphrey of Gloucester, and our most dear cousin John of Norfolk, dukes; our most dear cousins Humphrey of Stafford, and William of Suffolk, steward of our household, earls; our beloved and faithful Sir Ralph Cromwell, treasurer of England, and Sir Ralph Boteler, chamberlain of our household, knights; our beloved clerk William Lyndwood, keeper of our privy seal; and others. Given by our hand at Westminster, the third day of March, in the twentieth year of our reign.

“Which said letters patent our beloved Thomas Wylson, doctor of laws, the present master or keeper of the Hospital, or free Chapel, of Saint Katharine and Martyr aforesaid, to us in our Chancery hath surrendered and restored, to be cancelled, and there by the aforesaid Thomas Wylson they are now cancelled, as we have certain knowledge thereof, to the intent nevertheless, that we other letters patent to the same Thomas Wylson and his successors, masters or keepers of the Hospital or free Chapel aforesaid, in form following, would deign to make and grant: Know ye, therefore, that we, as well in consideration of the surrender and cancelling aforesaid, as for divers other causes and considerations us hereunto especially moving, of our especial grace and certain knowledge, and mere motion to the praise of God, and for the affection which we have and bear to the person of the said Thomas, the now master or keeper, being willing that the Hospital aforesaid,

* Henry Chicheley, 1414—1443.

† John Stafford, 1425—1443.

‡ William Aiscough, 1438—1450.

or such free Chapel, should be supported with seasonable helps, and fortified with convenient liberties and immunities, to the profit and honour of the same, and also to the tranquility and quiet of the Master or Keeper, brothers, chaplains, sisters, and poor women of the same place, and of their successors, and of all others living in the same.

“ We will, and by these presents grant for us, our heirs and successors, that as well the Master or Keeper, and brothers and sisters, and their successors for ever, as all men now or in any time to come, lodging or residing within the limits of the said Hospital or free Chapel, and howsoever being within the bounds or precinct of the Hospital or free Chapel aforesaid, which said bounds or precinct from the East gate of the Tower aforesaid, near the Thames, unto the bank beyond the dock commonly called Saint Catharine's dock towards the East, and from thence through the whole lane which leads from the dock aforesaid in and through every part of the same lane unto the highway towards the North, which highway lies between the Abby de Gratiis and the aforesaid Hospital or free Chapel, and leads from the city of London unto Redcliff, and also from the said highway against the said lane unto the ditch of the Tower aforesaid, towards the West, and from thence unto the Thames towards the South, we have thought fit should be speedily declared for our special protection and defence, exempt, free and quit from the jurisdiction secular and ecclesiastical to be exercised over them, or any of them in any manner howsoever, by any person whomsoever, other than by our Chancellor of England, or Keeper of the Great Seal of England for the time being, and the Master or Keeper of the said Hospital or free Chapel for the time being, or the deputies of the said Master or Keeper; likewise that they shall have and effectually execute, and hold freely and quietly all and singular the privileges, liberties, tutions, and immunities, which by any apostolical bull or bulls, were ever indulged or granted to any Master or Keeper, or brothers and sisters, of the aforesaid Hospital or free Chapel, predecessors of the aforesaid now Master or Keeper, and brothers, chaplains, or sisters, for the aforesaid Hospital or free Chapel, or for the persons living in the same.

“ And that the same now Master or Keeper, and brothers and sisters, and their successors for ever, and all others now and hereafter willing to dwell or reside within the bounds or precinct of such Hospital or free Chapel, so as aforesaid above declared, shall and may for the future freely enjoy and use the same privileges, liberties, tutions, immunities, within the bounds or precinct aforesaid, and all and singular the same at all times may freely exercise and execute, without impeachment by us or our heirs or successors, or molestation or grievance by the justices, officers or ministers of us, or of our heirs or successors, or by any others whomsoever; the statutes of provisors, or any other statutes or ordinances whatsoever made to the contrary notwithstanding.

“ We have also granted that the said Master or Keeper, and their successors for ever, shall have a leet and view of frankpledge within the limits of the Hospital or free Chapel aforesaid, and whatsoever belongeth to such leet and view of all and singular the tenants, persons dwelling or residing within the bounds and precinct of such Hospital or free Chapel, as above are specified, and that the same Master or Keeper, brothers, chaplains, and sisters, for ever shall have the chattels of felons and fugitives, as well of felons of themselves, or of others whomsoever, infangthef and outfangthef, and all manner of chattels called wayf, and all manner of cattle called strays, deodands, and treasure trove, of all and singular the inhabitants, tenants, or residents aforesaid, and other goods and chattels [*manuopera*], taken or to be taken with any person whomsoever, being within the lands

and

and fees of the said Master or Keeper, and brothers and sisters, and of their successors, which they now have, or hereafter shall have, and by the same person before any person whomsoever disavowed, and also the chattels of persons outlawed, for whatsoever cause, of all men holding or residing of and in all the places above mentioned, although they may be tenants to us, or our heirs; and it shall be lawful for them or their ministers to put themselves into seisin of the said chattels, treasure trove, and *manuopera*, and to retain the same to the use of the aforesaid Master or Keeper, and brothers and sisters, without let, disturbance, or hindrance, of us or our heirs, sheriffs, escheators, or other bailiffs or ministers of us, and our heirs or successors, and of others whomsoever.

"We have also granted to the Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, aforesaid, that they and their successors for ever, shall have all fines for trespasss and other misdeeds whatsoever, and also the fines for license to agree, and all manner of other fines, ransoms, and amerciaments, for whatsoever cause proceeding or arising, and also the issues and forfeitures whatsoever, of all men whomsoever now for the time to come, being within the bounds or precinct aforesaid, although the same men may be the ministers of us, or of our heirs, as fully and entirely as we might have had those things, if we had not granted them to the aforesaid Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, so that the aforesaid Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors, by the hands of their bailiffs, and other ministers, may levy, receive, and have, all and singular such fines, issues, forfeitures, penalties, ransoms, and amerciaments, of all men whomsoever, holding, dwelling or residing as aforesaid.

"And also that they shall have cognizance of all pleas of all and singular persons inhabiting or residing in the lane lying between the said late Abby, and the said Hospital or free Chapel, touching the lands or tenements of the same men, holding or residing, of and in all the places within the bounds or precinct aforesaid, as well in assizes of novel disseisin, mort d'ancestor, and of certifying of men arraigned, or to be arraigned, as of other debts, trespasss, and of other pleas whatsoever, real or personal, arising within the same places, before the steward of the aforesaid Master or Keeper, and of his successors for the time being.

"And also the assay and assize, and amending and correcting of the assize of bread, wine, beer, and other victuals, in the places abovesaid broken.

"And also the custody and assay of the measures and weights there, and the punishment of the same, and also the punishment, cognizance, and justification, of whatsoever trespasss and other misdeeds against the peace, and of all manner of victuallers, slaughterers, sellers, and buyers, whomsoever, and of all forestallers and regrators within the places aforesaid, by their bailiffs and ministers in like manner to be done and executed, and of all manner of other victuallers whatsoever, and of other things belonging to the office of Clerk of the Market of us, or of our heirs, with the punishment of the same, when and as often as it shall be expedient or necessary, and also that they shall have and receive the fines, issues, amerciaments, penalties, ransoms, and all manner of profits thereupon arising.

"So that the Clerk of the Market of us, and of our heirs, shall not enter the places aforesaid for any thing belonging to his office to be done or exercised; and that no sheriff, or other minister of us, or of our heirs, shall enter the places abovesaid for any duty or for any thing touching that office to be done.

" We have granted moreover, for us and our heirs, to the aforesaid Master of Keeper, brother and sisters, that they and their successors for ever shall be quit of all and all manner of aids, subsidies, contributions, quotas, and tallages, which from them, by reason of their lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or of their goods and chattels which they now have and hereafter shall have, and which by us or our heirs, or by the bailiffs or ministers whomsoever, of us, or of our heirs, to the use of us, or of our heirs, shall or may be required for the future.

" And that whensoever the clergy of our realm, or of the province of Canterbury, shall in any manner howsoever grant to us or our heirs, tenth, subsidy, or other quota, of their spiritual and ecclesiastical goods, or the communities of our realm of England or the citizens or burghesses of the cities or boroughs of the said counties of the said realm shall grant to us or our heirs in any manner, tenth, fifteenth, or other quota whatsoever, of their temporal or moveable goods, or of their lands, tenements, or rents; or we or our heirs shall cause our demesnes through England to be tallaged, the lands, tenements, rents, and goods and chattels whatsoever, of the said Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors, shall not be touched to the use of us or of our heirs, nor any thing of the tenths, fifteenths, subsidies, impositions or other quotas or tallages aforesaid, in any manner whatsoever, to the use of us or of our heirs be thereof levied; nor shall the same Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, or their successors in their lands, tenements, rents, and possessions, or in their goods aforesaid, be on these occasions distrained, molested in any wise, or grieved, but of such tenths, fifteenths, subsidies, impositions, or other quotas be quit.

" We have granted moreover for ourselves, our heirs and successors, and by this our charter have confirmed to the Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters aforesaid, that they and their successors for ever shall have and hold the Hospital or free Chapel aforesaid, and all houses and edifices which they now have there, and hereafter shall happen to have, free and quit of all, and all manner of as well of stewards, marshals, and other ministers of us or of our heirs, as of the marshals, buyers, purveyors, and ministers of the great men of our realm of England, and of others whomsoever, so that the stewards, marshals, and other ministers of us or of our heirs, or of the great men aforesaid, or of others whomsoever, shall not any where make to the same any to the use of us or of our heirs, or of any other in any manner, and that no earl, baron, or great man of the said realm of England or elsewhere, or the stewards, marshals, or escheators, sheriffs, coroners, or other bailiffs or ministers of us, our heirs or successors, or the bailiffs and ministers of the same escheators, sheriffs, and coroners, or of others whomsoever, or any other person of whatsoever state or condition he shall be, by any colour, shall lodge or dwell in the same, without licence of such Master or Keeper for the time being.

" And lest the goods and chattels of the Hospital or free Chapel aforesaid, which the Master or Keeper and brothers and sisters of that place now have, or they or their successors hereafter shall have, be taken or dissipated by purveyors, buyers, or takers of victuals and other things for the service of us, our heirs or successors, or of others whomsoever, we have taken into our special protection the said Hospital or free Chapel, and the Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters of the same place for the time being, and also the lands, tenements, rents and possessions of the said Hospital or free Chapel, to the Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters now granted, or hereafter to the same or to their successors to be bestowed, given, and assigned, and all the goods and chattels of that Hospital or free Chapel wheresoever being.

" Willing

"Willing and granting for us, our heirs and successors, that not any thing in the least of the corn, hay, horses, carts, carriages, or other goods and chattels, or things of the said Hospital or free Chapel of the aforesaid Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors, or of their servants or ministers, to the use of us, our heirs or successors, or of others whomsoever, against the will of the same Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, or of their successors, or of their servants or ministers, by such purveyors or buyers, or takers, or by other bailiffs or ministers of us, our heirs or successors whomsoever, or of any other whomsoever, be taken, withdrawn, nor in any wise carried away.

"Wherefore we will and firmly command, for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, all and singular the privileges, liberties, immunities, and acquittances aforesaid, shall have and hold to them and their successors, and shall fully, freely, and peaceably, enjoy and use them for ever as aforesaid.

"And that the same Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors for ever, shall have such and so many writs as they shall see to be necessary, or meet for them to prosecute in their name, as well in the Chancery of us our heirs and successors, as before us our heirs and successors, and in whatsoever courts of us our heirs and successors, without any fee of the seal, or for sealing of the same to us our heirs or successors, to the use of us our heirs or successors to be paid.

"And further of our more abundant favour, for the better security and establishment of the liberties, franchises, and immunities aforesaid, to the said Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors by us as aforesaid granted, and that the same Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors in time to come, may more quietly and more securely use and enjoy the liberties, franchises, and immunities aforesaid, we have also granted the same Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors, that although they or their successors, any of the liberties, franchises, and immunities aforesaid, hereafter shall not have used or shall have abused, nevertheless it shall well be lawful for the same Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters, and their successors, the same liberties, franchises, and immunities, hereafter to use or enjoy, such non-user or abusing in any wise notwithstanding; or for that no express mention is made in these presents of the certainty of the premises or any of them or of other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or predecessors, to the aforesaid Master or Keeper, brothers and sisters heretofore made, or any statute or ordinance, provision, proclamation or restriction, to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, made, published, provided, or ordained, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding.

"In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, witness ourself at Westminster, the first day of July, in the eighth year of our reign.

"By the said Queen, of the date aforesaid, by authority of Parliament."

Account

Account of the Revenues of this Hospital, taken from the Survey, anno 26 Hen. VIII. remaining in the First Fruits Office at the Temple.

“ Survey XXVI. L. VIII.

“ Hospitale Sanc' Katharine jux' Turrim London'.

	Firma scitus hospitalis pred'c'i cum le Courte- yardes et Ortulis ac divers' domib' sitis et situat' in- fra p'cinctum d'c'i hospitalis per annum	N ^l quia rest in man' mag'ri d'c'i hospitalis et conf'r'm ejusd'; ideo null' proficuum inde p'ven'.
	Redd' assis' cum aliis redditibus et firmis tenen- tium in divers' villis hameletis et p'ochiis ib'm vide- licet tam infra civitat' London' q'm in suburbiis ejusd' prout pat' per declarac'o'em inde coram com- mission'is f'c'am et examinatum	CCXII. XIXS. VI d.
“ Midd'x Com'.	Exit' provenien' de perquis' curiarum et al' amer- ciament' infra p'och' o'ium f'c'orum Barking Lon- don' XXXIIIS. II d. et in consimili exit' provenien' de le warunte queste ib'm ut p'z per eandem decla- rac'o'em XXXIIIS. II d.	LXXIS. VI d.
	R'coria eccl'ie d'c'i hosp'alis unacum decimis ib'm per annum XL. Recept' de Hanaperio D'ni regis p' annum XL. et recept' de S'c'cio d'c'i D'ni regis p' annum XXXIIIS. II d. ut pat'z p' declarac'o'em p'd'c'm examinatum	XXII. XIIIS. III d.
“ Kancie Com'.	Redd' assis' cum reddib' et firmis tenentium in divers' villis hameletis et p'och' ib'm, videl't firm' manerii de Raynham p' ann' XXII. XIIIS. III d. Quene Downe XLs. Rossingdone in insula de Shepey XXII. Dandeleay VIII. In toto ut patet per delara- c'o'em anted'c'm f'c'a ostens' et examinatum coram co'	LIIII. XIIII. II d.
	Firma unius molendini in Raynham ut patet per declarac'o'em p'd'c'm per annum	XLs.
“ Kancie Com'.	Bosci ib'm existen' infra d'c'a D'nia estimat' fore in valore co'i'b' annis videl't in Raynham VIIIS. Quenedown VIIIS. prout pat' p' declarac'o'em p'd'c'm p' annum	XVS.
“ South' Com'.	Redd' et firm' tenentium in Quarley p'ut pat' p' p'd'c'am declarac'o'em inde	XXI.
	Bosci existen' infra d'cum de Quarley p'ut pat' p' declarac' p'd'	IXS.

“ Wiltes.

- " Wiltes. { Firma de Shellingbury ut pat' p' declarac'o'em } xvil.
 { p'd'c'am p' annum }
- " Hertford. { Firma manerii de Quernebury p' annum ut pat' } viil. vis. viiil.
 { declarac'o'em p'd'c'am }
- S'm' totalis valoris tam Sp'ualium q'm Tempora- } cccxxxviii. iiii. iiii d.
 lium predictor' }

" Inde Repris.

- " Reddreso. { Annuatim exeunt' de hospital' p'd'c'o videlicet }
 { D'no regi vis. viiil. et vic' civit' London' per } viis. iid
 { annum vid. in toto ut pat' p' declarac' anted'c'am }

" Repris.

- " Feod' (viz.) { Feoda annuat'i solut' divers' personis subscript' }
 { videl't mag'ro Baker Senescallo magno xls. mag'ro }
 { Marcelino Hayles xls. mag'ro Kyrkby Receptor' } xiiii.
 { redd' ib'm vii. Auditori xls. Thome Walton }
 { Ballivo lib'tatis xls. ut patet per declarac'o'em }

- " Pens'. { In denar' annuat'i solut' ut sequitur, videlicet Do- }
 { mino abb'i de Bermondesey xiiid. capellano divin' }
 { celebrant' pro Domino Edwardo nuper rege Anglie } viiil. xiiid.
 { tercio p' annum viiil. ut pat' per declarac'o'em }
 { p'dictam inde examinatum }

- " Reddreso. { In denar' annuat'i solut' D'no regi pro molendino } xiiid.
 { de Raynham }

S'm' totalis repris' predict' xxiii. ix. iid.

Et reman' clare ultra repris' predict' cccxvi. xiiii. iid.

S'm'a inde xxxii. xis. vd."

" Annexation of the M'shipp of St. Katherine's to the Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Edward Warner.

" Ryght trustie and ryght welbeloved cosyn and counsaillor, wee grete you well. Wheras o' late dere suster Quene Marye, by her l'es patents dated the xxth day of July, in the seconde yeare of her reigne, did graunte the m'ship of St. Katharynes by the Tower of London and all the landes and tenements thereof unto Docto' Mallet for terme of his lyfe, at which tyme Sr Frannc's Flemynge knight had for terme of his lyfe a good patent in lawe of the said m'shipp by the graunte of o' late dete

dere father Kynge Edward the Sixt, wich untill the xxth day of July in the iiijth and vjth yeares of the reigne of o^r said sifter Quene Mary and Kyng Philipp was not surrendered; nor yet after the same surrender any new patent procured, ev^t out by the said Doctor Mallett of the same mastership, whearby his patent is supposed not avayleable in the lawe, and also the said Doctor Mallett by his deed hathe bene very willynge to make surrender of yt onto o^r handes, whearunto we have by you and other o^r chief officers of o^r Courte of Exchequer ben sondry tymes made privye, as also to the unitinge of the said mastership to the lieutenauntship of o^r Towar of London. For the ease of o^r owne charge and the better avauncement of o^r lieuten^t theare; wee presentlye consideringe that m^chis the said m^chipp growe dewe now nere hande, and beyng very well mynded that the devise of the order of the landes of the same shalbe in soche sorte as we alate gave o^r consent unto, have thought good to will and require you to set S^r Edwarde, Warner lieuten^t of o^r said Towar, forthwith on the possession of the same m^chipp, and all the landes and tenements therof; and further that you cause a boke to be drawne in p^rchment, aswell of the giste of the said mastership and the landes tenements and hereditaments therof; as also of the steuardship of o^r manno^r of Estmythfeld thearby, to the same S^r Edward Warner, as bye you and the residew of o^r said chief officers was devised, and by us thereunto consented, that wee may signe the same accordingly, and theise shalbe y^r sufficient warraunt for the same."

" Estates and Revenues of the Hospital of St. Katharine's, 1661.

" The whole parish or precinct of St. Katharine's, is the property and demesnes of the Hospital, and, besides the site of the house and church, contains 731 houses. All these are holden by leases of 7, 14, 21, or 40 years; and from fines at the renewal of them, with ground rent, arises the chief estate and maintenance of this Church and Hospital.

" Robert de Denton, chaplain, gave them in 16 Richard II. two messuages in the parish of Berkyng church.

" Besides which, they have,

" In Kent, the manor of Upchurch, the manor of Queen Court, and a cottage called Beningrave in Raynham. And in Hentlope, or Hartcliffe, the manor of Ryshenden and Dandeley Farm in the Isle of Shepey.

" In Hertfordshire, lands in Reed, and the manor of Queenbury in Cottendid.

" In Wiltshire, the manor of Clarton, or Carlton, Chesingbun and priory in the parish of Cudford.

" In Hampshire, the manor of Quarley and advowson of Quarley church.

" In Northampton, the advowson of the church of St. Peter's, with the chapel of Upton and Kingsthorp, given by King Edward II. 26 Aug. 1309.

" Out of the Exchequer 3l. 13s. 4d. granted them by King Edward III. in recompence of a piece of their land, taken partly into the ditch round the Tower; the rest of that ground was what is now called Little Tower Hill.

* Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 1.

" Queen

" Queen Philippa, founding a chauntry here in 1351, gave this Hospital 10l. in land by the year.

" John Holland, duke of Exeter, founded here a chauntry for four priests 16 July, 1447, each of which was to have 12 marks *per annum*, payable out of his manor of Much Gaddeſden, in Hertfordſhire.

" At the Diſſolution of Religious Houſes, this was valued at 315l. 4s. 2d. and was not involved in the general deſtruction of hoſpitals, &c. being the only eccleſiaſtical preferment belonging to a queen confort.

" During the Uſurpation in the laſt century its revenues were alſo preſerved; and one Richard Kent was the preacher there, choſen by the people; who received annually towards his maintenance from the Hoſpital 10l. and from the inhabitants about 45l.

" In 1658 Samuel Slater was appointed the preacher; and the yearly ſum of 40l. was granted to him for his maintenance, or for the increaſe of his maintenance, as it is ſaid in one place. At preſent each of the brothers hath 40l., each of the ſiſters 10l., and each of the beſeſwomen 8l. a year. The reſt of the revenues and profits of the eſtates being known only to the maſters, brothers, and ſiſters, they divided them among themſelves."

" Rules and Orders made in the Viſitation of the Hoſpital of St. Catharine near the Tower of London, by the Right Honourable John Lord Somers, Baron of Eweſham, Lord High Chancellor of England, in order to the due Obſervation of the Charters of Foundation and Statutes of the ſaid Hoſpital; and for the better Government of the ſaid Hoſpital, and Members thereof, 1698.

" I. That the brothers and ſiſters, and other members of the ſaid Hoſpital, for the time being, do behave themſelves dutifully and reverently towards the Maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital for the time being; and that the Maſter carry himſelf in a reſpectful and friendly manner toward the ſaid brothers and ſiſters for the time being, having a due care and regard for the beſeſwomen, and for all others belonging to the ſaid Corporation, as becomes members of the ſame body.

" II. That reſidence be duly kept by the Maſter and all other members of the ſaid Hoſpital for the time being, and divine ſervice in the church or chapel of the ſaid Hoſpital be duly and conſtantly performed and attended; and that the Maſter ſee that the brothers and ſiſters, and the ſeveral members, officers and ſervants of the Hoſpital, perform their reſpective duties; and, in caſe of failure, that they be admoniſhed and corrected according to the intent and direction of the charters and ſtatutes of the ſaid Hoſpital.

" III. And, to the end that there may be no defect in the celebration of divine ſervice, and other the duties incumbent upon the brothers of the ſaid Hoſpital, and that they may be left without excuſe in caſe of any default or omiſſion; that at ſome chapter of the ſaid Hoſpital, to be held before Lady-day 1699, the Maſter, brothers, and ſiſters, by act of chapter, do ſet down and eſtabliſh ſome certain orders, whereby the brothers for the time being ſhall officiate in the celebration of divine ſervice, and other the duties on them incumbent, in the church or chapel of the ſaid Hoſpital.

tal, by turns, or weekly or monthly courses, as shall appear most convenient to the said chapter; during which turns or courses the brothers shall respectively attend or officiate in person, unless in case of sickness, or other lawful excuse to be previously allowed by the Master, or in his absence by two of the brothers; in which case of sickness or absence, to be allowed as aforesaid, the said brother shall procure one of the brothers, or some other fit person, to officiate in his course.

“ IV. That chapters be duly and frequently held, according to the charters of foundation and statutes of the said Hospital; and that all the acts of chapter be duly and regularly entered and registered in a book to be kept for that purpose by a chapter clerk or register, to be from time to time elected and appointed by the chapter; who is to have and receive such fees and allowances, for making and entering of leases and other writings, and attending the service of the chapter, as by the chapter shall be from time to time appointed.

“ V. And, to the end nothing may be done surreptitiously, at any chapter, to the prejudice of the Hospital, all acts agreed upon at any chapter shall be deliberately read over and re-considered at the next chapter, to the end the same may be approved or altered; and the same, being so approved or altered, shall be entered and registered by the Master, brothers, and sisters then present, and consenting thereto.

“ VI. That no grants of any offices belonging to the said Hospital, nor leases of any lands or hereditaments belonging to the said Hospital, shall be made or granted, or any thing which is to be put under the seal of the said Hospital done, till the matters shall be first fully and fairly proposed, considered of, and agreed to, at a chapter; and that all antient offices be granted in the old forms, and no unnecessary or new offices be erected. And the common seal shall not be put to any grant, lease, or other thing, at the same chapter where the said matter was first proposed and agreed to, but at some following chapter, for the better preventing surprize and undue practice.

“ VII. That, to the intent the annual revenues of the said Hospital may be advanced, whereby the church and other buildings of the Hospital may be kept in good and due repair, the members of the Hospital may have a more comfortable subsistence, and their numbers may be increased, according to the pious intention of the Royal Founder; upon all leases hereafter to be renewed or made, of any manors or lands belonging to the said Hospital, one-fourth part at least of the real improved yearly value thereof (including the present reserved rents); and upon all leases hereafter to be renewed or made, of any houses belonging to the said Hospital, one-sixth part at least of the real improved yearly value, shall be reserved, and made payable during the continuance of the such leases; and that no leases or grants be hereafter made of any advowson, or right of patronage to any rectories, vicarages, or spiritual promotions, or of any profits of courts and royalties; but that in all leases there be proper clauses inserted, for excepting the premises, and to make the same effectual to the lessors, their successors, and assigns.

“ VIII. That the fines, which shall be hereafter received or taken upon the grant or renewal of any leases, shall be publicly agreed on in chapter, and entered in the chapter book, as well as expressed in the several leases; and shall be applied to the uses following; *i. e.* one-third part thereof shall be reserved and set apart, in the first place, for repairing the church, or chapel, or other public

lic buildings belonging to the said Hospital, and for defraying of necessary suits and expences concerning the revenues of the said Hospital, if such shall have happened; and after those performed, then for doing such other things as may make the site of the Hospital more convenient for the habitation of the members thereof, and more healthful and beautiful, or for the purchasing of lands, or for other public uses of the said Hospital, to be approved by the Patron or Patroness thereof for the time being: one other third part of the fines shall be for the use of the Master of the said Hospital, in order to encourage his maintaining hospitality, and doing other pious and charitable things, according to the good intentions of the Royal Founder; and the remaining third part shall be divided among the brothers and sisters of the said Hospital then in being, share and share alike, for their more comfortable subsistence, and better encouragement in performing their respective duties.

“ IX. That the third part of the said fines, which is to be reserved for the repairing and other public uses of the said Hospital as aforesaid, shall be kept in some safe place in the said Hospital under three distinct locks and keys; one of which keys to remain in the hands of the Master, the second in the hands of the eldest brother, and the third in the hands of the eldest sister, for the time being, unless, upon consideration thereof to be had in the chapter, the Master, brothers, and sisters, shall agree that such money may be more safely deposited and trusted in the hands of some person to be nominated and agreed on in chapter, upon his giving undoubted security to answer the same upon demand to each of them respectively.

“ X. That all the annual revenues of the said Hospital, as shall happen to be increased upon renewal of leases as aforesaid, such increase shall be divided and applied in manner following. In the first place, for doubling the allowances which are now made to the poor beadswomen belonging to the said Hospital; in the next place, to increasing the present stipends of eight pounds *per annum* to the brothers of the said Hospital, till the same shall yearly amount to the sum of forty pounds to each of them respectively; and afterwards to increasing the stipends now paid to the sisters of the said Hospital, till the same shall yearly amount to the sum of twenty pounds: and when the said beadswomen, brothers, and sisters, shall be provided for as aforesaid, the surplus of such increased revenues shall be applied to the use of the Master of the said Hospital, until the same, together with so much of the rents as the Master does now usually receive to his own use, shall amount in the whole to the yearly sum of five hundred pounds: And in case the annual revenues of the said Hospital, by the due observation of the orders aforesaid, or by the gifts of pious benefactors or otherwise, shall be farther increased; such increase shall be applied, in the first place, for the addition of another brother, and afterwards of another sister, and then of two more beadswomen, with like allowances respectively; and afterwards for maintaining a competent number of scholars to be educated in good literature, and providing a school-house, and able school-master for their instruction, and for such other good and charitable purposes as are suitable to the intentions of the Royal Founders, and shall be directed, ordered, and established, by the Royal Patron or Patroness for the time being.

“ XI. That with all convenient expedition an exact list or inventory be made of all charters, grants, books, writings, evidences, and muniments, belonging to the said Hospital, with a particular number set against each of them; which said list or inventory shall be fairly entered in the chapter-book,

and every writing marked upon the back with the same number as it is marked in the same inventory, and shall be then orderly placed in the chest belonging to the said Hospital, where the common seal and evidences of the Hospital are appointed to be kept, under three locks; the key of one to be kept by the Master, of the other by the eldest brother, and of the third by the eldest sister, every one of which for the time being shall have in their hands a true catalogue or inventory which, upon their respective deaths or removals, shall be delivered to such as shall respectively succeed them in the places of Master, eldest brother, or sister.

“XII. That when there shall be occasion for the perusal of any of the said writings, the same shall be done in the open chapter, or otherwise, in the presence of the said Master, eldest brother, and sister; and when there shall be occasion, for the use of the Hospital, that any of the said writings should be taken out of the chest, it shall be done by consent of the chapter, and the particular writings, as well as the person to whom the same are delivered, shall be mentioned in the chapter; and, when such occasion shall be served, the said writings shall be forthwith brought back, and put in the chest.

“XIII. That in case any of the persons to whose custody the keys are entrusted refuse to produce the same, when there is occasion to use the common seal, or to resort to the said writings, and shall continue obstinate in such refusal after admonition given, and such punishment by suspension or otherwise as may be regularly inflicted on them in chapter for such refusal or obstinacy; yet no force or violence shall be used, in breaking open the chest, but an humble and submissive complaint shall be made to the Patron or Patroness for the time being.

“XIV. That, upon making any lease, the lessee be obliged to seal and execute a counterpart of such lease upon or before the delivery of such lease to him; and that all counterparts of leases be kept in the said chest.

“XV. That, before Michaelmas 1700, the Master do cause courts of survey to be held of the several manors belonging to the said Hospital, and exact enquiries and presentments to be made of all things belonging to the same, and also exact and careful surveys to be made of all the lands and hereditaments of the said Hospital; and that the same be set down in maps, to remain as a memorial, in order to prevent the disherison of the said Hospital; and that from time to time afterwards, once in seven years, such courts of survey shall be held.

“XVI. That, with all convenient speed, the leases of the several tenants now in being be perused and considered of in chapter, to the end that proper means be used for obliging the tenants to answer their rents, and other duties and services reserved in their leases, and to perform their respective covenants, for repairs, bringing in of the terriers, and other matters tending to the good of the said Hospital.

“XVII. That, before Christmas and Mid-summer every year, the Receiver-general of the Hospital for the time being do exhibit in chapter a true and perfect account of the rent by him received in the preceding half year, and of whom; and what remains unpaid, and by whom; and that for the time to come no receiver-general be admitted into the said office till he shall have given good security.

“XVIII.

" XVIII. That the Commissary or Official of the jurisdiction of St. Catharine do grant no licenses for marriages, except where both or one of the parties do live within the said jurisdiction; and that no such license be granted till oath and bond be first taken as the law requires; and that all warrants for obtaining such licenses be kept carefully in the registry of the said Hospital; and the said Commissary take care that the said Register of the said court do carefully register all wills, and enter all acts of courts; and that, from time to time once in seven years, the said Commissary and Register do cause the same to be transmitted to the chapter of the said Hospital, to the end they may be preserved and appear.

" XIX. That all marriages solemnized in the church or chapel be upon banns duly published, or licenses duly obtained and granted, and not otherwise. And that all marriages there be duly entered and registered, by setting down at the time of the solemnization of the said marriage the names, surnames, additions, and places of abode of the persons then married; and that such book or register be kept by the Clerk of the said church or chapel, for the time being, in a chest or box with two distinct locks, the key of one to remain from time to time in possession of the brother, whose course it is to officiate in the said church or chapel, and the other to remain with the Clerk; and, for the better preventing of abuses, the brother whose course for officiating in the church or chapel does end shall deliver the key of the said box to the brother whose course is to follow, and shall then together with the Clerk subscribe their names to the entries made in the said book during his course, testifying the truth thereof.

" XX. That upon any burial in the church, chapel, or the yards of the said Hospital, no more than the usual and accustomed fees with have been for twenty years last past shall be taken or received, which said fee or reward, for breaking of the ground, shall be equally divided among the brothers for the time being.

" XXI. That the velvet and other palls used in the said chapel at burials be in the keeping of the two eldest beadswomen for the time being, in a chest with two locks, and each of them to have a key; and that the fees and perquisites paid for the use of such palls be equally divided among all the beadswomen, for the time being, but with some reasonable allowance to be made to the two eldest for keeping and making clean the said palls.

" XXII. That within the space of two years next ensuing, the Master, brothers, and sisters, of the said Hospital, do make provision of silver plate, for the decent use and service of the communion table; and that with all speed such repairs of the buildings belonging to the Hospital, as are of necessity, be made.

" XXIII. That when and as soon as it shall be in the power of the Master, brothers, and sisters, of the said Hospital, or upon the renewing of leases or otherwise, the door, hatches, lately made in the cloisters of the said Hospital, be stopped up, and the common orchard belonging to the said Hospital be restored to the public use thereof.

" XXIV. That the Master, brothers, and sisters, for the time being, do from time to time all care and diligence for the discovery and recovery of all rents and other estates and revenues belonging to the said Hospital, which are concealed from, or not applied to, the said Hospital,

Hospital, and for the removal of all nuisances, encroachments, or other matters, done to the prejudice or damage of the said Hospital, or to the revenues thereof; and for the ascertaining or recovery of all rights, royalties, jurisdictions, privileges, and revenues, belonging to the said Hospital.

“ Given under my hand and seal, at the said Hospital of St. Catherine, this thirtieth day of September, anno Domini 1698. **SOMERS.**”

ST. CATHARINE, COLMAN, ALDGATE WITHIN.

AN inconsiderable parish, containing 180 houses in 1732; and in 1800 79 houses only, inhabited by 350 males, 380 females. The principal streets of which it consists are parts of Fenchurch-street and Billiter-lane. The remainder of the district is intersected by courts and alleys. The public buildings are, the church of St. Catharine; and an immense pile of brick, belonging to the East India Company, which affords a grand front of majestic yet plain design; and a vast extent of warehouses for the reception of their goods, in Billiter-lane, South of Fenchurch-street.

As this parish escaped the great and almost general conflagration of 1666, the houses are interspersed with specimens of the *taste* and *contrivance* of our ancestors in domestic architecture; which are admirable foils to some of their modern neighbours, replete with all the comforts of opulence.

The church, though situated in a tolerably spacious area, is invisible from all points except one alley, which is suited only to persons of a *spare* habit of body; but it is a matter of little importance, as the external walls and steeple are of recent erection, and consequently plain, æconomical, and useful, and quite unattractive.

The church standing in 1708 is described in the New View of London to have been of the Gothic and Tuscan order; and it then contained several curious monuments and brasses, which are now reduced to those hereafter mentioned.

The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London, and was valued at 160l. *per annum* in 1732.

RECTORS since 1700.

Thomas Harper, M. A. *circa* 1708. Q. of Peterhouse, Cambridge, A. B. 1679, A. M. 1683, rector of Orset, Essex; where he died 1714.

Mordecai Carey, of Trinity college, Cambridge, A. B. 1708; M. A. 1712; afterwards, 1731, promoted to the sees of Clonfert and Killalla, Ireland. Preached a Sermon before the Irish Protestant schools at Dublin, 1744.

Alexander Chalmers, M. A. 1732. Chaplain to Lionel Duke of Dorset, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

1745, Nov. 14. Richard Thoresby, M. A.; died 1774.

1774, Oct. Townshend Andrews, B. C. L. of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Neither

Neither Bishop Tonstall nor the Book of Chantries notice this church; the inside of which is destitute of ornament, and the organ very plain; but the pulpit is supported by two Corinthian pillars. The altar-piece is an arch, in which are two Ionic pillars and a pediment. The frames of the tablet, the mouldings, capitals, &c. are gilt. Over the pediment is a painted nimbus, and cherubim.

MONUMENTS.

Lady Higham, 1634.

Margaret Ward, 1787, aged 56.

William Ward, esq. 1797, aged 67.

One illegible.

225l. in gifts, on one tablet; 420l. on another, in small sums generally.

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** * * The reader will forgive the accidental omission of not altering the date of the title-page from 1803 to 1805. The former date was that of the first volume.*

Malcolm, James Peller, 1767-1815

Londinium redivivum or an antient history and modern description of London
compiled from parochial records, archives of various foundations, the
Harleian Mss. and other authentic sources
Bd.: 2

London 1803

4 Brit. 75 d-2

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